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PART III

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REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

COMMUNICATION

Department of Internal Affairs,

Harrisburg, Pa., August 10, 1910.

To His Excellency, Edwin S. Stuart, Governor of the Commonwealth:

Sir: In compliance with the requirements of the Constitution, I have the honor to submit herewith, for transmission to the General Assembly, the thirty-seventh annual report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, the same being Part III of the reports of this Department for 1909.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY HOUCK,

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

1—9—1909

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

Harrisburg, Pa., August 10, 1910.

Hon. Henry Houck, Secretary of Internal Affairs:

Sir: As directed by the duties of my office, I transmit the thirty-seventh annual report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of your Department, the same providing data and statistics for the year ending December 31, 1909.

The features which made the last annual report so acceptable have been well preserved, and there has been an earnest endeavor to profit by past experience in the presentation of matter, with a view of advancing the best interests of the State. Hoping that these humble efforts may be promotive factors to secure those objects, I respectfully submit them for approval.

JOHN L. ROCKEY,
Chief of the Bureau.

NOTE OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

There was but little evasion or hesitancy on the part of those connected with the industrial life of the State, who were asked to furnish the facts which have made the publication of this book possible. Generally their response was cheerful and prompt. They thus honored themselves and the State by such performance of duty, securing their own conscious approval for such acts, but my thanks are here heartily given to all who so generously co-operated to produce this work.

In this connection I wish to express especial obligations to the forces of the Bureau who have loyally sustained me, namely to: C. B. Penman, Assistant Chief; James Sweeney and C. D. Willis, Collectors of Statistics; O. P. Eaton and John R. Lehman, Special Statistical Collectors; H. E. Bodine, Special City Investigator; and Miss E. M. B. Eisenhart, Stenographer.

Very sincerely,

JOHN L. ROCKEY,
Chief of the Bureau.

Harrisburg, Pa., August 10, 1910.

PART ONE

SPECIAL ARTICLES, RECOMMENDATIONS AND GENERAL STATISTICS.

1909 CONDITIONS.

The industrial conditions of the State of Pennsylvania in 1909 were of a mixed nature. In general, there was greater prosperity in almost every development of activity and consequent greater reward for employer and those employed. The detailed statistics of reports from the various industries of the Commonwealth show such facts. Indeed, there is much evidence to indicate that the vantage ground lost in the recent business depression has been recovered and that a strong forward movement has been made towards greater accomplishment.

In all likelihood the statistics of future years will dwarf into insignificance the achievements of the past (which were of sufficient importance to give our State a leading rank in the great productive industries) and thus permit the placing of the Keystone in its proper place in the great arch formed by this and other manufacturing and mining commonwealths. No industry of our State is dormant. Most of them are keenly progressive and there is a fixedness of purpose visible on every hand which will wisely direct affairs to secure the best possible results in every occupation within the bounds of the Commonwealth.

Another phase of the industrial condition in 1909 was not so attractive. Truth of history compels the record of several very deplorable labor disturbances, in widely separate parts of the State. In a few instances the strife fomented has been carried into the present year and being in an unsettled condition, even at this time, the particulars connected with them are more properly matters for consideration in the 1910 report. The strike at McKees Rocks was most unfortunate throughout, and very regrettable because it involved loss of life and property. After it had run its dire course almost normal operations were resumed, with apparently no profit or benefit to either party. It was another illustration of the general futility of strikes, no matter how great the provocation may be. It would seem that if the same conciliatory measures had been used at the beginning of the contention as at a later period, serious trouble might have been avoided. The sense of justice still abides in almost every heart and if a common ground can be found on which

to meet to consider plans for the adjustment of grievances, there should be but very little difficulty to prevent speedy return to former relations between employer and employes; and it may be here noted that when men are animated by but the ordinary feelings of humanity they will not elect to negotiate their troubles by means of force, whether by strikes or lockouts. It is gratifying to note, further, that such violent contentions are becoming very abhorent to the public, which is often the actual greatest sufferer in consequence of these outbreaks. And if the weight of public opinion were more frequently set as a ban upon such actions, the odium would prevent many outbreaks. This expression is made in the belief that the public or the municipality in which disturbance has taken place is an interested third party and its rights must be safeguarded and protected by the contending parties, either by avoidance or by a speedy settlement of the difficulties between them.

Such a view of the matter has caused the creation in some states of boards of conciliation, mediation or arbitration, to whom direction is given by legislative power to act upon request of one or more of these three parties, with a purpose of bringing about settlement of labor troubles. A convention of such bodies was held at Washington soon after the McKees Rocks affair, and at the request of the Governor this Bureau was directed to represent this Commonwealth in its councils, to learn, if possible, whether such agencies can be advantageously considered as desirable means to preserve our industrial peace, or be helpful in restoring strained or broken relations. The reports of states in which such bodies are maintained indicated that some benefits were derived from their existence, but these means were not free of objectionable features, nor were they invariably successful in the performance of the work attempted, whether it were conciliation, mediation or arbitration. Their chief advantage appears to be existence as a body to which appeal can be made and which may actually have power to enter into the unfortunate affairs of contending parties. The settlement or satisfactory disposition will, after all, be matter which must be determined by the principals, upon request of this mediating agency, for it is doubtful whether we are prepared to enter a period of industrial life which could be brought under the controlling power of compulsory arbitration.

Nevetheless, the proper relationship of the State to such matters should be carefully considered and if it be deemed advisable that means such as have been indicated should be brought to the aid of the forces already available there should be no hesitancy in either delegating proper powers to departments already in existence, or creating a new office for these especial purposes.

Inasmuch as this Bureau is operating under certain conditions which bring it into very close relation to labor and the industrial elements of the State, would it not be well to consider whether it could not be authorized by proper legislation to at least test the means of mediation and conciliation, with a view of ascertaining how effective such methods can be made in this State? A certain amount of benefit might be obtained at a minimum outlay and thus also open a way to better and more comprehensive methods for use in future years to solve the ever perplexing problem of maintaining industrial peace and to prevent the evils attending strikes and lockouts.

CLASSIFICATION OF WORKMEN.

The nationality of the employes of some of the principal industries of the State, as reported by them, affords privilege for an interesting study. A total of 790,048 were employed in the several occupations given. But of that number 126,293, or nearly twenty per cent. were reported with "Nationality not known." The remaining 663,755, grouped into three classes, were employed as indicated in the appended table of industries in 1909:

	Americans.	Foreigners.	Negroes.
Anthracite mining,	51,567	86,105	23
Bituminous mining,	45,531	107,728	1,602
Cars, car wheels and castings,	5,600	5,324	35
Cement works,	3,498	5,928	14
Founderies and machine shops,	5,946	1,259	124
General industries,	77,550	20,217	228
Glass factories,	15,401	8,057	201
Leather (tanneries, etc.),	5,418	4,997	21
Paper mills,	4,643	2,052	98
Pig iron furnaces,	4,977	8,290	407
Powder mills,	533	108	3
Rolling mills,	21,487	14,592	804
Steel ingots and castings,	4,683	3,316	300
Steel works,	22,241	30,331	1,436
Silk mills,	22,936	6,014	.....
Slate quarries,	3,531	1,204	14
Textile mills (Phila.),	44,923	9,937	70
Tin plate mills,	1,732	671	48
	342,197	316,130	5,428

The same occupations permit a tabular exhibit showing the relative percentage of these classes engaged in each industry:

	Americans.	Foreigners.	Negroes.
Anthracite mining,	37.4	62.6	.....
Bituminous mining,	29.4	69.6	1.0
Cars, car wheels and castings,	51.1	48.6	.3
Cement works,	37.1	62.8	.1
Foundries and machine shops,	81.1	17.2	1.7
General industries,	79.2	20.6	.2
Glass factories,	65.1	34.0	.9
Leather (tanneries, etc.),	51.9	47.9	.2
Paper mills,	68.4	30.2	1.4
Pig iron furnaces,	36.4	60.6	3.0
Powder mills,	82.8	16.8	.4
Rolling mills,	58.2	39.6	2.2
Steel ingots and castings,	56.4	40.0	3.6
Steel works,	41.2	56.2	2.6
Silk mills,	79.2	20.8	.....
Slate quarries,	74.4	25.3	.3
Textile mills (Phila.),	81.9	18.1	.1
Tin plate mills,	70.7	27.4	1.9
	51.6	47.6	0.8

A comparison with similar data of 1908 shows that more workmen were employed in 1900 and that the number of negroes industrially occupied was materially increased. But, as in the previous year, most of them were employed in occupations requiring muscular power, while the industries which demanded skillful service reported but very few of them. The aggregate percentage of all the negroes employed lacked two-tenths of one per cent. of the entire list of the industrial workers. Yet it has been noted that the negro has secured entrance into occupations which had been closed to him. It is the opinion of many who have given the matter attention that the large so-called colored class is developing greater capacity and desire for skillful pursuits, and that many individuals have made great personal advancement. To what extent such conditions have been developed and what future hope there is for the negro in heretofore barred fields, will be made subjects for future inquiry and report in next year's volume.

A particularly noteworthy feature of the tabular statement is the large number of foreigners employed in some of the chief occupations of the State. It will be seen that they are greatly predominant in coal mining, and in the steel works. That fact may be explanation, in part, of the many distressing accidents occurring so frequently in those industries and be the cause, also, of so many labor disturbances connected with them. A recent report of the United

States Immigration Commission, headed by Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, gives color, if not entire confirmation, to that theory. That body reports, concerning the bituminous coal fields of Western Pennsylvania, that 75 per cent. of the miners were foreign born; that many of them were unable to write any language and that more than half of them were incapable of speaking or barely understanding English. It would seem that a very large proportion were from southeastern Europe, and were composed of elements not at all skilled in even the simplest forms of manual labor as carried on in our country. Scarcely any of these had ever worked in mines before coming to this country, and were so densely ignorant of our usages and customs pertaining to such operations that it is a source of wonder that greater disaster has not occurred in consequence of their employment in such excessive numbers. Compared with them, the Commission found even the poorest Americans superior, but the report carries with it suggestion that many conditions could be greatly improved, and it is earnestly hoped that such changes can be noted in the near future.

It is particularly gratifying to this Bureau to here make record of the noble work begun by the Pennsylvania Young Men's Christian Association, to encourage the non-English speaking foreigner to learn that language and aid him to become a better citizen. The movement was begun about three years ago by placing half a dozen energetic, intelligent and self-sacrificing young men under the tutelage and direction of Dr. E. A. Steiner who had become ably and especially fitted for such work. More than a year was spent in the European countries which contribute such large elements to our population to learn their speech, modes of life and manner of thought.

They were at first received with distrust, but having gained the confidence of the elements they endeavored to reach, they nobly worked out the plans of their mission and about a year ago returned to this State to apply them in a practical way. Five of the six young men having become equipped for this peculiar work, located at points where Southern European labor was particularly numerous, as Scranton, Berwick, Steelton, Pittsburgh and Butler, and vigorously began the duties of their missions. They are succeeding in accomplishing what they have undertaken beyond their most sanguine expectations. And it will be a privilege which we shall greatly esteem to be permitted to give the details of their success in a future report. Meantime, this movement for the temporal uplift of these people merits the support of every citizen of the State who fully realizes what is possible to be done by these means.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

According to the statistics of the United States Geological Survey, gathered from official sources of the various States, the number of persons killed in coal mining in the Union in 1909 (embracing operations in twenty-six different states) was 2,412; the number injured was 7,979. In Pennsylvania the number reported killed in the anthracite mining operations was 567; those killed in bituminous mining, 506, or a total of 1,073. The injured in anthracite mining were 1,034; in bituminous mining, 1,126, or a total of 2,160.

These figures would indicate that those who lost their lives in the State of Pennsylvania in these operations in 1909 embraced 44.5 per cent. of the whole, and the injured in the State of Pennsylvania were 27 per cent. of the entire number injured in the United States.

The records of the Department of Mines show that from 1885 to 1909 inclusive, a period of twenty-five years, there were in the State 11,491 fatal accidents in anthracite mining operations; and 6,962 in bituminous mining.

In the last twenty-one years the non-fatal accidents in the bituminous mines of the State affected 13,935 men; during the same period the injuries received in the anthracite mines were 23,970.

Just what proportion of this large aggregate of almost 38,000 human beings was compelled to pass through life in a maimed or disabled condition it is not possible to ascertain. But it is reasonable to suppose that at least 20 per cent. were more or less permanently affected. Think of this body of people as a concrete moving mass, having practically the numerical strength of six regiments of men, ever moving along, some legless, some armless, others dependent on their fellows for sight, others still deprived of their hearing, and all having some attribute pertaining to the much to-be-pitied crippled class, and you will agree that every interest should unite to secure different conditions. This moral obligation should extend not only to the employers but also to the employes. Very many of the latter class are grossly indifferent to the observances of the most ordinary precautions to safeguard their welfare, and are constantly placing their lives in jeopardy through their habits of carelessness or stupidity. In many instances the actions of foreign labor are as simple as those of untrained childhood. The ever present element of danger does not seem to place the least restraint upon them.

Very clearly many need instruction along those lines and it is gratifying to make record of the fact that some of the largest corporations have begun this necessary work in a most energetic man-

ner. In the anthracite region mining schools have been established by operators and greater safeguards are constantly being placed at points known to be dangerous. The results of these efforts will be eagerly awaited and noted in future accounts of the industries employing them.

The reports for 1909 made to this Buraeu by operators or employers of labor, as detailed in the list below, show a smaller number of fatalities than in the previous year, but singularly enough, the non-fatal accidents were very many more than in 1908. In fact, upon the basis of the reports, they numbered 25,588 as against 12,610 of the former year. We have no knowledge which will permit an explanation of this vast increase, but some idea can be obtained by a study of the table itself and by reference to the comments on such occurrences, in connection with the reports on these industries in PART TWO of this book.

Industry.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Total.
Anthracite mining,	539	3,360	3,899
Bituminous mining,	449	4,151	4,600
Cement works,	23	435	458
Pig iron manufacture,	42	1,994	2,036
Rolling mills,	14	665	679
Steel ingots and castings,	4	483	487
Steel works,	166	10,200	10,366
Textile industry (Philadelphia),	3	245	248
Tin plate works,	....	93	93
Agricultural implements,	1	51	52
Alcohol, acetate of lime and charcoal,	....	3	3
Automobiles,	....	46	46
Carpets and rugs,	....	55	55
Carriages, wagons, etc.,	....	26	26
Cars, car wheels, etc.,	5	267	272
Chains and forgings,	....	15	15
Corks,	....	7	7
Cotton goods,	....	13	13
Edge tools, iron and steel specialties,	....	57	57
Electrical apparatus and electric lamps,	1	47	48
Foundries and machine shops,	2	599	601
Furniture,	2	60	62
Gas, gasoline and steam engines,	1	31	32
Glass, bottles,	....	47	47
Glass, polished plate,	4	897	901
Glass, window,	1	2	3

Industry.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Total.
Iron and steel bridges,	4	166	170
Knit goods and underwear,	....	5	5
Lace goods and draperies,	....	5	5
Leather,	3	345	348
Locks, safes and vaults,	....	2	2
Locomotives and stationary engines,	4	579	583
Mattresses,	....	7	7
Oil cloth,	....	34	34
Oils, refined and lubricating,	4	10	14
Paper and pulp mills,	2	367	369
Powder,	1	2	3
Silk (outside of Philadelphia),	1	3	4
Shoes, men's women's and children's,	....	9	9
Shovels, spades and scoops,	....	12	12
Slate,	11	12	23
Telephone and electrical specialties,	....	17	17
Tin cans and galvanized ware,	....	91	91
Umbrellas and parasols,	1	....	1
Wire and wire goods,	....	23	23
Woolen and worsted goods,	....	50	50
Totals,	1,288	25,588	26,876

PETROLEUM.

The petroleum interests of the Commonwealth continue to be most important industrial factors. But owing to the consolidation of these interests and their control by gigantic corporations which operate in contiguous states, it is extremely difficult to obtain detailed accounts pertaining to Pennsylvania only. However, the approximate facts here given will convey some idea of the extent and value of the operations connected with the production of crude petroleum in this State. About fifty years have elapsed since this business was given a place among the State's industrial affairs. At the beginning Pennsylvania was practically the only petroleum producing State, but as its oil belt extended into New York, conjoint operations were soon established, and to some extent such relationship continues to this day.

In 1859 this territory produced but 2,000 forty-two-gallon barrels of oil, valued at $32,000, or at the rate of $16.00 per barrel. Within a year the production was increased to 500,000 barrels, and the price fell to a little more than $9.00 per barrel.

In 1861 the yield was more than four-fold, or over 2,000,000 barrels, but the market was glutted and the price was scarcely fifty cents per barrel. The production continued with varying quantities and prices, rating high some years and discouragingly low in other periods. Within a decade the other oil states equaled and soon exceeded the Pennsylvania-New York product, and the average price per barrel became less than a dollar.

Since the beginning of the petroleum industry in the United States the product has been more than two billion barrels, which was sold for about one and three-quarter billion dollars. In 1908 the gross yield was 179,572,479 barrels, having a total value of $129,706,258, or averaging about 72 cents per barrel. Some states produce low grades of oil worth only 60 cents per barrel.

The Pennsylvania yield in 1908 was 9,424,325 barrels, valued at $16,881,194, closely approximating $1.80 per barrel. This price was the extreme of higher valuation. Those of New York and West Virginia products were but slightly lower, for these states rank with Pennsylvania in producing higher grade oils and gasoline. The two other states of the eighteen in the Union producing petroleum, whose product sold for more than $1.00 per barrel, were Ohio and Michigan.

In 1907 Pennsylvania ranked first in the value of its petroleum products, but owing to the larger yield in California and Oklahoma its position was changed to fifth place in 1908. California has taken Pennsylvania's former place, its yield of petroleum in 1909 being about 56,000,000 barrels, valued at $33,000,000. But, in spite of the large yield in Oklahoma, its product in 1908 being 45,000,000 barrels, the Pennsylvania value was within one million dollars that of Oklahoma.

In point of quantity production in 1908 Pennsylvania ranked seventh in the Union, its percentage of the entire product being 5.25—less than one-fifth of the percentage of product of the great oil producing states of the west. Nevertheless, the petroleum industry of the state is a powerful force in its life and while it is now less important than formerly, future statistics will show that it will remain a great source of power and usefulness.

The known area of petroleum lands in the State of Pennsylvania are about 2,000 square miles, which is nearly one-fourth of the entire area of such lands in the Union, and it is believed that when they are fully developed great measures of wealth will be revealed.

NATURAL GAS.

The commercial value of natural gas in the United States, when it took rank as an industrial factor in 1882, was given as $215,000. That value was increased through production in the next six years to nearly $23,000,000, but after 1888 declined so that in 1896 there were used about $10,000,000 less than in the former period. In the next five years the value of the gas used was nearly doubled, the amount in 1901 being $27,066,077. In the next six years the value was more than doubled and in 1908 was worth $54,640,374. Greater intelligence in its use and proper conservation of this important force have caused it to become a growing and most important industry.

In 1882, when the record of this industry in Pennsylvania began, the value of the gas produced in the State was given as $75,000, or more than one-third of the value of the Union. In 1888, when the industry seemed to be in a depressed condition, the Pennsylvania product was worth $19,282,375, while that of all the other states was valued at a little more than $3,000,000. Thereafter the value of the Pennsylvania product declined very sharply, reaching the low limit of but $5,528,610 in 1896, or not quite one-third of the value given for the entire United States product. An increase of value of several hundred thousand dollars per annum followed in the next few years, but since 1900 the advance was immeasurably greater and has steadily continued until in 1908 the product was sold for $20,678,161—about $5,000,000 more than that of the next highest State, West Virginia, and more than one-third that of the entire United States product, which was sold in 1908 for $54,640,374.

Considered by measure of volume, the natural gas of the United States in 1908 was 402,140,730 M cubic feet; the Pennsylvania measure was 130,476,237 M cubic feet, which was sold at an average of nearly 14 cents per M cubic feet, or about a half a cent per M cubic feet more than the average realized in the whole United States.

The producers of natural gas in Pennsylvania in 1908 numbered 695, having 8,354 productive wells (including 350 shallow wells in Erie county mainly used for home consumption); In that number of wells were included 718 which were drilled during the year, and in that period of time 269 wells were abandoned. In the entire United States there were 21,375 productive wells.

The natural gas wells in Pennsylvania were located in twenty-two different counties, all except those in Potter and Tioga counties be-

ing distinctly west of the central part of the State. Their depths varied greatly, but few being less than 600 feet deep and many had a depth of nearly 3,500 feet. The acreage of lands connected with the natural gas industry in Pennsylvania amounted to 1,858,884—about one-fourth of the entire acreage in the United States set aside for that industry.

The natural gas of Pennsylvania was used in 1908 by 4,577 industrial consumers and 307,585 domestic ones. Of the former there was an increase of more than 200 per cent. in the last ten years; the latter increased about 50 per cent. in the same period of time. The price of gas to these consumers varied from 2½ per M cubic feet at the well for manufacturing purposes, to 32 cents per M cubic feet for domestic use, the trend of prices in each case being upward. The average price in 1908 of all gas for industrial purposes was 10 cents per M cubic feet, and for domestic purposes 24 cents. This was lower than the average in the State of New York, but about 50 per cent. higher than in West Virginia, both states being practically in the same gas area.

THE CONFECTIONERY INDUSTRY.

The latest available statistics of this important industry are those of 1905. In that year there were in the entire country large and small establishments producing candy or sweetmeats to the value of $116,612,886, or about $1.50 worth of sweets for every man, woman and child in the nation. The prosperity of the industry is shown by the constant increase, not only in the number of establishments, which was augmented 10 per cent. yearly, but the invested capital which increased about 13 per cent. annually. Every recent decade has shown an average increase of about 9 per cent. annually.

New York leads every State in the Union in this industry, being closely followed by Pennsylvania, as will be seen by the following table of comparison:

	New York.	Pennsylvania.
Establishments,	199	150
Capital invested,	$8,712,481	$6,978,913
Salaried officers,	826	652
Salaries,	$907,780	$535,934
Wage earners,	7,168	4,729
Wages,	$2,494,662	$1,399,946
Cost of materials,	$10,562,670	$5,881,228
Value of product,	$18,236,587	$10,073,164

Philadelphia has become noteworthy as a candy manufacturing centre. There is within the bounds of this city one factory which alone turns out more than five million pounds of candy per year. The other factories of the city swell the product many millions more.

In other localities of the State are important factories whose statistics will appear in later issues of this report. The chocolate candy factory at Hershey, in Dauphin county, possesses characteristics which are distinctly peculiar to the establishment. They are worthy of a future detailed account, since they possess features of co-operation and profit-sharing of great interest to the industrial elements of our Commonwealth.

RAILROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

The total mileage of railways in the United States in 1830 was but twenty-three miles, poorly constructed, and supplied with primitive equipments. But that method of transportation soon became popular and by 1840 the mileage had been increased to 2,818. In the next decade the increase was nearly four-fold. From 1850 to 1860 the total mileage was increased three-fold. In 1870 the mileage reported was 52,922. That was about doubled in the next ten years and in 1900 the miles operated totaled 198,964. The estimated mileage in 1909 was more than 241,000. The passenger cars exceeded 45,000; and other cars of every description were more than 2,200,000 in number.

This vast system of railways and its equipment was valued at more than $9,000,000,000. The proportion contributed by Pennsylvania amounted to $1,136,410,000, or about one-eighth of the whole. New York's share was more than three hundred million dollars less; and such species of property in this State exceeded that of Illinois by over four hundred million dollars. As compared with all kinds of property in Pennsylvania, valued at $9,315,140,116, some years ago, more than 12 per cent. was chargeable to the railroad account.

The railway mileage of Pennsylvania in 1908 was 11,241.19, permitting about twenty-five miles for every one hundred square miles of area. That proportion was exceeded by the state of New Jersey only, which had thirty miles of railways for such an area; and Massachusetts, which came next with twenty-six miles for every one hundred square miles of area; Ohio was below, with twenty-two, and Illinois had about one mile less for every one hundred square miles. Many cities of Pennsylvania rank pre-eminently as railway centres of the Union, and there is a continued development of the railroad business in this Commonwealth, in spite of its already superior mileage and equipment.

In 1904 Pennsylvania had 99,777 miles of public roads, or about 2.21 miles of road for every square mile of area. New York had about 74,000 miles, or 1.54 miles to a square mile of area. Ohio has 1.79 miles of road to its area, but about one-third of them were fully improved as highways. The roads fully improved in Pennsylvania were less than 3 per cent. of the mileage set aside as highways. New Jersey, with about 15,000 miles of roads, had 17 per cent. of them improved and the ratio in Connecticut was about the same. In that State there were almost three miles of roads for every square mile of the State area, and it was the only State which exceeded Pennsylvania in that particular. This State expended nearly $5,000,000 annually upon its public roads, approximately $49 per mile.

WEALTH AND BANKING INSTITUTIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The business life of a country is clearly indicated and influenced by its monetary system, and relative comparisons of the wealth or moneys of a State, at different periods, will show growth or decline. A standstill condition in a country is no more possible than such a condition in an individual.

In 1870, the earliest period when such matters were officially treated with particularity of detail, the total circulation of money in the United States was $657,212,794. The gold and silver in circulation, as a combined medium, was $25,000,000. At the same time the debt of the nation was $60.46 per capita.

In 1909 the circulation of the different moneys of the nation was as follows: Gold, $599,337,698; silver, $204,319,698; gold certificates, $815,005,449; silver certificates, $447,717,324; United States notes, $340,118,267; bank notes, $665,338,806; miscellaneous currency, $4,203,415. This permitted a total circulating medium of $3,106,240,657; or, afforded an average of circulating medium of $34.93 for every man, woman and child of the nation. The per capita wealth of every one was $1,310.11. And at the same time the per capita debt of the country was but $11.56.

The national banks in Pennsylvania in 1909 numbered more than those of any other State, there being 768; New York had but 425; Illinois, 401; and Ohio, 350. The depositors numbered 177,132 and their savings deposits aggregated $170,057,725.74, more than double the amount of such savings in that kind of banks in any other State.

But Pennsylvania savings banks proper showed a decline in number, there being less than in the previous year. Reports from eleven of the previous fourteen of such institutions showed that there

were also 151 depositors less, the total number being 452,487, whose deposits aggregated $166,095,385—$367.07 for each depositor, as an average amount. That was $96.92 less than the general average credited to the depositors in the group of Eastern States of which Pennsylvania was a part. Every New York depositor had an average credit of $509.29—more than twenty-five dollars in excess of the group average, and the entire deposits in such banks were eight times more than the deposits in our Pennsylvania savings banks.

Another class of these monetary institutions was known as State banks, and numbered 111. The savings deposits in their care, amounting to $86,687,332.65, belonged to 278,172 depositors.

There were also 21 private banks, having more than four thousand depositors, whose savings exceeded $1,500,000. Some of the former changed their business during the year, becoming loan and trust companies. There are now in the State approximately three hundred of such institutions, patronized by more than three hundred and fifty thousand persons whose savings were in the neighborhood of one hundred million dollars.

The savings features of these several types of banks affect about 1,300,000 people of the State and the moneys reach the vast sum of three-fourths of a billion dollars. Within twenty years the number of banks and their capital have been more than doubled; the deposits increased three-fold; and the trust funds have been quadrupled. The general prosperity of the State has been freely enjoyed by the banks, and a feeling of confidence in their stability and usefulness has made them helpful industrial factors.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

For the purpose of showing the stability of the business interests of the State, and their improvement since the depression of 1907-8, the following particulars are noted. A few comparisons with like conditions in other states are also made, using data from Dun's Annual Review:

In 1907 Pennsylvania had 142,304 business concerns. During the year 1,223, or .86 per cent. failed, and their liabilities were $15,142,536.

The number of concerns in 1908, was greater, there being 143,286. The number of failures was also greater—1,601, or 1.12 per cent. of the whole, with liabilities aggregating $17,220,703.

1909 brought improvement. Although the concerns were greatly increased, there being 146,056, the failures were only 1,264, or .87 per cent., and the liabilities were $14,240,157.

In the same year New York, with about 13,000 more concerns, had failures aggregating $41,892,541. The percentage of failures was .92. In Illinois the number of concerns was much smaller, there being but 105,942, but the per cent. failing was 1.00, with losses amounting to $10,170,640. The losses in Ohio did not vary much from the latter amount, but as there were fewer concerns the per cent. failing was but .70.

Of the foregoing concerns in Pennsylvania, in 1909, 433 were engaged in manufacturing, leaving liabilities of more than $7,000,000; 1,089 were engaged in trading; and 79 were otherwise engaged. Their total liabilities exceeded their assets by more than $6,000,000. The net losses of New York, Illinois and Ohio were proportionately great, in some respects larger, permitting the deduction that the business interests of Pennsylvania rest upon a conservative basis of credits and operation.

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD PRICES.

The high price of fresh meats and the apparent constant advance of the same have become matters of grave concern. It is estimated that two-fifths of the expenditures of families having medium incomes are devoted to the purchase of food necessary for their sustenance, and it is further computed that one-third of the national diet is composed of meat. With these facts before us it is plain to see what an over-powering influence meat prices must have upon the affairs of the nineteen million families of the nation. Very properly, then, this matter has been made a subject of inquiry by various agencies and particularly by the National Government. Secretary James Wilson instituted and made special investigations as to the causes of the high prices of meat. Fifty cities, large, medium and small, located in all parts of the Union, were selected in which to make these inquiries and especial schedules were provided to record the actual expenses in buying and selling carcasses of meat animals by dealers. The weight and retail price of every cut was given, as well as the wholesale price which had been paid for it by the retailer. That method made it possible to compute the profits arising between the retail price per pound sold and the total retail cost of the meat, for which wholesale price per pound and total wholesale cost had also been ascertained.

However, these investigations did not fully disclose the causes which led to the advance in the prices of these food commodities. Some particulars were satisfactorily learned, among them being the fact that the percentage of profit was much greater on the lower grades of beef meat than on the choicer or better cuts. It was found that the low priced meats of wholesalers was marked up nearly twice as

much relatively by retailers as the higher grades, compelling the conclusion that since circumstances cause the poor to buy the cheaper meats they, nevertheless, pay about twice as much gross profit as do well-to-do people for the cuts which they purchase.

The Pennsylvania cities considered were in a sub-division known as the North Atlantic States, and the investigations carried on in them revealed the following facts: At Allentown it was found that there was an immediate gross profit of 50 per cent. on the retail prices of beef above the wholesale cost averaging 7½ cents to 8½ cents per pound. The same conditions practically prevailed in the city of Harrisburg. The gross profit on the meats in Philadelphia was considerably smaller and was undoubtedly owing to the fact that higher grades of beef were sold in that city. But the gross profits in Philadelphia were about 8 per cent. greater than in some of the other large cities of the country.

The investigations carried on by Secretary Wilson also revealed the fact that the average consumption of beef meat in the United States has been declining. According to the live-stock census of 1840, it was possible to furnish an average of .88 of an animal on a farm to each inhabitant of the country at that period. This percentage declined to .81 of an animal in 1860. The census of 1900 indicated the possibility of furnishing but .69 of an animal for each inhabitant.

A comparison of the sheep of the country with the population showed that it was possible to furnish 1 1-13 of an animal to each inhabitant in 1840, while in 1900 there were but .52 of an animal available for each inhabitant.

The decline of swine was nearly the same as that of sheep, and has been almost equally uniform throughout the different census periods. The ratio of swine on the farm in 1840 in relation to population was 1.54. In 1900 it was but .83 of an animal.

But these comparisons should not lead to the conclusion that all meat produced in this country has been eaten by the people of this nation. The exports of cattle for slaughter and exports of beef products have been prodigious, the average for two recent years (1908 and 1909) being more than half a billion pounds per year.

The export of pork and pork products has been even greater, reaching enormous proportions. The shipments for 1909 were 1,053,000,000 pounds.

Notwithstanding these exports from the United States, there is general complaint in all European countries of the advance in the prices of food and especially of meat. In France beef has been advanced 22 per cent.; mutton, 25 per cent.; pork, 27 per cent.; fresh fish, 50 per cent.; and fresh vegetables, 15 per cent.

In Austria the situation connected with advancing prices became so serious that the government too steps to check it. Smart advances were also reported in Germany.

The advance of prices of meats was not so keen in Great Britain as in some other foreign countries, mutton and pork being long sold at about the same prices as in former recent years, but beef was higher priced.

It has been claimed by British experts* who have also investigated food conditions in this country, that their Kingdom has been less seriously affected in that respect than our country. One of them (Commissioner Street), speaking in a comparative way, said:

"I can't understand why we buy bread in England for one-third the price you pay in Chicago, when you send us the wheat. You have to pay five cents for fourteen ounces of bread, while we get a loaf weighing sixty-four ounces for ten cents.

"Meat in this country costs the consumer from 16 cents to 24 cents a pound. In London the same meat, sold by the English branches of your packing houses, can be had for 12 cents to 16 cents. Range cattle from Argentina furnish good meat for workmen in our markets at 8 cents to 11 cents a pound, and sometimes as low as 6 cents.

"After shipping mutton from Australia, eggs and butter from Holland and other food stuffs from distant countries, our dealers sell them to the British public for 40 per cent. less than American consumers pay."

Since the expression of the above opinion English prices were also keenly advanced. The more stable conditions in that country had simply retarded higher prices.

A consideration of the average retail prices of the most widely consumed meats, at various times within the last twenty years, suggests the following tabular exhibit:

	Cents Per Pound.			
Meats.	1891.	1904.	1907.	(Jan.) 1910.
Porterhouse steaks,	18	20	25	28
Round steak,	11	12	14	18
Rib roast,	14	18	22	25
Sirloin steak,	14	18	22	25
Veal cutlets,	14	16	22	25
Leg of veal,	12	17	20	22
Veal chops,	12	18	22	24
Corned beef,	5	8	12	15
Soup meats,	5	8	10	12
Lamb quarters,	10	12	15	20
Legs of mutton,	6	8	12	18
Legs of lamb,	10	14	16	20
Saddle of mutton,	8	12	16	20
Mutton chops,	14	18	24	28
Sliced ham,	12	14	18	26
Bacon,	20	23	25	35
Pork chops,	12	16	18	24

*Messrs. J. R. Cahill and J. P. Street.

A reference to the quotation of retail prices of various food commodities in 1909, ascertained by the investigators of this Bureau, as given in the sketch of Cities of Pennsylvania (see PART TWO of the REPORT) will show slight variations, but in the main there will be noted a remarkable uniformity of price, local supply and demand being the principal causes of the variation. But in every community there was learned the same story of increased prices and, in some cases, the shortness or poorness of supply of meats and poultry.

Other articles of food were almost proportionately advanced owing, no doubt, to the lessened use of meat and the greater consumption of the principal provisions. A table of prices prevailing in three periods shows the advances in the following lists:

Groceries (Cents Per Pound.)	1893.	1909.	(Jan.) 1910.
Potatoes (bushel),	.65	$1.00	$1.00
Lima beans,	.04	.07½	.08
Navy beans (barrel),	$2.40	2.70	3.00
Apricots,	.20	.16	.16
Peaches, California,	.15	.12	.18
Prunes,	.12	.10	.10
Tomatoes (three-pound cans),	.15	.12½	.12½
Canned corn,	.10	.10	.10
Peas (two-pound cans),	.12	.12	.12
Rice, Carolina,	.10	.10	.10
Rice, Japan,	.07	.07	.08
Minnesota patent flour (barrel),	4.50	6.10	6.75
Rolled oats (package),	.12½	.10	.11
Cornmeal (barrel),	3.00	4.50	4.50
Salmon (one-pound tins),	.20	.20	.20
Roast coffee, cheap grade,	.28	.18	.18
Java coffee,	.40	.35	.35
Whole pepper, black,	.20	.20	.20
Standard three-pound yellow peaches,	.20	.15	.15
Black molasses (gallon),	.25	.25	.25
New York cheese,	.18	.25	.25
Milk and Cream.			
Bottled milk, quart,	.05	.06	.08
Milk, quart,	.04	.05½	.08
Cream, pint,	.10	.12½	.15

The general advance of food commodities seems so conclusively shown by the foregoing tables that further evidence of that nature appears unnecessary. But the deductions made by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, in the form of percentages of increase will help to impress these facts.

A partial list from the Congressional Record shows the increase of some of the staple commodities in the past ten years as follows:

	Percentage of Increase.
Bread,	18
Bacon,	41
Fresh beef,	14
Mess beef,	22
Western beef, salt,	44
Hams,	32
Mutton,	16
Pork,	51
Lard,	40
Tallow,	42
Buckwheat flour,	32
Rye flour,	38
Wheat flour,	13
White cornmeal,	24
Yellow cornmeal,	33
Cheese,	43
Eggs,	41
Dairy butter,	32
Milk,	31
Dried apples,	23
Currants,	87
Raisins,	8
Salt,	12
Spices,	32
Vinegar,	16

An extended study of the subject of food prices and the advanced cost of living permits these conclusions:

Prices were advanced in obedience to world-wide causes, but local conditions had such modifying influences that prices fluctuated more in some sections than in others.

A forceful element in connection with higher prices was the recent enormous production of gold which has become an almost universal standard of value. In the past seventeen years 140,000,000 ounces more were produced than in the previous four hundred years—the period since the discovery of America by Columbus—the entire product being 565,000,000 ounces. The money value of gold now produced annually is $450,000,000. Such a large production has lessened the value of gold, and, of course, decreased the purchasing capacity when used as a medium of exchange. An over-production of any commodity tends to force its value or price downward and the value of gold is no exception to the universal rule.

But a most prolific cause of the high prices of living commodities is the fact that production has not kept pace with the changed conditions of life made possible by the greater abundance of a cheapened purchasing medium. The simple forms of life, in almost every part of our country, have been made very complex, and former customs whereby every family made itself more or less self-sustaining have been almost wholly abandoned.

The great drift of population towards town and city has vastly decreased the number of those who produced the commodities of the farm. In 1860 of the population of the Union 44.8 per cent. were agriculturists. Twenty years later but little more than 35 per cent. were so designated. The present percentage is considerably smaller and is constantly growing less in consequence of the extraordinary developments of the manufacturing interests of the country. The ratio of population has been disturbed and so much changed that the non-producers of food outnumber the producers three to one.

This condition, instead of becoming better, has been intensified by the enormous foreign immigration of recent years.

A small proportion only of the accretion became food producers. Their wants increased the consumption and helped to increase advancing prices. This element, like our native citizenship, needs urgent education to persuade it to see that rural life will offer more advantages than urban conditions, before a movement "back to the soil" can be expected. When that is achieved there will be a greater grain and vegetable production for food and which will also provide less costly feed for stock, consequently permitting production of meat at more moderate prices.

No better remedy than the foregoing for the improvement of the conditions brought on by the various causes cited appears available, but whatever will help to promote the readjustment should receive the moral and physical support of all good citizens. If better road conditions will promote the charms of rural life, they should be freely provided by State and county aid. If anything can be done by the National Government through the removal of trade restrictions, the action should be prompt and decisive. There is need of concerted effort to bring early relief and aid to eventually restore the conditions required to enable our industrial citizenship to become more acquisitive and, therefore, more prosperous and contented.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

In view of the increased cost of living within recent years, it is pertinent to inquire whether farm crops have increased in such a degree that the producer has been materially benefited, and, if

so, to what extent has he profited? The present movement of advancing prices began practically in 1896. If, therefore, we take a period of five years from that date to 1900 as a base we have a means of comparison of prices for subsequent periods. Assuming that these five years afford us a base which may be expressed by 100, we are then in position to make relative comparisons showing advances or declines of value in the years subsequent to the base created.

A commercial authority has estimated that the selling price of all farm commodities has increased to such an extent since 1900 that the relative price can be expressed by 122.6, or, in other words, that the prices of all commodities aggregated have advanced 22.6 per cent. since 1900.

But among the farm animals, horses have exceeded all other kinds in relative increase of value and this, too, in spite of the fact that it was fully predicted when the use of electricity as a motive power began and the popularity of the automobile became well established, that the era of the horse was declining. Without reference to the extended use of the trolley car as a means of communication, and confining the view almost solely to the automobile, whose numbers have increased from a few thousand in 1900 until more than half a million at the present time, the number of horses has been more than doubled in the same period of time, and their total value has been more than trebled.

The statistics of the Agricultural Department of the Federal Government indicate that the number of horses in the United States in January, 1900, was nearly fourteen million. This number had been increased by January, 1909, to nearly thirty million, which can be plainly seen is more than 100 per cent.

In 1900 the value of the horse flesh was, in round numbers, $1,000,000,000. In 1909 this value was given as $3,000,000,000, showing an increase in the value of horse flesh of more than 200 per cent.

Another encouraging feature in this connection is that not only have the number and prices of horses been increased, but the quality has been vastly improved. Never before was there such excellence of good stock or such universal desire to improve the stock for future use.

The appreciation of the value of mules in the comparative period was not as great as that of horses, being relatively 235.1.

The increase in the price of swine was relatively 147.3, and sheep had practically the same increase in value.

The relative increase in the value of selling prices of cattle, including milch cows, on the basis proposed, could be represented by 120.4.

If a weighted average of the value of all live stock were taken, it could be indicated by the numerals 193.1.

Considering the several farm crops and the value of the same per bushel in 1909, and comparing the same with the mean of 100 obtained by the prices from 1896 to 1900, the relative values would be as follows:

Corn,	218.6
Oats,	209.6
Potatoes,	192.4
Wheat,	166.2
Rye,	162.1
Buckwheat,	161.9
Tobacco,	161.4
Barley,	147.3
Cotton,	138.4
Hay,	132.9

If compared on a basis of weight, the relative advance would be 80.9 per cent., as against the relative advance of live stock weighted, which, as noted above, is represented by an advance of 93.1 per cent. Aggregating the weights of the farm products and the live stock produced on the farm there will be indicated an advance of 86.9 per cent. on the basic price of 1900.

These conclusions are confirmed, in a measure, by comparing the farm products with other commodities sold at wholesale prices. The figures of the Bureau of Labor of the National Government indicate that the average advance of certain commodities since 1900 has been 26.4 per cent. The following articles show an advance, namely:

41.9 per cent. for farm products.
21.9 per cent. for cloths and clothing.
25.3 per cent. for fuel and light.
24.9 per cent. for metals and implements.
32.8 per cent. for lumber and building materials.
6 per cent. for drugs and chemicals.
19.5 per cent. for house furnishing goods.

Commodities of every nature entering into the use of a family averaged in price to permit a relative comparison with 100, will show an advance of 22.6 per cent. Some of these advances greater than the general average of increase were computed on New York City prices, which indicate that milk was sold at an advance of 29.8 per cent.; eggs, 105 per cent.; creamery butter, 51.7 per cent.; factory cheese, 45.3 per cent.; codfish, 53.1 per cent.; beans, 63.4 per cent.; peas, 46.8 per cent.; potatoes, 52.2 per cent.; apples, 90.8 per cent.

But below the average advance of 22.6 per cent. for all commodities were the prices paid for the following: Coffee sold at an advance of 10 per cent.; granulated sugar, 13 per cent. below the basic price of 100; tea, 25.3 per cent. below; New Orleans molasses, 18.4 per cent. below; fine salt and rice had each advanced but about 1 per cent.

These general particulars indicate that in the upward movement of prices since 1900 the products of the farm have fared better than those of any other class of commodities.

AGRICULTURE DATA AND STATISTICS.

Available statistics of the National Government for a period of years show a most remarkable increase in the value of farm property and farm products. In 1870 the combined value of the farm property amounted to $8,944,857,749. At the same time the products of the farms were given as $1,958,030,927.

Thereafter the increase of value of such property in each decade was approximately 30 per cent. The valuation of farms and farm property in 1900 was $20,514,001,838; and at the same time the products amounted to $3,764,177,706.

The estimated value of farm products in 1909 was given as $8,760,000,000. Some idea of this great development of value can be obtained by comparisons with former conditions. Assuming that in 1899, the year which produced the above census valuation, the basis of farm products was placed at 100, then we would have an increase to 125 in 1903; to 130 in 1904; to 133 in 1905; to 143 in 1906; 159 in 1907; to 167 in 1908; and to 186 in 1909. The values for eleven years would indicate an increase practically of more than 9 per cent. yearly—a percentage of increase of value which attaches to no other industry.

Of the immense sum known as farm product values in the United States, $5,138,486,000 were credited as the value of farm animals. Numerically there were given as 69,080,000 head of cattle; 21,040,000 head of horses; 4,123,000 head of mules, 57,216,000 sheep, and 47,782,000 swine.

The State of Pennsylvania maintained its proper proportion of all these species of property since 1900, when its farm lands, with improvements, including buildings, were valued at $898,272,750; the farm implements and machinery at $50,917,240; the live stock at $102,439,183; making a value of all farm property of $1,051,629,173.

The farm lands comprised 19,371,015 acres, constituting 224,248 farms, each averaging about 86 acres per farm. Not all the so-called farm lands were, in the proper sense, improved. Nearly 32 per cent. should have been classed as unimproved lands. But this percentage is being diminished yearly.

The year 1909 was rated by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States as one of the most prosperous in its history. Most crops yielded bountifully and prices were satisfactory. Compared with other factors of industrial life, the farmer enjoyed many advantages and had attained an enviable position among the producers of the country. He was not compelled to market his crops as soon as harvested and was thus able to assist in maintaining prices, securing for himself a larger meed of reward. He was no longer compelled, as was said of him formerly, to work with no greater prospect in view than board and clothes for himself and family. He acquired a degree of wealth which made him a most forceful element in the affairs of the industrial life of the country and especially of the State.

PRINCIPAL CROPS.

A comparison of the great crops of 1909 carries with it many interesting features. Rated in the order of their importance, the first place must be given to CORN. The value of that product as a farm commodity was $1,720,000,000—a value greater than that of the gold and silver coin and bullion of the United States. And when it is considered that the corn crop was produced from elements of the soil and air in about one hundred and twenty days, we are impressed by the fact that there was an increase of value added to the wealth of the country of about $14,000,000 per day. That is a sum so great that it is hard to comprehend. Compared with former years, the crop was the greatest on record. It was 36 per cent. greater than the average of the five preceding years, and the value per bushel was also greater by 32 per cent. the mean price being about 60 cents per bushel. In the entire United States the total acreage devoted to this crop was 108,771,000, and the average yield per acre exceeded 25 bushels.

The Pennsylvania corn crop was grown on 1,525,000 acres, which gave an average yield of 32 bushels per acre. The selling price on the first of December averaged 70 cents per bushel, thus making the farm price of the crop worth $34,160,000.

"COTTON was no longer king" but it was the second great staple crop of the Union in 1909. It is not grown in Pennsylvania and is given place here only to hold its place among the farm commodities. Its value exceeded $850,000,000.

WHEAT constituted the third great crop of 1909; the entire value of it was about $725,000,000 on the farm. The average December first price was almost an even $1.00 per bushel, a figure which had not been realized at that season of the year since 1881.

The Pennsylvania wheat product was almost exclusively limited to the variety known as winter wheat. It was grown on 1,545,000 acres, which yielded at the rate of seventeen bushels per acre, and the selling price averaged $1.09 giving a total value of that crop of $28,629,000. As in the case of corn, the average yield per acre was greater than that of the United States and the quality was equal to, or better than that of most other localities in the Union.

HAY was the fourth great staple crop, its value reaching $689,345,000. The average farm price was $10.62 per ton on December first. The acreage of lands in Pennsylvania devoted to hay amounted to 3,118,000. The selling price on December first was an average of $14.60 per ton, making a total farm value of that crop of $54,633,000.

OATS was the fifth crop in the order of value, the entire product of the United States being rated at more than $400,000,000, as a consequence of the high price per bushel, the average value being about 41 cents December first.

The Pennsylvania crop was grown on 998,000 acres. The yield per acre was about four bushels less than the average yield in the United States, being but 26 bushels per acre, but the average selling price was 9 cents per bushel higher, giving the crop a value of $12,974,000.

The value of the oats crop in the State was smaller than that of *POTATOES*, which ranked as the sixth great farm crop in the Union. The United States crop was worth about $212,000,000. The Pennsylvania crop was valued at $15,464,000. It was grown on 305,000 acres, with an average yield per acre of 78 bushels, having an average farm price on December first of 65 cents per bushel.

RYE continued to be a most important crop in the State of Pennsylvania. There were 360,000 acres devoted to that crop, producing one-sixth of the entire yield of the United States, there being 5,508,000 bushels, selling at an average price of 80 cents per bushel, producing a farm value of $4,406,000.

BUCKWHEAT was a crop of no mean proportions in Pennsylvania. More than one-fourth of the entire acreage in the United States, or 290,000 acres, was here devoted to this crop. The yield was not quite twenty bushels per acre, and the average farm price was 68 cents, creating a farm crop value of $3,845,000.

BARLEY was grown in the State in a limited way only. There were but 9,000 acres under cultivation as against 7,011,000 in the entire United States. The yield per acre was not quite 22 bushels, and the selling price averaged 67 cents on December first.

The *TOBACCO* crop of the United States was notable in consequence of its greater farm value, closely approximating $100,000,000. About 1-33 of this value was produced in the State of Pennsylvania on the more than 31,000 acres of land set aside for that purpose. The average selling price was a little less than 10 cents per pound.

The *WOOL* product of the State is increasing. In 1909 there were 1,000,000 sheep, an increase of 50,000 during the year. Their wool product reached a value of $1,840,000, and 70 per cent. of it was graded as medium quality; the remaining 30 per cent. was fine wool. Compared with the flocks in the Union, Pennsylvania had only a forty-second part of the whole, but had more sheep than the combined flocks of all the other North Atlantic States.

Reduced to percentages for the purpose of making comparisons, Pennsylvania had 3.547 part of the entire acreage of the above crops, and 4.311 part of the value of the same. Owing to the higher prices paid for most of these farm crops, the 1909 aggregate produced a total of $5,700,000,000, and, as stated before, all animal products were worth over $3,000,000,000.

In the last eleven years of farm effort this basic industry has produced a wealth valued at $70,000,000,000. "This vast sum of money has paid off mortgages; it has established and maintained many successful banks; it has permitted the farmer to provide himself with better homes and made him truly a better citizen of the world since it has placed within his hands means for improving his soil and making it more productive."

EDUCATIONAL.

Interest in the educational development of Pennsylvania is constantly increasing.* The reports of the Department of Public Instruction clearly show the progress made in the past year by the common schools of the State. But such development is not confined to them alone, being even more forcibly manifested by the schools of higher education. Especial progress is indicated by colleges, universities and professional schools. Attendance in these was increased from 15 per cent. to 60 per cent. and nearly every institution of the State was benefited by the erection of better buildings or the supply of equipments of a more modern nature than what had been used in previous years.

In 1909 the public high schools of Pennsylvania numbered 731, having 1,386 male and 1,134 female teachers. The students were 25,807 males and 33,376 females. In addition there were 97 private high schools with 413 male and 459 female teachers; the students were 5,227 males and 4,454 females.

*Data from National Bureau of Education.

There were 17 public normal schools, also affording means for obtaining a higher education, which had 128 male and 175 female teachers. The students taking the normal courses numbered 2,786 males and 6,083 females. Two small private normal schools had fourteen instructors and 160 students of both sexes.

The universities, colleges and technical schools in the State in 1909 numbered 31, having 1,568 male instructors; 94 female instructors. The students in the preparatory course numbered 2,409 males, 754 females; in the collegiate course, 12,684 males, 1,729 females. The resident graduate students were 345 males and 102 females.

The colleges and seminaries for women conferring degress in 1909 were in number 7, having 59 male instructors and 116 female instructors; 337 students in the preparatory department; 933 in the collegiate course; and 86 post-graduates. Their total income was $616,418. This income is most noteworthy in comparison with that of some other states, being greatly exceeded by the incomes of such schools in Massachusets, New York and some southern states.

The professional schools of Pennsylvania have attained high standards of excellence of scholarship and have strong financial support. In 1909 there were in the State 16 schools of theology, attended by 994 students; 4 law schools, having 641 members; 7 medical schools (some unusually strong) with 2,492 students; 5 dental schools, having 874 students, and exceeding every other State in the Union in that respect; 4 schools of pharmacy, with 1,054 students, also largely leading every other State in that particular; and 1 school of veterinary medicine, with 150 students.

The trade schools of the State are continually enlarging their scope of usefulness. Their training and influence will modify instruction in other institutions and schools, giving many more the advantages of a practical education, qualifying the youth to earn a livelihood and thus become more useful citizens.

No recent statistics of illiteracy in the State are available. Those of 1900 pertained to persons of ten years of age and upwards, who could not read or write. The whites in that unfortunate class numbered 279,078, of which 87,372 were native born; and 191,706 were of foreign birth. The negro illiterates numbered 19,532.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

The census of population to be taken by the National Government in 1910 will be rated numerically as the thirteenth. The first census of the United States was ordered by the Congress March 1, 1790, and the work of enumeration and supervision was placed in the direct charge of the Secretary of State, of the President's Cabinet. That arrangement continued until 1850, when the Department of the Interior was given the work of recording the census.

The Act of 1790 made it the duty of the marshalls of the United States Circuit Courts, in the various judicial districts, to make the enumeration, give them authority to appoint as many assistants as might be deemed necessary. The work was done by seventeen marshalls and a comparatively small number of assistants. The total cost of the census amounted to but $44,377. Its result was transmitted to Congress by President George Washington, October 27, 1791, and showed a population of 3,920,214.

The scope of the census did not embrace much more than the actual count of population up to 1850, when the subjects of inquiry were greatly increased. Particulars regarding mines, manufactures and the agricultural interests of the country were then taken up, and at each succeeding census period the scope has been vastly widened. In consequence of this minutia or particularity of detail, the census of the country has been characterized by delays and tediousness which have been far from being beneficial. An intelligent effort is being made to overcome these annoyances and to avoid a longer delay than is absolutely necessary in the matter of the present census.

The total population of the United States in 1900 was 76,303,387, which was practically double the population of the country in 1870. In the latter year the population per square mile was 12.74; in 1900 the population per square mile was 25.14; the estimated population in 1909 per square mile was 29.26, producing a total population of the country on a basis of its area of 3,026,789 square miles of 88,566,034.

In 1800 the area of the United States was but 843,246 square miles. This was increased at successive periods and, including the Alaskan purchase in 1867, the area above was obtained.

A most prolific source of the increase of population has been the immigration from foreign lands, and its steady increase from decade to decade. In 1820 these additions from foreign lands numbered but 8,385 persons. In 1840 the arrivals numbered 84,066. In the next decade the increase was four-fold, but owing to the unsettled condition of the country in 1860 the immigrants, as compared with 1840, numbered not quite two-fold. In 1880 the arrivals were 457,257; thence there was a slight decline, the proportion not being continued until 1909, when the immigrants numbered 751,786.

Just what effect this liberal infusion of immigration has had upon the institutions of the country has always been an interesting conjecture. Some have claimed that it has greatly increased the number of those dependent upon public charities for their support. The last available statistics will hardly warrant such a conclusion. These figures indicated that the number of so-called paupers of Pennsylvania maintained in almshouses were 1.356 for every 100,000 inhabitants—the total number being 9,054.

These can be grouped in three classes:

Native whites,	4,566
Foreign born,	4,089
Negroes or colored,	361

The percentage of foreign born white paupers considered by nationality was as follows:

Irish,	45.1 per cent.
German,	27.3 per cent.
English,	11.6 per cent.
Scandinavian,	1.6 per cent.
Scotch,	2.0 per cent.
Italian,	1.2 per cent.
Russians and Poles,	2.4 per cent.

The remaining precentage was distributed among other nationalities.

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

The statistics of mortality of the State show not only a general lower rate in 1908, but indicate means by which one section or city can be compared with another. The following table applies to cities and towns having more than 8,000 population:

	1908. Population of Registration Area.	1908. Death Rate (all causes) per 100,000 Population in Area.
Allentown,	45,862	1,707.3
Altoona,	49,846	1,348.2
Beaver Falls,	10,309	1,522.9
Braddock,	20,406	2,009.2
Bradford,	17,091	1,088.3
Butler,	12,548	1,984.4
Carbondale,	15,457	1,688.6
Carlisle,	11,232	1,424.5
Chambersburg,	9,860	1,927.0
Chester,	39,338	1,532.9
Columbia,	13,765	1,111.5
Danville,	8,076	1,386.8
Dubois,	11,957	1,112.3
Dunmore,	15,997	1,594.0
Duquesne,	12,500	1,624.0
Easton,	29,335	1,336.3
Erie,	62,442	1,595.1
Harrisburg,	57,601	1,442.7
Hazleton,	16,245	1,101.9
Homestead,	16,660	1,524.6
Johnstown,	45,555	1,602.5
Lancaster,	49,017	1,426.0
Lebanon,	19 998	1,360.1
McKeesport,	46,264	1,616.8
Mahanoy City,	15,278	1,835.2
Meadville,	11,939	1,591.4
Mount Carmel,	17,120	1,349.3
Nanticoke,	13,772	2,083.9
Newcastle,	40,201	1,228.8
Norristown,	24,243	2,437.8
Oil City,	15,128	1,282.4
Philadelphia,	1,491,082	1,738.7
Phoenixville,	9,740	1,858.3
Pittsburg,	547,523	1,649.2
Pittston,	14,358	2,200.9
Plymouth,	17,094	1,521.0
Pottstown,	14,024	1,497.4
Pottsville,	16,983	2,131.5
Reading,	95,201	1,440.1
Scranton,	123,959	1,654.6
Shamokin,	21,241	1,233.5
Sharon,	12,277	1,726.8
Shenandoah,	23,823	2,010.7
South Bethlehem,	15,592	1,667.5
Steelton,	14,483	1,332.6
Sunbury,	11,356	1,364.9
Titusville,	8,380	1,479.7
Warren,	1,441	1,031.4
West Chester,	10,722	2,201.1

	1908. Population of Registration Area.	1908. Death Rate (all causes) per 100,000 Population in Area.
Wilkes-Barre,	62,922	1,584.5
Wilkinsburg,	19,114	1,266.1
Williamsport,	30,058	1,696.7
York,	40,986	1,442.0

Separate statistics of mortality have been given in some of the above localities for the colored population. Such figures indicate a greater death rate among that race than among the whites. A few instances are here given to show the relative comparison:

1908 DEATH RATE PER 100,000 OF EACH COLOR.

	White.	Colored.
Chester,	1,332.9	2,866.6
Philadelphia,	1,672.0	3,020.7
Pittsburgh,	1,608.4	2,514.8
Steelton,	1,294.2	1,601.3
West Chester,	1,974.3	3,184.1

The sections of the State of a rural nature, embracing all registration districts not included in the foregoing list, are grouped as county districts in the table following:

Counties.	1908. Death Rate (all causes) per 100,000 Population.	1908. Estimated Population in Registration Districts.
Adams,	35,305	1,218.0
Allegheny,	291,071	1,781.4
Armstrong,	57,194	1,484.4
Beaver,	51,207	1,613.1
Bedford,	40,127	1,193.7
Berks,	82,245	1,693.7
Blair,	46,639	1,603.8
Bradford,	59,540	1,590.5
Bucks,	71,650	1,547.8
Butler,	45,712	1,229.4
Cambria,	90,051	1,460.3
Cameron,	6,897	1,290.4
Carbon,	49,219	1,652.4
Center,	42,596	1,394.5
Chester,	80,288	1,533.2
Clarion,	32,269	1,202.4
Clearfield,	77,497	1,273.6
Clinton,	29,606	1,445.7
Columbia,	42,347	1,442.8
Crawford,	41,981	1,353.0
Cumberland,	41,570	1,419.3
Dauphin,	56,332	1,585.2
Delaware,	71,488	1,323.3
Elk,	41,434	931.6
Erie,	45,951	1,451.5

Counties.	1908. Estimated Population in Registration Districts.	1908. Death Rate (all causes) per 100,000 Population.
Fayette,	134,737	1,724.1
Forest,	13,085	695.5
Franklin,	47,818	1,346.8
Fulton,	9,756	1,189.0
Greene,	27,760	1,156.3
Huntingdon,	33,771	1,255.5
Indiana,	42,861	1,910.8
Jefferson,	71,200	1,147.5
Juniata,	15,574	1,406.2
Lackawanna,	79,811	2,034.8
Lancaster,	104,575	1,297.6
Lawrence,	32,460	1,207.6
Lebanon,	38,385	1,485.0
Lehigh,	61,839	1,702.8
Luzerne,	177,464	1,766.6
Lycoming,	49,671	1,105.3
McKean,	37,836	1,017.5
Mercer,	46,423	1,647.9
Mifflin,	25,690	1,378.0
Monroe,	22,001	1,422.7
Montgomery,	113,291	1,400.8
Montour,	7,355	2,107.4
Northampton,	67,133	1,649.0
Northumberland,	54,163	1,338.6
Perry,	26,254	1,211.2
Pike,	8,250	1,260.6
Potter,	36,894	946.0
Schuylkill,	131,853	1,714.0
Snyder,	17,027	1,168.7
Somerset,	59,175	1,478.7
Sullivan,	12,544	829.1
Susquehanna,	40,003	1,454.9
Tioga,	46,505	1,264.4
Union,	17,410	1,183.2
Venango,	36,926	1,324.3
Warren,	28,513	1,557.2
Washington,	109,001	2,036.7
Wayne,	29,500	1,369.5
Westmoreland,	198,059	1,537.4
Wyoming,	18,160	1,211.5
York,	88,965	1,148.8

Twenty counties of the State showed a slight increase of death rate per 100,000 in 1908, caused mainly by local epidemics. But as 1907 was an improvement over 1906, the prospect for future healthfulness was most encouraging. And since but eight towns had an increased rate in the latter year, the outlook was unusually gratifying. These figures bear incidental testimony of the efficiency of the Health Department of the State, whose systematic work will produce, no doubt, still more favorable statistics in the future.

PART TWO.

SPECIAL REPORTS ON INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF THE CITIES OF

ALLENTOWN, BRADFORD, ERIE, HARRISBURG, JOHNSTOWN, READING, SCRANTON AND UNIONTOWN.

1909.

PREFATORY.

The hearty commendation given the efforts to make special inquiries concerning the industrial and social conditions of the cities of Pennsylvania, and the manifest approbation attending the publication, in the 1908 report, of the articles on the six places investigated, urged continuance of work along those lines. Accordingly that purpose was pursued in seven more third-class and one second class cities, the accounts pertaining thereto being given in the following pages. This work was diligently done and the accounts were prepared without personal bias and solely with a view of presenting facts as they were found.

It is hoped that these sketches will increase the interest already awakened and so largely promote the objects of this undertaking that the benefits anitcipated may be fully realized. Civic and State pride have already been developed by these means, but the influence must be extended until the unjust reflections upon the good name of the Commonwealth will be entirely overshadowed by the truth of these present-day accounts of the real greatness and goodness of our cities and the State.

The data and story for these articles were mainly furnished by Messrs. C. B. Penman, H. E. Bodine and O. P. Eaton, of the Bureau force; and Professor Howard T. Wert, the latter in connection with the sketch of Harrisburg. All deserve credit for their studious application to the tasks assigned to them.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

Located upon a broad plateau on the west bank of the Lehigh River, within thirteen miles of the eastern confines of the Commonwealth, and commanding a superb prospect of a rich and beautiful surrounding country, lies Allentown. It is the shire town of Lehigh county and the metropolis of the Lehigh Valley. This live business centre is but ninety miles west of New York City, fifty-seven miles north of Philadelphia, and thirty miles south of the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. It has an elevation of about 417 feet above sea level. The climate is moderated by the influence of the South mountain, which lies close to its southern border.

James Allen plotted the town in 1762. From that time to 1800 it was called Northampton, when it became known as Allentown. It bore the latter name until 1811, when it was again changed to Northampton. In 1838 the name Allentown was finally adopted. It has always borne the reputation of being one of the State's most beautiful and progressive cities.

An extract from Egle's History of Pennsylvania under date of 1876, shows the remarkable progressive spirit of the citizens at that time. The present day expansion and beauty of the place is a complete fulfillment of the author's prophesies. His pleasing statements follow: "The houses are mostly of brick, the streets are wide, crossing each other at right angles, and are kept scrupulously clean and in excellent condition. The large and beautiful gardens, laid out with great taste, and displaying in some instances remarkable liberality in the culture of flowers, shrubbery and fruit trees, surprise and astonish the stranger. The city is well lighted with gas, provided with a good fire department, and supplied with the coolest water from a spring within its limits. In fact, it presents an appearance of solid comfort and elegance rarely to be met in an inland city. Allentown has great advantages for manufacturing purposes. Situated in the midst of a rich agricultural district, and surrounded by inexhaustible beds of iron, zinc, limestone and cement, it is destined to become the centre of the manufacturing interests of the Lehigh Valley. Excellent facilities for transportation are afforded by the Lehigh Canal, the Lehigh Valley, Lehigh and Susquehanna, the East Penn, and the Perkiomen Railroads, to all parts of the country. The principal manufacture is iron, of which probably 100,000 tons are produced annually. Besides furnaces for the manufacture of iron in the rough, there are foundries, rolling mills and machine shops. Shoes, leather and wollen goods are also largely manufactured. The tobacco and cigar trade is very extensive, and carriages and agricultural implements are sent hence to all parts of the country. The city supports three daily (two English and one German), and six weekly (two English and four German) newspapers, and one German monthly Sunday School paper. Probably no city in the country excells Allentown in school room accommodations for those who attend its public schools. The buildings are models of architectural taste and convenience, and no expense has been spared in their erection. Their value is estimated at $400,000.00. Higher education is also provided for by the establishment of Muhlenburg College, under Luthern, and Allentown Female College, under Reformed auspices; these, together with the Business College, and the Academy of Natural Science, Art and

Literature, including a Museum and Library, amply provide for the intellectual wants of the people. Their religious wants are supplied in twenty churches belonging to nine or ten different denominations."

Thirty-four years have passed since the above was written. Allentown has been changed very materially and has partaken of the rapid growth of a live American city. These changes and present-day conditions, as revealed by special studies, are shown in the following pages:

ALLENTOWN OF TO-DAY.

The rectangular lines upon which the streets of the city were originally laid out have been maintained. Their trend is almost due north and south, and east and west. The former are named and the latter numbered, beginning with First or Front Street which borders the Lehigh River. The two principal streets, Hamilton and Seventh, intersect at an elevated and commanding point which forms the public square. This is the heart of the city's business section. From it radiate the numerous trolley lines which provide transportation to and from the rich outlying districts. From the center of the square rises a tall shaft of granite and bronze, unusually costly and artistic in design. It was erected in honor of the soldiers and sailors of Lehigh County. This monument, from its commanding position and with its beautiful lines, compels the attention of visitors and residents, and evokes patriotic feelings in the bosom of every beholder.

AREA, POPULATION AND MUNICIPAL DATA.

According to the official census of 1910, within its limited area of 4.93 square miles, the city now harbors a population of 51,913, an increase of 46.6 per cent. The census report of 1900 shows the population to have been 35,416, while that of 1890 credits it with 25,228. Within six miles fully 110,000 people are said to be living. Within twenty-five miles the settled population is estimated to be 200,000.

The municipal affairs of the town are well administered. It is claimed that the city treasury has never had a deficit. The assessment made December 14, 1909, for the year 1910, shows an increase of valuation of more than two and a half millions over the prior year's assessment. It gave the city real estate subject to taxation having a value of $35,176,107; personal property, $134,436. In the past eight years there was an increase of $12,198,012. The in-

crease per year is shown in this list: 1902, $22,978,095; 1904, $24,553,879; 1906, $26,175,069; 1908, $31,146,267; 1909, $32,758,040; 1910, $35,176,107.

At present the city bonded indebtedness is $214,800, and the bonded indebtedness of the Water Department is $324,100; making the total $538,900. The present policy is to cut this down yearly. Since December 31, 1907, it has been decreased $132,400. The two per cent. of assessed valuation which the city may borrow without a vote of the people would permit a loan of over $700,000, which the seven per cent. which may be borrowed with a vote of the people would amount to $2,462,327.49. It is readily seen that abundant funds are available for almost any desired improvement.

The taxes are rated and apportioned as follows:

City,	6 7-16	mills
School,	5	mills
County,	2.5	mills
Total,	13 15-16	mills

an extremely low rate. The assessed valuation of real estate exempt from taxation is about $4,072,850.

The government of the city is conducted along conservative lines. Some of the officials have been retained in office through many administrations, particularly the treasurer and the controller. Both common and select council have twelve members, each body having one representative from every ward. Assisting the Mayor are the usual city officials, viz: A solicitor, clerk, chief of police, patrol force, etc. The city employes a civil engineer, chief of the fire department and three assistants, street commissioner, health officer, three water commisisoners, superintendent and clerk of the water department, city plumber, city electrician, building inspector, and many other officials. Each of the twelve wards has an alderman.

The police department is composed of a chief, three sergeants, twenty-three patrolmen and four mounted police. The Mayor's report for the year ending April 6, 1908, states that an examination and comparison of police records in cities of the third class reveals no city of equal size which has a more creditable record than Allentown. He claims that violations of city ordinances have been largely committed by non-citizens and foreigners. Four mounted officers are on duty in the outlying districts, which are large and can be patrolled satisfactorily only in this manner. Two are on duty by day and two by night.

An efficient part paid and part volunteer fire department aids in protecting the city against loss by fire. The nine companies have 947 volunteer members, seven steam and two chemical engines, seven

hose wagons and two hook and ladder trucks. Two high pressure mains supply the water. Of the thirty-three city employees in this department, twenty-five are paid fire fighters. The salary of the highest paid officer is $960.00 per annum. An appropriation of $37,860 was made to the fire department for the year 1908-9. A report shows that in the year 1907 the city had 101 alarms of fire, all of which were for actual fires, 70 fires resulted in losses, 31 were without losses. The property losses amounted to $25,424; insurance paid on same, $23,029.

Central Fire and Police Station is the headquarters of the fire protection system and of many of the municipal offices. It is a large modern three-story brick structure that reflects great credit on the progressive spirit of the city.

The streets are divided into the following classes with reference to their grading and paving:

Asphalt paving,	14.15 miles
Bitulithic paving,	1.22 miles
Brick paving,	.31 miles
Total first class paving,	15.68 miles
Macadam paving,	10.70 miles
Total all kinds paving,	26.38 miles
Graded Streets,	47.74 miles
Streets not graded (in use),	18.90 miles
Plotted streets (not opened),	40.00 miles
Grand total streets,	133.02 miles

The appropriation for the department of highways for the fiscal year 1908-9 was $178,057.08. No paving of any consequence was accomplished during 1909. About $55,000 will be expended upon pavements this year. It is gratifying to note the many miles of asphalt which have already been laid. This constitutes a fine showing for a city of 50,000 population. It is doubtful if it is exceeded by any city of like population in the State.

Street cleaning has been a matter of local pride for many years. During those seasons of the year when the work can be satisfactorily done this city's streets have the reputation of being scrupulously clean. The work is accomplished by hand sweeping and flushing with a mechanical street flusher. All paved and improved streets are swept and flushed daily until the snow and ice of winter intervenes. The contractor employs about thirty men. During the working periods he is paid $2,456 per month. It is estimated that the appropriation for cleaning streets during 1910 will be about $27,000.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

A progressive board of health works tirelessly to protect the health of the community. A brief statement of this department's annual appropriation, with apportionment, follows:

Garbage collection,	$5,500.00
Secretary's salary,	540.00
Health officer's salary,	600.00
Sanitary inspector's salary,	720.00
Contingent fund,	1,850.00
Maintenance of crematory fund,	1,500.00
Assistant engineer's salary,	600.00
Engineer's salary,	720.00
Total appropriation,	$12,030.00

The health officer's report shows that during the year ending in December, 1908, 859 deaths and 1,215 births occurred in the city. The death rate, based upon a population of 50,000, was 17.18 per 1,000. Diseases which caused a large number of deaths were pneumonia, 66; apoplexy, 54; tuberculosis, 54; scarlet fever, 45. A yearly table of contagious diseases since 1894 shows remarkable improvement in the control of such diseases. The most serious epidemic of diphtheria in this period was in 1904, when 299 cases were reported, 66 of whom died, about 22 per cent. The record since that time is large, as also is the death rate from the disease. A material decrease is noted in the death rate from this malady since 1898, when it reached 30 per cent. The rate for 1908 is about 11 per cent. A serious outbreak of scarlet fever occurred in 1904, but this was exceeded in 1908, when 412 cases and 45 deaths were reported. The record year for typhoid fever was 1902, when 585 cases and 66 deaths were recorded. Small-pox has not appeared since 1904. The report of the Board shows that the greatest prevalence of contagious and infectious diseases is during the school year. In the matter of overcrowded tenement houses, the health officer states that "after several investigations I am convinced that there is such a condition as overcrowded tenement houses in different sections of the city and that the condition is gradually becoming a menace to the public health. It is an ordinary thing to find a small four-roomed tenement house with eight and sometimes ten adult inmates." Should an outbreak of small-pox, scarlet fever or diphtheria occur in any of these sections it would be practically impossible to prevent a general epidemic. The menace to the health of infants in such environments is also apparent. The Board, through its officers, makes some excellent recommendations. Among them are the enlargement of the garbage incinerating plant, the establishment of a house sewerage system, the services of a plumbing inspector, the establishment of a system

to remove ashes, a milk and meat inspector, a chemical and bacteriological laboratory, and a municipal hospital.

Garbage is collected and disposed of by the city. During the months of July, August and September the service is three times weekly; during the remainder of the year it is removed twice a week. The service is most satisfactory and very few complaints are made. A Dixon incenerating furnace is used.

In the matter of sanitary sewers the city is somewhat backward. Excellent surface drainage, due to natural conditions, has helped to preserve health. The present system is composed of 12.673 miles of storm pipes and .641 miles of combined sanitary and storm sewers,—total, 13.314 miles. The system of sewerage now in use would continue satisfactory if the soil formation below the city were of a different nature. Underlying the surface is a bed of porous limestone which receives a very large part of the house sewage and is also the recipient of matters from other sources of drainage. The limit of the carrying capacity of this rock has been reached in some localities and the condition, in consequence, threatens to become a serious menace. Sanitary sewerage has been advocated for many years by some progressive citizens, but ultra-conservatism outweighed such influence and but little has been done to secure the needed improvement. To avoid the serious dangers and results caused by poor sewerage prompt action should be taken and better methods be provided, regardless of first cost. What saving of money will compensate the loss of human life?

The city water supply is from Shantz's Spring, located about five miles west. It has a daily flow of from ten to twelve million gallons of crystal pure water which is used without filtering. This spring is one of nature's phenomenons and has occasioned considerable scientific investigation. The purity of the water, with its great volume and apparently inexhaustible supply has excited public interest for generations. The flow remains strong through the dryest seasons. Not far distant is Crystal Spring, another remarkable spring. This is not at present used for the public water supply. The daily consumption averages about 7,500,000 gallons. Water rates are low, taking into consideration the large discount allowed for prompt payments. The following schedule is subject to a discount of 50 per cent. if bills are paid before the first day of July:

Dwelling Houses.	Per Annum.
For one family,	$7.50
First bath tub,	2.50
Each additional bath tub,	1.50
First water closet,	2.50
Each additional water closet,	1.50
Pave-wash of every description, each dwelling,	2.00
Stationary wash tub,	1.00

Meter Measurements.	Per Month.
2,000 cubic feet or less,	.18 per 100 cubic feet.
2,000 to 3,000 cubic feet,	.16 per 100 cubic feet.
The rate gradually decreases according to the amount used until—	
20,000 to 30,000 cubic feet,	.10 per 100 cubic feet.
50,000 cubic feet or over,	.09 per 100 cubic feet.

Thus, less the 50 per cent. discount for prompt payment, the rate ranged from $.045 to $.09 per 100 cubic feet per month.

On April 6, 1908, a published report showed the net cost of the water works to have been $927,934.16. A stand pipe and powerful steam pumps are employed to supply sufficient pressure.

FOOD SUPPLY AND PRICES.

Looking over the fertile Saucon Valley, from the Big Rocks on the crest of the Lehigh Mountain, three miles south of Allentown, and surveying from other vantage points the various rich farming districts which lie about the city, you are impressed with the belief that this community will probably never suffer seriously from hunger. The farms seen are almost countless. They hem the city in on nearly every side. The soil is nature's best and is tilled largely by Pennsylvania Germans—recognized agriculturists of ability.

No better market place, of like population, exists in the State than that provided by the thriving metropolis of Lehigh Valley. Retail merchants largely control the marketing of the produce of nearly all of the surrounding farms. Farmers' market houses have never secured a foothold in the city. Nearly all farm produce is handled by local merchants, who purchase directly from the farmers. Thus the consumer is compelled to pay a middleman's profit. A few large greenhouses raise out-of-season vegetables for market, but this vocation is not followed to any considerable extent. But Allentown is in a better position in this respect than many other cities. It is probable that a larger number would engage in this branch of agriculture if the produce could be sold more promptly and to better advantage by dealing directly with the consumer. Public market houses where producer and consumer could meet would benefit both parties.

A list of food prices taken in the early part of the present year will convey a fair idea of the retail cost of the several commodities:

Beef—boiling pieces, 8c to 10c per lb.
prime roast, 14c per lb.
medium roast, 10c to 12c per lb.
sirloin, 14c to 16c per lb.
porterhouse, 14c. per lb.
pin, 14c per lb.
round, 12c to 14c per lb.
chuck roast, 10c to 12c per lb.

Pork—best roast, 16c per lb.
medium roast, 14c per lb.
boiling pieces, 12c per lb.
chops, 16c and 17c per lb.
steak, 20c per lb.
sausage, 14c per lb.
ham (best), in bulk, 16c and 17c per lb.
ham (best), sliced, 24c per lb.
ham (medium), in bulk, 14c per lb.
ham (medium), sliced, 14c per lb.
bacon, in bulk, 18c to 20c per lb.
bacon, sliced, 22c per lb.
Veal—roast, 12c to 16c per lb.
chops, 16c per lb.
cutlet, 20c per lb.
boiling pieces, 10c to 12c per lb.
Mutton—roast, leg, 15c per lb.
chops, 18c per lb.
Lamb—roast, 16c per lb.
chops, 20c per lb.
Bologna—13c per lb.
Frankfurters—14c per lb.
Chicken—dressed, 18c to 20c per lb.
not dressed, 16c per lb.
Turkey—dressed, 30c per lb.
Duck—dressed, 24c per lb.
Goose—dressed, 18c per lb.
Calf liver—15c to 30c per lb.
Kidneys—5c to 8c each.
Flour—best grades, $3.90 per 100 lbs.
medium grodes, $3.60 per 100 lbs.
pastry, $3.10 per 100 lbs.
Potatoes—80c per bushel.
Sugar—granulated, 5½c per lb.
Eggs—strictly fresh, 36c dozen.
storage, 30c dozen.
Apples—55c to 90c per peck for best York State.
Lettuce—8c to 10c per head.
Cabbage—3c per lb.
Celery—6c, 8c to 10c per stalk.
Beets—fresh, 8c per bunch.
old, 10c per quarter.
Turnips—10c per quarter.
Onions—10c per quarter.
Parsnips—2 pounds for 5c.
Sweet Potatoes—10c and 15c per quarter peck.
Spinach—15c per quarter.
Cauliflower—25c to 40c per head.
Endive—8c to 10c per bunch or head.
Radishes—5c per bunch.
Rhubarb—5c per bunch.
Oyster plant—8c per bunch.
Brussels sprouts—20c per box (quart).

Belgian endive—30c per lb.
Mushrooms—75c to 80c per lb.
Tomatoes—15c per lb., the best hot house varieties bringing 40c per lb.
Carrots—10c per quarter.
Cucumbers—10c to 15c each.
Winter squash—4c per lb.

HEAT AND LIGHT.

Steam for heating purposes is supplied throughout the central portions of the city by a private corporation. The rates range from $4.00 per 1,000 cubic feet to $6.00 per 1,000 cubic feet for the term beginning October 1st and ending June 1st. The location and exposure of the property to be heated determines the price charged.

Very little bituminous coal is used by the householders of the city. Anthracite retails at the following rates: Pea, $4.00 per 2,240 pounds; chestnut, egg and stove, $5.75 per 2,240 pounds. Owing to the large quantity of waste wood from the furniture factories in the vicinity that class of fuel is inexpensive. A very large load is sold for $1.00.

Electric current is supplied to both the municipality and the householders by a private corporation. 284 arc lamps are contracted to the city at $84.00 each per annum; and 471 incandescent lamps, at $15.00 each per annum. An all-night service is furnished. The streets are well lighted and the service is excellent, but the city pays a higher rate per arc lamp than many other cities in the State. Private consumers pay from 6 cents to 11 cents per kilowatt hour, according to the amount of current used. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for prompt payment of bills. Fifty cents per month has been fixed as the minimum rate. The rates for motor service range from 2.6 cents to 8 cents per kilowatt hour, graded according to the amount of current consumed. This is subject to a discount of 10 per cent. and a minimum monthly charge of 50 cents, similar to that provided in the lighting service. The streets present a most metropolitan air, exhibit numerous brilliant arc lamps and scores of handsome electric signs.

GENERAL BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The old Lehigh Canal first gave Allentown prominence as a business point. Since the era of the railroad the shipping facilities have been greatly increased. Three important systems, the Lehigh Valley, the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Reading converge at this point and readily connect with the great trade centres of the country. New York City and Philadelphia especially are within easy access and have had influence over the growth of the city. About seventy passenger trains per day give comfortable and convenient means of travel to all points from this thriving industrial center.

The city also enjoys the privileges offered by three fine trolley systems which connect with every important city, town and village within a radius of thirty-six miles, one line extending to Philadelphia. Both local and suburban service is good. Every part of the city is readily accessible by trolley. City fares are five cents, with transfer privileges upon some lines. Quite a number of cars are heated by stoves, which are gradually being displaced by modern electric heaters.

The handsome new Federal building is located about three blocks from the square. It is a broad one-story and a half structure of red brick in two shades with heavy grey stone trimmings. Dignified classic lines of architecture with simple but beautiful ornamentation, are the main features. Six massive Ionic columns adorn the main entrance. It is unquestionably one of the finest Post Office buildings in a city of this size in the country. Service was a strong factor when it was erected, and its large, roomy and light offices, lobby and grounds are ideal for their purposes. It was first occupied on February 1, 1907. The structure, with grounds, cost about $125,000. Connected with the office are the post-master and assistant, twenty clerks, two substitute clerks, twenty-eight letter carriers, and six substitute carriers. Six rural free delivery routs radiate from the city, employing as many regular, and two substitute, carriers. Growth of the post office business is well demonstrated in the following statement:

	Year ending June 30, 1900.	Year ending June 30, 1909.
Total receipts,	$50,318 31	$124,412 49
Expenditures,	26,314 64	70,433 04
Money Order business,	446,080 32	1,267,003 53

Each item has more than doubled in nine years—a powerful demonstration of the great business development and growth of the city in that short period.

The press occupies a most important and influential field in the life of the city and supports a majority of the movements for improvement. It is loyal and manifests a progressive spirit. Five daily and four weekly newspapers, and four monthly periodicals, are published.

A monoply of the express business is enjoyed by the United States Express Company. Two telegraph and two telephone companies provide quick and convenient communication between local and foreign points. Telephone rates range from $12.00 and $14.00 per year upwards.

Banking has met with signal success. The city has three National banks and three trust companies. Some of the banking offices are unusually large and costly and would do credit to a city several times Allentown's population. All banks occupy handsome quarters, which have become city landmarks. Published statements issued in January, 1910, show the combined paid in capital of the banks and trust companies to have been $1,900,000; surplus and undivided profits, $1,769,260.79; deposits, $8,721,782.46; resources and liabilities, $14,063,439.65. Aside from the above many thousands of dollars in trust funds are held by the trust companies. Bankers and business men of the city report financial conditions prosperous and state that this class of business is increasing rapidly.

Five building and loan associations are in operation. The majority of them have met with success. On the 31st of December, 1908, the total assets and liabilities amounted to $623,276.33, and the sum of $621,682.01 was due shareholders' account installment stock, interest, etc. These associations have helped to build up the residential sections.

On January 1, 1910, the city contained 13,098 buildings of all kinds. 11,228 of them were dwelling houses. The year 1909, with $1,882,440 as the estimated cost of all improvements, holds the record for building expansion. The building permits numbered 646 and 566 of the buildings were brick. The permits for 1907 amounted to about $500,000, showing that the city is growing. A notable fact claimed is that over 90 per cent. of the real estate, improvements and wealth of the city is owned by citizens of Allentown. Little outside capital is invested in the city.

The leading business streets are adorned with a large number of imposing structures that typify a development of an unusually substantial character.

INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS.

Compared with the conditions of 1876, as given by Dr. Egle, an altogether different Allentown now exists. Time has erased "iron" from its position at the head of the list and now "silk" leads all other industries within the city. Cement production poured millions of dollars into local coffers. It has caused the entire region to enjoy a period of prosperity that will leave its imprint there for many years to come. A report made in 1909 credits the city with

sixteen silk mills, employing 3,640 hands; 10 miscellaneous textiles, employing 1,503; 4 iron industries, employing 1,438; 3 cigar factories, employing 1,180; 13 lumber manufactories, employing 906; and 9 leather industries, employing 827. Numerous small concerns are engaged in the above-named lines of industries and also in many other varieties of business, which are not included in the report from which the above figures were taken, and which, if added, would materially increase the number. Only the leading and main industries are reported. Manufactories of almost every description are represented Allentown is the second largest silk manufacturing center in Pennsylvania, being exceeded only by Scranton, a city of much larger size. About 5,000 hands are employed in the silk mills, whose annual product is valued at $10,000,000.

Within a radius of six miles eighteen cement mills, employ 12,000 hands. In 1906 the output was 13,000,000 barrels—about 38 per cent. of the total cement product in the United States. In 1909 with about a 65 per cent. production, the percentage decreased to about 25 per cent. of the whole product in the United States. In Lehigh County alone the eight large cement mills employ about 3,000 men. Prospects are bright for a very large increase in production in 1910. Manufacturing establishments are reported to be running full time.

In October, 1909, by careful canvass, it was found that 5,098 females were employed in local factories of the city. The majority were in the silk mills and cigar factories. According to the census of 1905, the city contained 259 industrial establishments. 9,004 employes received annual wages that totaled $3,320,457. The products aggregated $16,966,550 worth of goods yearly. It is estimated that the present annual products are worth about $18,000,000. The growth of the city's industries is shown by these comparisons:

	1900.	1905.
Capital invested,	$11,342,770	$13,557,550
Average number of wage earners,	7,355	9,004
Salaried officials and clerks,	356	569
Employed under 16 years of age,	619	612

LABOR RELATIONS.

The relations between capital and labor are friendly. No friction of importance has occurred in local labor history. Labor troubles and disorders are practically unknown here. Many of the laboring men own their homes and take a vital interest in maintaining the spirit of contentment that has pervaded the place for generations. But little has been done by employers to provide comfortable rest and lunch rooms in the numerous factories employing women. However, it is claimed that the majority of the employes live near their working places and that no great need for such innovations has arisen.

Labor unions have not attained as large membership as in some other cities. Probably the strongest union is that of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, with two hundred members and a ladies' auxiliary in connection. The brick layers have one hundred and ten members, or a 60 per cent. organization. Other trades and business bodies have strong or satisfactory membership, and all affiliate with the central trades and labor council. The union of the locomotive engineers does not so affiliate.

The following table of wages, &c., in some of the trades will afford interesting comparisons:

Name of Union.	Present Wage Scale and Hours per Day.	Average No. Days Work per Annum.	Wage Scale About Fifteen Years Ago.
Bartenders' U.,	$10 to $18 per week,	About 300,	$8 to $12 wk.
Bro'd Ry. Trnmn.,	10 hr. per day,	283 to 382,	12 hr. da. at $1.72 per da.
Carpenters' U.,	9 hr. day, 30 & 35 c. hr.,	About 275,	10 hr. da. at 17 to 20c. hr.
Molders' U.,	10 to 14 hr., 17 to 30c.,	About 270,	10 to 14 hr., 15 to 25c. hr.
Bricklayers' U.,	9hr., 45 c.,	About 270,	10 hr. da. at $1.75 to $2.00 da.
Bottle Blowers' U.,	8½ hr., $5 day,	About 210,	20 per cent. higher than present wages.
Plasterers' U.,	9 hr., 45c. (piece work),	About 270,	10 hr. da. at $1.75 to $2.00 da.
Silk Dyers' U.,	$12-$15-$18 & $20 per wk.,	About 275,	No union here.

As in other localities, the laboring men report that the cost of living supplies has advanced much more rapidly than their wages.

The Union Gazette, a labor journal, is a local publication. It is the official organ of the allied unions of Allentown and vicinity. In a recent editorial it states that "Allentown for a number of years has had the reputation of being the poorest union town in the United States." It also states that some claim that the town is 70 per cent. non-union. One reason attributed as a cause for this condition is the employment of foreign workingmen by large manufacturing concerns, who do not join such unions.

HOME CONDITIONS.

The foreign population, although considerable, is not of sufficient proportions to affect municipal conditions to a material extent. The foreigners who violate the law are doubtless largely those who are not familiar with American customs and laws, and have a mistaken idea of "freedom." Investigation proves that the majority of the foreigners who come to this country to locate permanently eventually become valuable citizens. The floating element is always undesirable.

It has been estimated that between two and three thousand Slavs and Hungarians are located here. The Italian population numbers from five hundred to one thousand. Two other nationalities with a considerable representation are the Jews and Austrians. From fifty to one hundred French are employed in the silk mills and dyeing establishments of the city. The colored population is said not to exceed eighty or one hundred.

The Pennsylvania German element predominates by many thousands and has been the ruling element in Allentown affairs for generations. This fact probably accounts, as much as any other one cause, for the thrifty and prosperous appearance of the city. An atmosphere of industry pervades the whole section. To own a home is the ambition of nearly every citizen. That this ambition is being satisfied is shown by the fact that two-thirds of the city's residents now occupy their own homes. The foreign element has purchased many neat little residences throughout the city, and the example of those already so well situated, fires the ambition of many others. A majority of the residences are of brick construction, located on lots averaging sixteen by one hundred ten feet, and selling for prices ranging from $2,000 upwards. Long-term payment plans are followed by many of the purchasers. It has worked admirably here and very few have lost properties by default in payments. A general need exists in the city for comfortable dwellings renting at about ten dollars per month. Still rents are not unreasonable. A small modern house with all improvements leases for $15.00 per month. Naturally the better class of homes come higher. Location also has much to do with the price of property or rents.

The majority of the laboring classes occupy comfortable and healthful houses. Excepting the great need for a system of sanitary house sewers, conditions are generally healthful in the residential sections. Removal of ashes by the city would improve conditions in some sections. Householders are scrupulously careful in the matter of permitting unsanitary refuse to remain in exposed places. The cleanliness of Allentown is a matter of common knowledge throughout the country. One publication has stated that this is the "cleanest and best built city of its size in the United States." This is a broad assertion, and possibly not strictly true. No satisfactory way to establish proofs in support of such a statement exists; but the fact remains that the city has made an enviable reputation for itself in the matter of neatness and cleanliness.

EDUCATIONAL.

A special Act of Assembly passed in 1866 established the Allentown School District, and created boards of controllers. Six directors and two controllers from each of the twelve wards constitute the official boards. Excellent educational facilities are afforded by the nineteen public school buildings, containing one hundred and fifty-two schools, having one hundred and sixty-five teachers. There are 6,862 pupils, 480 being enrolled in the high school, and 77 are registered in the commercial course. The commercial department night school has an enrollment of sixty. In the remaining two ungraded night schools, thirty-six and sixty-eight pupils respectively are registered. The total average attendance is 93 per cent. of the enrollment; the cost per pupil per month, $1.88. The last valuation of public school real estate was $954,000. New buildings under process of erection will add $50,000 to this amount, placing the total valuation at about one million dollars. The bonded debt is $529,300; the sinking fund $89,215.92; the net debt, $440,084.08. Aside from the regular public school courses, commercial courses are maintained, in which instruction in stenography, book-keeping and typewriting is given. Medical inspection, manual training and domestic science have not been established. Thoroughly practical courses in manual training and domestic science would add materially to the already excellent systems of instruction in vogue. These features would greatly increase the enrollment and keep many boys and girls in school who now leave the institutions at too early an age. A costly new high school building is being seriously considered for the present structure has been outgrown. The buildings in use throughout the city are handsome and modern, and well adapted for school purposes. A teachers' library has about 600 volumes. A high school library provides further advantages. The city night schools are progressing, and have done very effective work among those who must be employed during the day.

Two very handsome parochial school buildings have been added to the educational facilities of the community within a few years. Each has an enrollment of about 350 pupils and employs seven teachers. The courses of instruction do not extend far beyond the common branches, but good, faithful and thorough educational work, so far as the courses extend, is accomplished. Each of the parochial school properties has a valuation of at least $50,000.

Two large commercial colleges and several musical and select schools are doing fine work in their lines.

Muhlenburg College and Allentown Preparatory School, Lutheran institutions, are the schools for advanced learning for males. Allentown College for Women occupies the same field of work for females. The latter college is connected with the Reformed Church. Muhlen-

burg College buildings, erected 1902-04, represents modern ideas in structures of this character. The group composes a commodious modern college plant. All of the structures are handsome and artistic, and represent a total valuation of about $350,000. A tract of fifty-five acres, just within the western borders of the city, was chosen for the site. It is planned to acquire fifteen acres adjoining, to be used for a new preparatory school building. The present preparatory school property has been sold to the city for park purposes, but is still in use as a school. In the college 122 students are registered; in the preparatory school, 156.

Allentown College for Women occupies a large, comfortable four-story brick building. It is located in a residential section, near the central part of the city. This is an excellent institution and it covers a broad field of work. One hundred students are enrolled in the academic course, 22 in the elocution, 60 in art, 58 in music, 16 in the kindergarten department, and 20 in needle work. The total enrollment, omitting duplicates, is 172.

The tuition fees and expenses necessary to attend any of these institutions are reasonable. It is possible for almost any ambitious young man or woman to acquire a thorough education in many branches of learning at low cost. A glance at the registration list shows that the young men and women of the city appreciate these opportunities.

Both public and private institutions of learning are well patronized. The advantages offered are not unappreciated, as is proven by the fact that the average attendance in the public schools is 93 per cent. However, many hundreds of young men and women who are employed in the numerous industries of the city do not avail themselves of schools privileges.

All of the institutions are equipped with libraries. The most important collection of books is the library of Muhlenburg College, which contains 15,525 volumes. The Women's College has a library of 1,500 volumes.

A circulating library is maintained in connection with the Oratorio Society. This contains about 2,500 volumes. A fee of $3.00 per annum is charged for membership privileges. The Allentown Free Library Association has recently erected, at a cost of $25,000, a handsome building. It is conveniently and centrally located. An incubrance of $10,000 is recorded against the property, but the promoters of the project are working valiantly to free it from debt. It is said that the Oratorio Society stands ready to give its library to the association. The present policy of those directing its affairs is not to accept the gift of books until the building is free from debt. The new building is not in use as a library at this time.

RELIGIOUS.

As in the majority of Pennsylvania cities, churches and church work have occupied an important position in local development and improvement. No less than forty-seven church buildings have been erected. Nearly all denominations are represented. At least five churches represent a valuation of $100,000 or more each; several are valued at fully $75,000; probably more than a half dozen are worth about $50,000; and a large number range between $25,000 and $50,000. Nearly every denomination has several fine churches, and many are handsome and imposing. The city is estimated to have no less than 35,000 communicants. An active ministerial association has done much to further church interests and create a general spirit for good among the various congregations.

One of the features of the city is the Young Men's Christian Association. It occupies a handsome, modern, six-story, red brick building, erected in 1902, on one of the most prominent corners of the Square. The ground represents an investment of $45,000, and the building $100,000. An active membership of 931 demonstrates its popularity. This association is one of the strongest agencies for good in the Lehigh Valley. Some of its numerous features and advantages are: Twenty-six dormitory rooms, renting from $2.00 to $4.00 per week (no table board in the building); library of 500 or more volumes; reading room supplied with a large number of the leading magazines and periodicals; a large and beautiful auditorium; a commodious and complete gymnasium, the same being one of the best equipped in the State, including swimming pool, shower bath, bowling alleys, running tracks, etc.; educational classes, Bible study classes; four and five shop meetings weekly; street meetings, popularly known as "auto-meetings" because the speakers address large audiences from an automobile; lecture and concert courses; special features for juniors, of whom the association has 215 members; and numerous other features fully as meritorius. By special arrangement with the American Business College, located on the fourth floor of the building, a five month's course of study is offered to any member of the association for $5.00. By this arrangement a business education can be secured for very little money. The cost of maintenance is about $11,000 annually. A debt of $60,000 stands against the property. The interest is easily met by rentals from ground floor business offices.

The Young Women's Christian Association occupies modest but comfortable quarters in a convenient and pleasant location. The public spirited owner of the property has granted the privilege of using free of rental for Y. W. C. A. purposes. The paying membership is 340—160 of whom are juniors. The building has accom-

modation for ten transient guests at 50 cents per night. A small gymnasium and a circulating library of 985 volumes are provided. No meals are served in the building. In this connection, it is claimed that the city needs a boarding house for girls who can pay no more than $3.00 to $3.50 per week. Y. W. C. A. shop meetings have not met with encouragement. The educational department has an enrollment of 170 members. Its work is largely confined to physical training and elocution. During 1908, the registered attendance at the library was 11,277, which shows the great appreciation of this feature. The total association maintenance costs a little over $800.00 annually.

CHARITABLE.

The Allentown Hospital Association has one of the best hospital plants in the State. It occupies, large, substantial and architecturally beautiful brick and stone buildings, located in the western end of the city. The plant is valued at $135,000—real estate $110,000, personal property $25,000. The grounds are beautiful, the location unexcelled, and the general plan ideal for hospital purposes. No free public dispensary is maintained. In the hospital the patronage is composed of about three-fourths free patients and one-fourth pay patients. A nurses' training school is maintained which conducts a course in practical and theoretical nursing. This has proven a very strong feature. A ladies' auxiliary has been of great assistance in raising funds, donations, etc. The yearly expenses of the institution average about $42,500. 1,000 patients are treated annually.

A home for aged women, called "Phoebe Deaconess Home," is located in the western end of the city. This is largely under the control of the Reformed denomination. The institution owns five acres of land and occupies a three-story dwelling. The property is valued at about $25,000.

Another local charitable institution is the Home of the Good Shepherd. The property is owned by the institution itself and has a valuation of about $8,000. Provision is here made for homes for crippled and orphan children, and also for the aged.

The Rescue Mission Home provides temporary shelter and a home for unfortunate men. Gospel meetings are held every evening. Food, clothing and other material assistance are constantly provided for unfortunate men. It derives its maintenance from popular subscription. The property owned by the Mission is centrally and conveniently located and is said to be worth about $5,000.

Under the auspices of the board of city charities considerable charitable work is conducted. Living supplies are furnished to those in dire need; transportation is given to stranded persons, and many other charitable offices are performed. This organization is regularly authorized under an Act of Assembly for such purposes.

The Juvenile Court and Probation Association of Lehigh County was organized in 1908, and is consulted in all cases, in the city and county courts, where juveniles are concerned, whether incorrigibles, dependents, or delinquents. This association co-operates with the Juvenile Court of Lehigh County. Its work has been an effective agency to remove conditions which act injuriously upon child life throughout both county and city.

An active auxiliary of the humane society, for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals, has been in existence here for some years.

A day nursery, for the care of children of poor parents during working hours, has been established. Although at first it met with little encouragement, it has succeeded in its field. Many who formerly were compelled to live at home in dire poverty, may now work and provide proper support for their families.

CIVIC FEATURES.

A most creditable movement for a system of city parks is well under way. Two admirable tracts have already been acquired. One plot, about 600 feet square, was purchased through enterprise stimulated by Col. H. C. Trexler. This public-spirited citizen has subscribed many thousands of dollars to the project. This park is located in the western section of the city, and, with its numerous improvements, has a valuation of fully $250,000. The band-stand which was erected thereon is one of the finest in the State. During the summer season it is the scene of many concerts. In 1908 the old Muhlenburg College property was purchased to provide a suitable park for the residents of the central part of the city. This plot is about the same size as the first tract purchased. It is well located and admirably adapted to park purposes. The grounds are picturesque. Many stately old shade trees will make it an attractive place during the hot summer months. The old water works grounds, containing nine or ten acres, are to be converted into a park. The board of park commissioners has recommended the purchasing of river front property for park purposes. The above propositions will afford the city a system of parks which will be available to every resident. Another beautiful and interesting place to which many are attracted is the famous fish hatchery of Col. H. C. Trexler. Central Park and Dorney Park, resorts along suburban trolley lines, are popular during the summer months. During the summer of 1909 about fifty vacant lots throughout the city were in use for playground purposes. Crystal Springs and the surrounding grounds were also in use as playgrounds. The people are beginning to realize the importance of this branch of civic life and it is believed that in the near future more playgrounds will be established.

In the matter of conduits for underground wires some progress has been made in the business sections by the telephone companies.

Railroads do not enter the city in such a manner as to create many dangerous grade crossings. The roads skirt the city at its edge and largely follow the banks of streams. This is a strong feature. It also affords relief from the so-called "smoke nuisance." Business and residential sections are well removed from the railroads and great factories which produce large quantities of smoke.

The Allentown Fair, said to be one of the greatest county fairs in the United States, is attended annually by over 200,000 people. This corporation occupies a large and beautiful tract of level ground in the western end of the city. The buildings are well adapted and in keeping with a fair of such mammoth proportions. The racing track has a national reputation, and holds several world's records.

About 200 representative business men of the city are united into a body known as the Chamber of Commerce. The objects of the organization are to establish a body of recognized authority to deal with matters of interest to the business men of the city and to the general public; to forward the prosperity of the mercantile and manufacturing community; to procure and spread such information as will advance and elevate commercial dealings; and to extend just methods of business by the establishment and maintenance of a place for business and social meetings. Headquarters are maintained near the square. It has been an important agency in local growth and city development.

An organization, known as the Civic Forum, meets monthly in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Its purpose is to promote the general welfare of the community. The Forum often has the following problems under discussion: Civic development and improvement, arts and crafts, various sociological questions, the boy problem, etc. Its work has been useful.

Professional life is active. All the professions are represented by a strong quota of able men. Among them are eighty-seven physicians, five osteopaths, seventy-one lawyers and twenty-six dentists.

Secret and beneficial orders have prospered. No less than one hundred and ten organizations of that character have been established. Several own large and handsome homes. Local musical organizations have a national reputation for excellence. It is a veritable city of musicians and music lovers. The Allentown band has equal rank with any non-professional organization of its kind in the country. Neither is the social side of life overlooked in this city of many attractions. The social clubs and private residences are models of comfort and elegance.

One vaudeville and one standard theatre supply the people with that variety of entertainment. Both are modern and commodious houses. Forty-one hotels care for the traveling public. Another

evidence of growth in the city is the fact that twenty apartment houses have been erected. Real estate has grown so valuable in the heart of the city that apartments became a necessity. Along Hamilton Street $2,500 per front foot is not an uncommon price paid for land.

On the whole, Allentown may be said to equal any city of like population in the State in the matter of business development as exemplified by character and size of business buildings. Beautiful, substantial business blocks confront the visitor wherever he may look. The structures range in size from the dignified three and four story building to the modern eight or nine story fire-proof office buildings. Some of the finest business structures in the State are located here and some mercantile houses carry stocks that vie with those in most cities of twice the size.

The residential sections are parklike in their beauty. An unusual number of picturesque and artistic homes adorn cleanly and well-kept thoroughfares. A natural fondness for the city is created in nearly every visitor. This he usually expresses when traveling, which accounts in part for the city's reputation for cleanliness and beauty. Residents are notably loyal to the home town and an ambition to make it still more attractive is demonstrated daily by the improvements that are added. Allentown is not without defects, but taken as a whole, it has many good features. Local business men are setting a commercial pace that is attracting wide attention and the growth and progress of the city makes a much larger city easily possible.

BRADFORD.

Situate within three miles of the southern boundary line of the Empire State, about eighty miles southeast of Erie, is the thriving city of Bradford. It is located on the main line of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad, and branches of both the Erie and the Pennsylvania Railroads, all entering the city from the north and the south. Numerous trains made up of the highest standard of American passenger railway travel afford rapid communication with important trade centers. Local transportation is cared for by one of the best equipped trolley roads in the country, the Western New York and Pennsylvania Traction Company. Its lines connect with most of the larger towns and cities to the north, northeast and northwest, within a radius of twenty-five or thirty miles, and also extend about five miles south. The cars are new, clean and modern, and the schedules convenient. The nearest large city is Buffalo, seventy-eight miles north; Pittsburgh is two hundred six miles southwest; and New York City is four hundred nineteen miles east.

THE OIL METROPOLIS.

Bradford occupies a site 1,434 feet above sea level and enjoys a great healthful advantage in her altitude. No city in the State of like population lies so high. In clarity of atmosphere, salubrity of climate, purity of water, and charming natural scenery, this vicinity challenges comparison. The whole region is ridged and furrowed with hills and valleys and affords little opportunity for the agriculturist. When nature revealed her great storehouses filled with petroleum, she laid the foundations of the wealthy metropolis of McKean county. The immense riches that were acquired from that source still directly and indirectly furnish the capital which backs the assurance that Bradford is not to pass away with the decline of the oil and gas industry in her neighborhood, but is to remain and develop other and more permanent resources. Her loyal residents are laying the foundations for an independent, permanent and more thriving municipality, as will be demonstrated in these pages.

In 1823 the first white settlers of whom any record exists came to this, the Tuna Valley. Fourteen years later Col. L. C. Little, agent of the United States Land Improvement Company of Boston, located here and founded Littleton, afterwards Bradford. Commencing in 1851, the growth of the place became healthy, and by 1858 it warranted the publication of a newspaper. About this period it was supposed that rich and inexhaustible veins of bituminous coal were to be found in every hill in McKean county, but this hope was of short duration. However, the hills were a mass of pine, beautiful to behold, and lumbering developed into a great industry, employing an army of men. The many operators paid good wages and money was plentiful. In 1873, when a borough was organized, the population was about 500. As early as 1857 the oil industry had a beginning but the first well was not drilled until 1862. That well was abandoned at a depth of 200 feet, just 825 feet above the productive sand. In 1865-66 a company was formed and the Kingsbury well was drilled to a depth of 791 feet, when oil was struck. Various minor operations were carried on, but it was not until new methods superceded the old time usages that a marked change for the better took place. That was about 1871. The starting point of the "boom" was reached in 1874, when Butts & Foster brought in a 75-barrel well. In 1875 Lewis Emery, Jr., drilled a large producer at Toad Hollow, and the oil excitement was on! A marvelous growth followed, and in 1879 Bradford was incorporated as a city. Its fame extended throughout the world and it then became known as "The Metropolis of the Oil Regions," a title it still retains.

There is no oil field in the world more far-famed than the Bradford field. It was one of the earliest and has been one of the most productive and longest lived. Some wells drilled in the middle seventies are still producing in paying quantities.

The following figures will show the beginning, rise, zenith and falling off of operations and production in the Bradford field:

1868 to 1875—	17	wells completed, product, ...	36,000 barrels.
1876—	376	wells completed, product, ...	380,000 barrels.
1877—	902	wells completed, product, ...	1,450,000 barrels.
1878—	2,026	wells completed, product, ...	6,500,000 barrels.
1879—	2,460	wells completed, product, ...	14,200,000 barrels.
1880—	3,083	wells completed, product, ...	22,300,000 barrels.
1881—	2,847	wells completed, product, ...	23,000,000 barrels.

That was the high tide in production. From 23,000,000 it dropped to 18,000,000 in 1882, and about 1,000,000 a year up to the time it settled down to a steady but much decreased production, as all fields do in the course of years. The total product of the field for the first twenty years after 1876 was 140,150,000 barrels from over 15,000 wells.

CITY DATA.

Rectangular lines have been largely followed in the planning of the streets of Bradford, but the irregular surface formation has in many places compelled deflections from strict adherence to the system. But this small difficulty has not seriously interfered with the beauty of the city. On the contrary, it has in some respects added to its picturesque attractiveness. The principal thoroughfare, Main Street, has a course almost due east and west, and ends abruptly, though gracefully, at the Public Square—a parklike space reserved for public purposes in the business center of the city. There are no numbered streets—all bear names.

The area of the city is about 1,300 acres—a little more than two square miles. As shown by the census report of 1890, the city at that time had a population of 10,514, and in 1900 it had grown to 15,029. Local estimates made early in 1910, credit the city with 18,000 inhabitants. Real estate has an assessed valuation of $5,123,000. Non-taxable real estate is valued at $770,359.50.

The tax millage is divided as follows:

City, ...	14 mills.
(9.5 mills for city purposes; 2.5 mills bond and 2 mills poor.)	
School, ...	6 mills.
Building, ...	3 mills.
Library, ...	1 mill.
Bond, ...	1 mill.
Total, ...	25 mills.

In April, 1909, the bonded indebtedness was $70,800; cash and bonds held by Sinking Fund, $37,328.85; real debt of city, $33,471.15, or $66,529 below the 2 per cent. limit without a vote of the people, and $316,529 below the 7 per cent. limit with a vote. For the year 1910 the bonded debt was increased to $168,800. The present sinking fund is $45,324; the net debt, $123,476.

It is purposed to expend $100,000 in further improvements. Municipal spirit of this character is commendable. The city is highly progressive and intends to maintain the past enviable record in municipal advancement. A glance at Bradford's large, substantial, handsome and costly city hall, its many blocks of high-grade vitrified brick pavements, complete modern fire department, extensive city water works system, double sewerage system, progressive schools and public library, will convince the most skeptical that the foundations have been laid for a permanent and progressive city. The accounting system of the city is near perfection and the smallest details of the public business are readily accessible. The city clerk's office is the key to the entire system and no branch has been neglected. In a statement published in April, 1909, the city's resources were given as $618,618; the city building and lot representing $45,000 of that amount—a very conservative estimate, considering the proportions of the building and its valuable site.

Briefly, the city is governed and protected by the following officers and departments: A mayor; twelve common and six select councilmen from the six wards; a treasurer, controller, solicitor; clerk; engineer and building inspector; street commissioner; board of health, five members and health officer; poor board, six members; police department; six members of the water board and three water commissioners; three city assessors; and a fire department. There are also the customary officials, officers and clerks, who attend to the details of the city's official business.

In comparing statistics of Bradford's government and expense of maintenance with other third class cities, it should be remembered that her population is smaller and the cost should be naturally much less than in larger cities. The annual salary budget is an interesting exhibit, as shown by the 1910 list:

Mayor,	$600 00
Controller,	800 00
Treasurer,	1,200 00
Solicitor,	1,200 00
Assistant Solicitor,	600 00
City Clerk,	1,200 00
Clerk Select Council,	125 00
Engineer,	1,500 00
Assistant Engineer,	900 00
Chief Police,	1,200 00
Captain of Police,	960 00
7 Patrolmen, 900 each,	6,300 00
Street Commissioner,	900 00
Janitor,	840 00
Health Officer,	900 00
Secretary of Health,	60 00
Assessors (3—$300 each),	900 00

Chief of fire,	960 00
4 Captains ($780 each),	3,120 00
4 Drivers, ($720 each),	2,880 00
8 Regular men ($720 each),	5,760 00
1 Minute man,	180 00
Total salary,	$33,080 00

The various departments were voted $61,840.00; other items brought the 1910 appropriations up to $70,299.21. The grand total of estimated revenue for 1910 is $94,818.49.

In the Police Department are a chief, a captain and seven patrolmen. Crimes of a serious nature are infrequent, and the main duty of the officers is to maintain order and act as watchmen. During the year ending March 31, 1909, 1,281 arrests were made; 534 were classed as "lodgers;" 246 as "drunks;" 199 as committing offenses while drunk; 46 as "vagrants;" 32 were arrested for "assault and battery" and 26 for "larceny;" the remaining 288 for varied offenses. The city is well ordered.

During the past, the paid fire department has shown efficient and effective work. A paid fire department in a city of this size is an example well worthy of emulation by many of the larger cities of the State. That it is not unreasonably expensive is demonstrated by the following figures: Salaries per annum, $12,900.00; additional annual appropriations, $4,600.00; total regular annual appropriation, $17,500.00. For 1910, special appropriations for repairs, etc., amounted to $1,300.00, making the grand total appropriation for the fire department, $18,800.00. The Central Fire Station, now about completed, including the grounds, will have a total valuation of about $30,000 and the funds were provided by the new loan. It is a handsome structure and will mark another long stride in Bradford's progressive march. The natural water pressure, since the erection of the new reservoir, stands at eight-seven pounds, which is all that can be desired. In addition to this there are two steam fire engines in use for emergency cases. The department has ten horses and 5,700 feet of fire hose. The total fire loss for the year ending the first of April, 1909, was $39,489.94. Eighty-nine alarms were responded to. There are eighteen men employed in the service. It is claimed by many who have investigated the merits and demerits of both paid and volunteer systems that the paid system costs less for maintenance; that it is placed upon a thorough business basis; that trained firemen fight the fire more skillfully and systematically; that business is subject to less frequent interruption; that political evils are less apt to result; and that company rivalries and jealousies are not so liable to interfere with efficient work.

The city engineer is also building inspector and for the year ending April 5, 1909, fifty permits were issued. Business and public buildings are largely constructed of brick; residences throughout the city are mainly frame.

In the city are 23.356 miles of opened and accepted streets, 12.9691 miles of which are paved, namely—with stone .129 miles; high grade vitrified brick, 12.4854; and macadam, .3547. Rapid strides are made in paving. The above work was all done in the years 1908-9, and 400 feet of vitrified brick have been added since. In the matter of cleaning pavements about $4,000 per annum is expended. A mechanical wagon sweeper is used in connection with hand work. Sprinkling is done to aid the work. During the short time this work has been done good results have been shown. Rigid winters usually fill the streets with snow and ice, so that a certain periods of the year no attempt is made to keep them clean.

SANITATION AND HEALTH.

A live board of health has worked ceaselessly in the interest of a healthy city, and the results obtained are well worth the labor. Cesspool closets are not permitted. This ordinance has been rigidly enforced. Other sanitary ordinances and laws have been enforced and every available means has been utilized to protect the health of the community. There are still a number of unsightly piles of rubbish, but few, if any of them, are grossly unsanitary. As elsewhere throughout the State, pneumonia has reaped the largest harvest of deaths, with twenty victims during the year ending April 5, 1909; seventeen died from heart disease; nine from tuberculosis; two from scarlet fever; two from diphtheria; one from typhoid fever. During the year there were one hundred and forty deaths in the city, which, based on a population of 18,000, makes the death rate 7 7-9 per 1,000, a very low rate, and a lasting testimony to the healthful advantages of the city. During the year five houses were quarantined for diphtheria and sixty for scarlet fever. In the same period 303 births were recorded. The health officer inspects all installations and alterations in plumbing.

Private parties, licensed by the city, remove the garbage. The rules require closely covered, water tight, galvanized iron cans to be used, and the garbage must be conveyed beyond the limits in sanitary covered wagons. Because of the general use of gas as fuel there is no need for the "ash man."

The city is provided with a double system of sewers—twenty-two miles of sanitary and three miles of surface. All empty into adjacent streams, Tuneungwant and Kendall Creeks.

One of the chief sources of pride of Bradford people is their water department and its product. In the early eighties, amid a storm

of protest from non-progressive citizens, councils authorized a bond issue for the purchase of the private water works. The purchase was made and the city water department instituted. It did not take long to show the wisdom of the action, as the department progressed rapidly, building a reservoir, then another, then a third, lastly a fourth, a distributing reservoir, which will be followed by a vast dam for which councils have authorized a bond issue of $70,000. The city now has a storage reservoir with a capacity of 120,000,000 gallons, two others with capacities respectively of 35,000,000 and 5,000,000 gallons each, and the distributing reservoir which equalizes the pressure in all parts of the city. A new one will be built having a capacity of 200,000,000 gallons, giving the city a practically unlimited supply of fresh, absolutely pure spring water. The municipality owns a heavily wooded water-shed of 8,500 acres to protect the water sources. The value of the department's property is nearly $500,000. Water is furnished the consumer very cheaply—the average family using hot and cold water, kitchen sink, hot water boiler, bath room, lavatory and closet paying $1.45 quarterly, with no limit placed on quantity used. Meter rates are from four to six cents per one thousand gallons.

FOOD AND LIVING SUPPLIES.

Owing to unfavorable natural conditions agriculture has not met with success in this vicinity. The surface formation is too rough and the soil not particularly rich; and, too, the development of the petroleum industry seriously impeded those who were encouraged to try and make farming a paying occupation. Consequently the city's increasing population had to look elsewhere for a source of food supply. Cattaraugus County, lying just across the State boundary line, and the banner butter county of New York State, offered the solution of the problem. From her rich farms and pasture lands thousands of dollars worth of fresh vegetables and dairy products pour into the city, supplying every demand. There are no local greenhouses of large proportions raising out-of-season vegetables; the bulk of this class of produce is shipped in from a distance. All food supplies are handled through local stores, there being no market houses. These stores are well distributed throughout the city and carry large stocks of high grade goods. The following were standard prices:

Beef—boiling, 6c to 12½c per lb.
roast, 12½c to 20c per lb.
sirloin steak, 18c per lb.
porterhouse, 20c per lb.
pin, 18c per lb.
round, 15c per lb.
chuck roast, 12½c per lb.

Pork—best roast, 18c per lb.
medium roast and boiling, 16c per lb.
chops and steak, 18c per lb.
sausage, 15c per lb.
ham, 17c to 18c per lb. in bulk.
ham, 20c to 23c per lb., sliced.
shoulder, 13c per lb.
bacon, 20c per lb. in bulk.
bacon, 22c to 28c per lb., sliced.
Veal—roast, 12½c to 18c per lb.
chops, 16c to 18c per lb.
cutlet, 22c per lb.
boiling, 10c per lb.
Mutton—18c to 20c per lb.
Lamb—roast, 16c to 18c per lb.
leg, 20c per lb.
chops, 18c to 20c per lb.
Bologna—10c per lb.
Chicken—dressed, 20c per lb.
Turkey—dressed, 32c per lb.
Duck—dressed, 25c per lb.
Goose—dressed, 20c per lb.
Liver—8c to 15c per lb.
Flour—per 50 lb. sack, $1.50, $1.60 and $1.75, according to quality.
Potatoes—65c per bushel.
Apples—25c to 35c per pk.
Cabbage—3c per lb.
Lettuce—20c per lb.
Celery—8c to 10c per stalk.
Beets—30c per pk.
Turnips—20c per pk.
Onions—25c per pk.
Parsnips—30c per pk.
Sweet Potatoes—6 lbs. for 25c.
Spinach—25c per pk.
Tomatoes—20c per lb.
Carrots—25c per pk.
Eggs—25c per dozen, fresh.

Butter, tub, 38c. per lb.; Elgin creamery, 40c. per lb. The summer prices were five to six cents per pound cheaper.

Compared with other cities at this period the prices were reasonable.

To further the business interests of the merchants and dealers an organization, called the Bradford Business Men's Association, was formed. This association is popularly known among the people as the "grocers' trust," but the prices quoted do not indicate that undue advantages have been taken. Considerable credit business is transacted which makes it necessary to have some organization among merchants to properly protect their interests.

Within the city little coal is sold. Anthracite, stove and nut sizes, retails at $6.50 per 2,000 pounds. No other size is handled.

Bituminous retails at $3.80 per 2,000 pounds. Wholesale, by car, Shawmut, $1.85 to $2.10 per ton; Pittsburg, $2.35, $2.45, $2.55 per ton. No wood is used.

Gas is the great fuel and light of this whole territory. It retails at 25 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Some have private wells and get it without charge. Fuel bills are inconsiderable when compared with those prevailing where coal is used, and light bills are even more so.

Electric current is supplied by a private corporation and retails at from 4 cents to 12 cents per K. W. hour. Contract rates are 40 cents per month for 16 candle power lamp, and 25 cents for 10 candle power lamps. There is a good all-night service. The city pays $9,680.00 per annum for arc lamps, $65.00 per lamp. The streets are well lighted.

GENERAL BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The post-office is conveniently located at the Public Square. It provides four daily deliveries by carriers in the business districts, and two in the outlying districts; two sub-stations are maintained, and there is one rural route. The office has eleven mail carriers, nine clerks and two officials. The annual receipts for 1909 were $51,988.02; and the expenditures for the same period amounted to $27,680.61. These figures show a very healthy condition of affairs in connection with the office management, and also indicate the business prosperity of the city.

In its newspapers the city is fortunate. They stand united for a bigger and better Bradford. The Morning Era, the Weekly Era, The Evening Star-Record, and the Bradford Sunday Herald, are ably edited, well conducted journals, which disseminate all the news of the world to large lists of subscribers in the city and county and in southwestern New York.

Three express companies and two telephone companies provide the city with their respective privileges. The household rates for use of a telephone are $18.00 per annum in one company and $12.00 per annum in the other. One company charges $48.00 and the other $60.00 per annum for use of telephones by business houses.

The banking institutions are thriving. There are three National banks and no trust companies. Petroleum and the resultant riches have produced a wealthy clientage. The combined banking capital is $450,000; surplus and undivided profits, $985,729; loans and discounts, $4,355,503; deposits, $4,289,123; total resources, $6,167.793.

One Building and Loan Association is in operation in the city. It has total assets of $103,167; real estate loans, $65,600; and due shareholders account installment stock, interest, etc., $48,849.

Industrially, the outlook is bright. Contrary to expectations, the decline of petroleum as a main resource is not throwing a dark shadow over the city's future. The manufacture of pressed brick is developing into a powerful and permanent industry which will eventually fill the entire section with immense plants. The earth in this section is literally filled with an inexhaustible supply of shale from which is made the very highest grade of red pressed brick. It is claimed that the local plants are turning out the finest grade of red pressed brick in this country. The industry started in 1892, and there are now six large plants in operation in the vicinity, having an aggregate output of forty or fifty million brick per annum. Considerable terra cotta is also manufactured. Iron and steel has made some progress. There are about eight hundred and fifty hands employed in the various plants manufacturing air pumps, engines, oil well supplies, pipe couplings, castings, pocket knives, tools and other machinery. A local silk mill employs two hundred and seven hands, one hundred and fifty-one of whom are females. The three glass factories have one hundred and sixteen employes. Two oil refining plants employ fifty-two hands; laundries employ thirty-nine; printing establishments, forty-eight; charcoal and alcohol industries, thirty-six; brewery, twenty-one; lumber, forty-five; and many other smaller industries employing a less number of hands, but which in the aggregate are considerable. A matter of concern among manufacturers, particularly brick manufacturers, is the necessity of substituting coal for gas as fuel in the future, due to the constantly decreasing supply of the latter. However, the proximity of the great coal fields south of McKean county will solve this problem naturally.

It is estimated that there are from 2,000 to 2,500 employes in the city. Excepting one plant (the terra cotta works) the industries were running full time. The building and other trades are also well employed. Work is plentiful and in general the city seems to be prosperous. Relations between labor and capital are friendly. Few disturbances of importance have occurred in local labor industry. The bricklayers' strike, settled in 1909, stands out as about the only serious disagreement. The present scale for this class of labor is 60 cents per hour, with a nine hour day, which is said to be one of the highest bricklayers' wage scales in the United States. This is an advance of about $2.50 per day in the past fifteen or twenty years. The carpenters and other trades have fared nearly as well. Bradford is called one of the best cities in northern Pennsylvania for labor, due to the fact that work is plentiful and wages high. One of the objections given by manufacturers is that cheap labor is not obtainable in this vicinity. Nearly all the trades are organized and have been so for years. These organized bodies own a lot in

the heart of the city which cost $8,000. The present "Labor Temple" is only a frame building, but plans are under way for a three story brick structure upon the lot. The city has twenty-one labor unions—the majority of them fairly strong organizations. They are particularly well situated to cope with labor problems, owing to the great distance from the large and thickly populated labor centers there is consequent avoidance of serious interference with the friendly relations established between employers and employes. In Bradford the employer generally knows his workmen personally, knows their places of residence and general home conditions, and takes more than merely a business interest in them. A good workman out of employment is a rare occurrence. People of all classes live well in this city and conditions seem favorable to their so doing, but there is the general complaint concerning the advance in the cost of living supplies during the past few years.

The Italians predominate among the foreign nationalities in the city. In the vicinity there are about 1,000; but it is not possible to tell the number within the city limits without a census. There are fifty-five registered Italian voters in Bradford. Some of them are wealthy and own considerable property. They are good citizens. There are said to be about one hundred Poles, approximately four hundred Jews and three hundred Swedes, the latter having two churches in the city. All are among the best and most progressive citizens of the city, and are rapidly becoming heavy property holders. The colored population of the city is about one hundred and fifteen. They have a church and are found to be more thrifty than in some other sections.

HOME LIFE AND EDUCATIONAL.

Home conditions are pleasant and healthful. Nearly three-fourths of the residents own their homes. The lots have twenty-five to fifty feet frontage, with a sufficient depth in almost every case to afford a good garden. Nearly every house in the city has a bath and toilet, a local ordinance requiring the latter. With these great sanitary advantages, a fine climate, an excellent natural drainage aside from the sewerage system, clean paved streets, and unexcelled advantages for heating and lighting with natural gas, the people of this city may be said to have a home life excelled by none and equalled by few. Rentals average $8.00, $10.00 and $12.00 per month, and a fairly comfortable home may be purchased from $1,200.00 up—some as low as $1,000.00. The bungalow cottage is the popular style. There are more one story and one story and a half frame cottages than any other type of house. On the other hand there are many very imposing homes. One in particular is said to have cost fully a

quarter of a million dollars. Shade trees border both sides of nearly every street in the city and in many other ways it is manifest that the comfort of her citizens was not overlooked when the city was developing.

In the matter of educational facilities the city stands high. Her public schools offer courses that will compare favorably with any in the State. The school property valuation is about $200,000. Some of the structures are frame and some brick. All are commodious and well adapted to their purpose. There are 2,434 pupils registered, 406 of whom are in the high school. According to the last published report but nine labor permits were granted. The Bradford High School Band (thirty pieces) is one of the most popular and best organized musical clubs in northwestern Pennsylvania. An excellent high school reference library is maintained. Two up-to-date sanitary drinking fountains are in use. In the manual training school the boys are taught the use of edged tools, drawings and blue prints, how to make perfect joints, the economy of material, the use of the turning lathe and power-driven machinery, etc. To date it has been confined to wood working. It is producing excellent results. The Domestic Science Department is well equipped. It affords means to instruct girls how to make bread, cakes, pies, etc., the care of the house, care of the sick, practice in serving, etc. This is one of the most popular departments in the school and is doing a wonderful work. The commercial department maintained is complete, as also are the college preparatory and general courses offered. A special teacher is employed for individual attention in needed cases. The literary work and athletic departments are well balanced. A lunch counter is maintained in the high school for the use of the pupils, where may be obtained a sandwich for 3 cents, coffee, 3 cents; cocoa, 3 cents; milk, 2 cents; a banana or orange, 2 cents; bread and butter, 1 cent per slice; large piece of ginger bread, 2 cents; cookies, 1 cent; large bowl of soup (vegetable), 3 cents; large bowl of oyster soup, 5 cents, and other things equally cheap. It has been a great success. It is conducted with no idea of profit and solely for the use of the schools. Altogether the city has a thoroughly modern and efficient school system. The net school debt is $31,500.

There is an excellent Parochial School in the city. The building is valued at about $20,000. It employes five teachers and has an enrollment of 340 pupils. There are twelve grades and the ages of the pupils range from 6 to 17 years. In addition to the regular school courses a commercial course is offered, and there is also a thriving business college in the city.

The Carnegie Public Library is "free to the people," as is announced over the main entrance. It is a property valued at nearly $50,000, and is serving a most useful purpose. Occupying a broad, handsome, one story brick structure of artistic design and con-

taining more than 15,577 volumes of history, fiction, etc., as well as over 2,000 volumes of public records and reports, this library has done much to elevate the educational standard of the whole community. Nearly 2,000 volumes are added annually. During the year ending February 28, 1910, the circulation was 89,904; in 1902 it was 57,869, showing the great growth of its popularity and use. It is used by students, professional men, business men, laborers and all. The city levies a regular tax for its support. Five or six hundred dollars per annum is also raised from other sources. The cost for maintenance is about $5,500 yearly.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE.

Even in the old days when Bradford had the reputation of being a wide open and fast town, religion was not neglected. In 1879, when the city was, perhaps, morally at its worst, many citizens led good lives and were regular attendants at church. The Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, United Brethren, Universalist, Episcopalian, Catholic and Hebrew Churches all had houses of worship here in those early days. The city now has twenty church bodies, representing a wide assortment of faiths. The houses of worship, while not unusually costly, are of tasty design, and reflect great credit to their builders and supporters. It has been estimated that they have a combined seating capacity of about 6,000. They range in value from about $2,000 to $50,000—St. Bernard's Church, Roman Catholic, being the only one said to be valued at the latter figure; probably no other church will exceed $30,000 in valuation. Owing to the absence of the many poverty stricken sections found in the larger cities, there is a less amount of charitable work to perform. An active ministerial association has done much to create a friendly spirit between the churches and to unite them into a more systematic method of accomplishing good.

The Young Men's Christian Association is one of the best features of the city. It occupies a new property valued at $55,000, upon which there is a debt of $21,000, but the management expects to be able to cancel the most, if not all, of the encumbrance during the ensuing season. The building is a handsome brick structure of three stories with a large and airy basement. It is completely equipped, including a natatorium, Turkish baths, etc. The gymnasium and athletic departments are models of completeness. The dormitories, seventeen rooms, are handsomely furnished, and rent from $7.00 to $10.00 per month—50 cents per night to transients. The membership fee is $10.00 to men; $5.00 to boys; $5.00 to ladies; and $2.50 to girls under sixteen years of age. At present there are two hundred and seventy-five men, one hundred boys, fifteen ladies and fifty girls,

members, a total of four hundred and forty. Courses of instruction in mechanical drawing and penmanship are maintained. During the past year eighteen Italians were taught English. Other subjects will be taken up as rapidly as classes are formed. The usual musicales, lecture courses, social features, etc., are maintained. The religious departments are strong and are rapidly growing in their work. The reading rooms and lounging parlors are as pleasant as can be found in any Y. M. C. A. The admission of women in a city of this size where every one is acquainted has given the place an air of home comfort seldom experienced in a Y. M. C. A. The Association is a great credit to the city.

The Beacon Light Mission, five miles south of the city, was established for the care of helpless and unsupported children. It derives its main support from popular subscriptions and a State appropriation of $1,500 annually. It is a three-story brick and frame structure valued at about $6,000. Its capacity is about forty children; there are at present thirty-five inmates.

Other organizations partaking of the nature of either charitable, religious or temperance associations, are the Commonwealth Humane Society, the Cheore Bikeer Cholim Relief Association, the Willard Christian Temperance Union, and the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Bradford Hospital, having a magnificent collection of buildings, erected on the cottage plan, is one of the finest institutions of this character in the State; not so much as to the cost or valuation, but with reference particularly to ideal location, completeness of equipment, adapability of buildings, beauty of surroundings, etc. It was opened in 1887. The valuation of the plant is $130,000, and it contains eighty-five beds. The State appropriates $7,500 annually towards its support. During the year ending June 1, 1909, the actual expenditures were $37,469.43, about $26,000 of which was for maintenance. During the same year the following record of treatments was made: Cases remaining from 1908, forty-seven; admitted during the year, nine hundred and forty-six; charity, two hundred and ninety-three; paying, six hundred and fourteen; partly paying, thirty-nine; average patients treated daily, forty-nine. There were three hundred and thirteen medical cases, five hundred and twenty-three surgical cases, and one hundred and fifty-seven births. An excellent training school for nurses is maintained. The maternity department of the hospital is one of the best equipped and most successful in the State.

The State Health Department maintains a tuberculosis dispensary in the city. A few miles distant there is a private tuberculosis sanitarium which has maintained a successful existence for some years. The elevation and climate are ideal for purposes of this character.

Excepting the school grounds and the Public Square, the city owns no parks or playgrounds. However, the hills for miles around furnish thousands of acres of recreation grounds, some of them developed by private parties and corporations for park purposes. Rock City, one of the most picturesque and delightful places in America, lies but a few miles northeast of Bradford. There, at an elevation of 2,400 feet above sea level, and easily reached by trolley, the hottest summer days give no displeasure, and thousands from both New York and Pennsylvania rush there during the summer months. There are also various other famous resorts within a few miles of the city. However, the city should have a public park of large proportions within a walking distance—one that would be free to all as a place of recreation and a playground.

The opportunity to obtain sites for parks is now within reach of the city, and it should not be allowed to pass by unimproved. No municipality can long postpone action upon this future of its civic life. Parks and other utilities of more or less esthetic nature will become inseparable parts of every well-ordered city of the future. Those acknowledging this need early and promptly will enjoy proportionate benefits and privileges.

In the furtherance of the interests of Bradford the usual civic bodies have had part, but not to the conspicuous extent shown in some other communities. None of the several bodies organized with such ends in view, attained large membership or influential prominence, but all served as leaven to help move the mass of opinion for bettered conditions. The time seems to be at hand when a proper civic organization should be able to become a most useful factor in the affairs of the town and surrounding country.

The military spirit has been developed by several organizations of that nature and a company of the National Guard of Pennsylvania will soon be given a fine armory as its home.

Social clubs have had a successful existence in the city and have exerted fraternal and educational influences upon large bodies of members. Some of the clubs now in existence are housed in commodious quarters which are handsomely furnished and well maintained. In all, fifty-five fraternal bodies find support in Bradford, and besides there are other bodies of a purely local nature which exert healthy influence. Like most enterprising communities, the city is ever alert to seize upon all well commended means to make its citizenship more wholesome and better contented.

ERIE, PA.

Pennsylvania has but one lake port, the city of Erie. It is located on the beautiful and historic Presque Isle Bay, on the southern shore of Lake Erie. With reference to latitude and longitude, it lies 42° 7′ north and 80° 5′ west. The elevation is 572 feet above sea level.

In this region atmospheric conditions are influenced by the Great Lakes. In winter the average amount of cloudiness is increased. An unusual number of light snows is another condition accredited to the same influence. Along the shore temperatures are modified at all seasons. The prevailing winds are from the west.

Erie city is the shiretown of Erie county, the extreme northwest county of the State. It is about midway between Chicago and New York. Cleveland is ninety-five miles west and Buffalo eighty-eight miles east. Pittsburg lies one hundred and forty-six miles south and Philadelphia four hundred and eight miles southeast.

Many leading chapters of American history are closely identified with this locality. It first came into prominence in 1753, when the French established a military entrepot at this place. Since that time, Fort Presque Isle, as it was called, has figured in many important movements. Troops, armament and stores, bound for the French military headquarters at Fort Duquesne, all passed through this fort. A military road was constructed southeast to Fort LeBoeuf, now Waterford. At that point transportation was effected by boat down French Creek and the Allegheny River to Fort Duquesne.

In October, 1753, Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, dispatched George Washington, then a youth of twenty, to Fort LeBoeuf. He bore a message from the King of Great Britain to the commander of the Fort, demanding that the French withdraw. A peremptory refusal to obey this command precipitated the memorable war that followed. In 1759, the French abandoned Fort Presque Isle, and it was occupied by the British until 1763. It then became marked as one of the posts for attack in the famous Pontiac Conspiracy. On the morning of June 22nd of that year the blow fell. A large band of Indians, flushed with victory at Fort LeBoeuf, made an assault upon Fort Presque Isle. After three days of great privation and stubborn resistance, Ensign Christie and his handful of gallant defenders were compelled to surrender. Parkman characterizes this defense as one of the bravest of the Pontiac Conspiracy.

The first permanent settlement was made in 1795. At that time a state of alarm prevailed among the settlers, who feared Indian atrocities. To allay their fears the United States Government decided

to erect a fort on the high point east of Mill Creek. This site is now occupied by the grounds of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. General Anthony Wayne, of Revolutionary fame, was commissioned to subdue the Indians and build the fort. He accomplished the task. The next year, 1796, illness overtook him while aboard a sloop down the lake. Comrades conveyed him to the blockhouse in the fort, where he shortly died. The body was buried at the foot of a flagstaff in the enclosure and remained there until 1809. During the latter year, a brother, Isaac Wayne, came to remove the remains. Singular to relate, there had been practically no decay, whereupon the flesh was removed and re-buried. The bones were carried to Radnor, Delaware county, and there interred. This long and arduous journey through the primeval forest was accomplished with a two-wheeled cart.

Another period of American History in which Erie bore a conspicuous part, was the war of 1812. At this point the famous fleet commanded by Commodore Oliver H. Perry was built, armed and equipped. He sailed from port late in the summer of 1813. On September tenth of that year he met the British fleet at the head of Lake Erie, and administered to them the defeat that became famous the world over. To-day the Niagara, Perry's flagship, lies beneath the waters of Misery Bay, near the entrance to the harbor.

In the early days a dispute arose between the states of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, over the title to what is known as the "Triangle," viz: that portion of Erie county above the forty-second parallel. Pennsylvania also desired to possess this "no-mans-land." It would afford the latter state a lake shore and harbor. To settle the matter, the United States Government purchased the claims of the contesting states, and in 1792 sold the tract to our Commonwealth for the sum of $151,640.25. The patent deed bears the signatures of George Washington, President, and Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State.

In 1795, pursuant to an Act of Assembly, Andrew Ellicott and Gen. William Irvine surveyed and laid out the town. The former was distinguished as the designer of Washington, D. C. In 1805, the place was incorporated as a borough. The real growth began in 1844, with the completion and opening of the canal to Pittsburg; there connecting with the great Pennsylvania Canal built by the State. An important harbor from the start, it now came into still greater prominence. The time for its development into a shipping point and receiving port for immense consignments of coal, iron and produce, was near at hand. Manufacturing plants were erected. The advent of railroads, a little later, greatly increased the industrial activity. In 1851, about the time steam railroad interest in Erie

was in its infancy, a city charter was obtained. Unabated prosperity has continued to this day. The development has been steady and satisfactory. It is now one of the large and important cities of the State.

Erie is the second largest third-class city in Pennsylvania, being exceeded by Reading only. The census reports show the population to have been 52,733 in 1900. Ten years previous it was credited with 40,634. In 1820, the first official census of the city was taken, and it then had 635 inhabitants. Thereafter its growth was rapid, and in 1840 it was 3,413; 1860, 9,319; 1870, 19,516; 1880, 27,757. Recent estimates of the population range from 66,000 to 70,000. The same estimates place a population of 110,000 within a radius of twenty-five miles.

The boundaries of the city are straight, producing nearly a perfect rectangle a little longer east and west than north and south. Within the borders an area of 7.75 square miles is embraced. The general plan of Erie is not excelled in Pennsylvania. In this respect, it has few, if any, superiors in America. The straight, broad avenues, which lie at right angles, are regular, well paved and beautifully shaded. All streets run either parallel with or at right angles to the lake shore. Those lying toward the lake take the general direction of about North 26° West. All streets are popularly referred to as those running "east and west," and those running "north and south." The latter are named; the former numbered, beginning with Front (First) Street, which parallels the lake shore, The principal thoroughfare is State Street. East and west streets are one-sixteenth of a mile apart; north and south streets, one-eighth of a mile.

MUNICIPAL DATA.

Erie has long maintained a high standard both in respect to municipal government and to finances. Its record is irreproachable. An excellent system and good men have united to produce this result. It has been quick to enter almost all fields of municipal improvement. To provide suitable quarters for its records and officials, a handsome City Hall was erected. One of the principal business corners, fronting on Central Park, was selected as a proper site. Red pressed brick and grey stone were used in the work of construction, and when completed it represented an investment of $131,700. Standing three and one-half stories in height, large in size, well proportioned and nicely finished, it is a creditable building. It forms a conspicuous part of a group of handsome buildings which front upon, or are located near, Central Park. An interesting relic was placed within it. Just above the first landing of the main

stairway, hangs the old bell which was captured from the British ship Detroit by Commodore Perry in the famous battle of Lake Erie.

In the matter of government, all branches are well cared for. The executive authority is vested in a mayor, elected every three years by qualified voters. The city legislature is composed of two councilmanic bodies, the select and the common councils. Both are elective. The former has one member, and the latter two members, from each of the six wards. In the commodious city hall above described are housed the officials and departments connected with the city's government and affairs, namely: The mayor, controller, treasurer, solicitor, health officer, secretary of the board of health, engineer's department, city clerk, chief of fire department, secretary of fire commissioners, chief of police, superintendent of streets, sergeant-at-arms, city electrician, building inspectors, assessors, inspector of paving and sealer of weights and measures. The city also employs a harbor master, a superintendent of parks and a board of water commissioners.

The prompt payment of interest on outstanding bonds, coupled with a steady reduction of the net debt, have helped to give the city a favorable financial standing. In this respect it is strong throughout the country. The utmost care exercised in the transaction of municipal business tends to show that its established reputation will be maintained. A survey of city assets, as shown by the controller's report, is appended:

Real and personal property,	$3,398,147 92	
Sinking fund, cash, coupons, etc.,	533,286 89	
Total asets,		$3,931,434 81
Total liabilities,		892,200 31
Excess of assets over liabilities,		$3,039,234 50

Assessments of real estate are made upon a basis of about forty per cent. of the actual valuation. A record of a number of assessment valuations embracing about thirty years, reveals an interesting growth:

1880,	$11,518,917 00	1908-9,	23,526,739 00
1890,	14,214,195 00	1910-11,	25,254,803 00
1900,	19,657,488 00		

On April 5, 1909, the bonded indebtedness was $735,654.73; the net debt, $349,793.57. In 1875 the net debt was $1,240,000.00. It has been steadily reduced, until at the close of the year 1909, it was only $340,212.09. On the latter date the sinking fund was $426,-

942.64. It costs nearly a half million each year to maintain the various departments of the city. The appropriation budget for the fiscal year 1910-11 carried $428,474.04.

The tax levy for city purposes is 14 mills, to be disposed as follows: For general revenue purposes, 10 mills; necessary improvements, 1.0824 mills; interest on city debt, 1.3531 mills; sinking fund, 1.5645 mills. The school tax is 9 mills and the county tax 2½ mills. Total tax, 25½ mills.

THE POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

Eight square miles of municipal area offer many nice problems in policing. That is the proposition in Erie, but it has been met squarely and successfully. On the whole, the work of the present force of sixty-four policemen has been of a high order. However, to secure still more efficient service, the chief urges an increase in the number of patrolmen. His report for the year ending January 3rd, 1910, recommends that more ample quarters be provided and that additional patrol boxes be installed. A new patrol wagon, purchased during the past year, has helped to bring the work of the department to a higher standard. The city has a strong Italian element. It has been suggested that an expert detective of that nationality would be a valuable addition to the force. During the fiscal year above referred to, 2,818 persons were arrested. Drunkenness and disorderly conduct embraced 2,141 of the offenders. Assaults of various descriptions included 184. Larceny and other crimes of a more or less serious nature caused 190 arrests. 152 persons were arrested on suspicion. The remaining 151 were distributed among 17 offenses.

Classified by race and sex the arrests were: White males, 2,681; colored males, 39; white females, 95; colored females, 3. During the fiscal year above named, 9,890 people were given lodging by the police department. In the same period $8,155 worth of property was reported as stolen. More than three-fourths of this was recovered and returned to rightful owners.

A juvenile court was inaugurated in February, 1906, in accordance with an Act of Assembly. To save boys and girls from the ignominy of jail confinement, a detention house has been established.

Fire losses of the city are kept at a minimum by a well-ordered paid fire department. A recent report shows them to have been $71,420.83 for the eleven months ending December 1, 1909. The insurance in force on the property affected was $1,519,300. Three fire commisisoners control the affairs of the department and issue an annual report of its work. The department property represents a valuation of $243,864. The buildings are substantial and serviceable. Some are old, but necessary improvements have placed them

in good condition. Nine engine companies, two hook and ladder truck companies and one chemical engine company are distributed among the different stations. Forty-nine horses, 21,240 feet of fire hose and 149 Gamewell alarm boxes, are in use. The expenditures of the department for the year 1909 amounted to $89,342.90, and for 1910, $91,255 has been appropriated. Six additional paid men and the same number of new call boxes, are provided for. The salaries of the manual force range from $300 per annum for call men, to $840 for firemen, $1,020 for engineers and captains, and $1,300 and $2,000, respectively, for the assistant chief and the chief. The commissioners recommend that the present hose wagons be dispensed with, and new chemical combination hose wagons be substituted for them. The same body also deems it advisable to extend the fire limits in some districts, and to probihibit the use of wooden roofing materials. The 840 fire hydrants, well distributed over the city, give proper service.

Early in 1909 a severe sleet storm visited Erie and badly damaged all poles and wires. This gave the city electrician an opportunity to rebuild the entire police and fire signal systems. The result is that both departments are now well equipped with signal apparatus. However, he urges the extension of the conduit system. On December 31, 1909, the total number of duct feet in this system was 258,705; and the number of feet of same not in use, 185,639. The city derives an income for the use of the conduit from the following sources:

Mutual Telephone Co., ...	34,384 duct feet,	$1,719 20 per annum.
N. Y. Telephone Co., ...	29,738 duct feet,	1,486 90 per annum.
W. U. Telegraph Co., ...	8,944 duct feet,	447 20 per annum.

On December 1, 1909, 12,744 poles were still standing in the city.

The city building inspector has done much toward the protection and general welfare of the public. This department has kept close watch on the erection of new structures and the remodeling of others. It is estimated that building operations conducted in the city during the eleven months ending November 30, 1909, cost $1,386,943. The number of permits issued was 718. During the year 1889, 283 permits were issued; 1893, 377; 1898, 633; 1903, 705; 1908, 864. These figures show that Erie is growing not only rapidly, but at a constantly increasing rate.

THE DOCKS AND STREETS.

Conditions surrounding the docks are considered in the city harbor master's report. This official collects rents from the owners of boathouses located on municipal property, and has general supervision for the city in matters which arise about the harbor. He re-

ports that the docks are in better condition than for many years. Some extensive improvements have been made and others are in progress. It is urged that the roadway of the east public dock be put in good condition. He also expresses a great need for better light at the lower end of State Street, where many lake passengers embark at all hours of the night. This section is generally conceded to be a dark, dangerous and poorly protected place. He also recommends that the basin be dredged to afford greater depth. The city launch is at all times at the disposal of the police. On several occasions it has proven valuable. Later in this report the great commercial importance of the harbor will be considered.

Erie stands near the head, if not at the very head, of third class cities of the State, in respect to the number of miles of streets paved. The city contains 110 miles of opened streets, 46.713 miles of which are paved. When present contracts are completed the mileage will reach or pass the half hundred mark. A commendable work. Asphalt is the favorite paving material, and a majority of the contracts call for it. A municipal asphalt plant is one of the assured features of the near future. A brief schedule of the quantity and character of the pavements shows these conditions:

Sheet asphalt,	584,615.56 sq. yd.	
Vitrified brick,	340,872.51 sq. yd.	
Medina and cobble stone,	50,957.26 sq. yd.	
Asphalt blocks,	12,985.3 sq. yd.	
Wood,	877.7 sq. yd.	
Total completed paving,	990,308.33 sq. yd.	990,308.33 sq. yd.
Incompleted paving contracts of 1909:		
Asphalt,		43,530.00 sq. yd.
Vitrified brick,		45,190.00 sq. yd.
Grand total,		1,079,028.33 sq. yd.

Cobble stone is fast being taken up and replaced by asphalt and brick. All new pavements are of the highest grade.

SANITATION.

During the year 1909, about $10,000 was expended to keep the streets clean. The regulation mechanical horse sweepers and hand labor are employed in the work. The latter method has given the most satisfactory results. The streets are usually kept clean and attractive.

Since the organization of the local board of health in 1898, considerable progress has been made toward the improvement of sanitary conditions. The authority of this body, in matters relating to contagious and infectious diseases, extends five miles beyond the

corporate limits. In case of noxious trades, control is exercised one mile outside of the city. Many nuisances prejudicial to the public health have been abated. The quality of meat, milk and bakeshop products, has been investigated. Frequent inspections have been made of meat markets, slaughter houses, dairies, milk depots and wagons, bakeries and the general markets. The board has charge of the registration of plumbers, and directs the manner in which plumbing and drainage work shall be planned and constructed. Eleven officials are salaried, viz: A health officer, secretary, bacteriologist, plumbing inspector, food inspector, five sanitary inspectors and the matron of the municipal hospital. The department's appropriation for the year 1910, was: For salaries, $8,020; general operating fund, $2,300; municipal hospital operating fund, $800; horse hire, $300; other items, $131.80; total, $11,551.80.

The board requires the school authorities to report absentees from school, and by this method has ferreted out many hidden cases of communicable diseases. It has been the medium through which 370 cases of actively contagious infections, in which no physician was in attendance, have been discovered. During the year 1909, 1,005 deaths occurred in the city. The board deplores the number of deaths of children under two years of age from preventable causes. 2,629 cases of communicable diseases, with 217 deaths therefrom, were reported during the same year. Scarlet fever caused 32 deaths. Fifty-seven cases of diphtheria caused 7 deaths. One hundred forty-eight cases of typhoid fever caused 19 deaths. Two hundred six cases of tuberculosis, and 68 deaths therefrom, were reported. One thousand one hundred twenty-nine cases of measles caused 32 deaths. Whooping cough, with 348 cases reported and 33 deaths, has caused grave concern. The two last named diseases have awakened the public to a realization of the necessity for strict quarantine, even in contagious cases not generally considered seriously dangerous.

Pneumonia, with but 108 cases reported and 100 deaths therefrom, excites as little comment here as elsewhere. No strong movement is being made to guard against its prevalence. Evidently only a small percentage of the cases are reported to the authorities, else the death rate is nearly 100 per cent., which is improbable. In the actual number of fatal cases, it leads all other diseases except affections of the heart. Usually resulting in death, and mildly contagious, it stands to-day more to be dreaded, and guarded against, than many malignantly contagious diseases. In the majority of the latter diseases there is no longer so great a danger of fatal results. Modern science and medicine have provided successful treatment for those which were most feared.

Based on a population of 68,500, the mortality rate for the year 1909 was 14.67 per 1,000. The birth rate for the same period was 23.71. The latter, however, has materially decreased in the past year or two.

An active crusade has been inaugurated to rid the community of the outdoor closet nuisance on all sewered streets. This is a movement in the right direction and it is producing good results. The health officer recommends the establishment of public comfort stations in the business section of the city, and such convenience should be promptly provided.

Garbage and refuse are collected and disposed of by private parties. The average monthly expense to householders for this service is from 35 to 50 cents. No uniform method is employed. However, ordinances have been passed which regulate the character of the wagons to be used and also the frequency of the service during the different seasons. General dissatisfaction with the present custom has aroused interest in a municipal garbage removal system and incinerating plant. It is probable that decided action in the matter will be taken in the near future. The ash problem does not concern the city, because gas is the fuel generally used for heating and cooking. The State Health Department has served notice locally that garbage can no longer be dumped on farm lands just outside the city limits.

For the construction of the 88.4 miles of city sewers $1,010,000.00 were expended. The people are alive to the necessity for a good sewerage system, and have given such improvements liberal support. Those now in place range from nine to fifty-two inches in diameter, and are largely of the combined type, which receive both storm water and sewerage. New lines conform to the recommendations of the State Department of Health, and are designed so as to be serviceable when a double system is constructed. The city will have an intercepting sewer along the bay front within a few years. A modern disposal plant is also included in the future plans. At present the pipes drain into Presque Isle Bay.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

More than $2,479,000.00 have been expended to bring the city water plant to its present perfected state. The system is owned by the municipality and is deemed to be one of the best in the country. Three water commissioners, who take office by court appointment, have the business of the department in charge. Water is taken from Lake Erie, three miles from the shore. The intake pipe, 17,641.43 feet in length, is thought to be the longest piece of submerged sixty-inch iron and steel pipe in the world. At the point of intake, it is twenty-six feet below the surface of the lake. Chemical tests prove

the quality of the water supplied to be unusually good. More than 188 miles of water mains are now in use. The average daily pumpage for all purposes is 12,754,694 gallons. It is increasing rapidly with the growth of the city. The record for 1909 exceeded that for 1908 by 172,071,564 gallons. The three pumps in use have a rated capacity of twelve, eight and five million gallons daily respectively. The water is first pumped into two settling basins on the peninsula, thence across into the main reservoir. The latter is small, having a capacity of but 32,000,000 gallons. The commissioners urge the construction of a larger reservoir to meet the demands of the growing city. They also recommend the installation of another pump. During the year 1909, the water department receipts amounted to $207,776.58. The present policy is to invest the surplus revenue in improvements and extensions of the system. The rates are reasonable: Domestic rate, $4.00 per annum; extra attachments proportionately low; first bath tub, $3.00 per annum; each additional tub, $1.50 per annum; manufacturers' rate, four cents per 1,000 gallons.

LIVING SUPPLIES.

This region has a wide reputation as an excellent farming district. The lands along the lake, and extending far into the interior, are under a high state of cultivation. Sufficient produce is raised in Erie county to supply the city with an abundance of fresh in-season vegetables. A number of local hothouses also provide a limited amount of out-of-season green produce. However, the bulk of the latter class of market supplies, and also the meats, are shipped into the city from distant marts. Fruit is plentiful. Large orchards of choice apples are scattered throughout the whole county. A goodly number of peach orchards add to the value of the lake farms. Just northeast, in New York state, lies the world famous "grape-belt." The above, with a choice assortment of other temperate zone fruits, leaves little to be desired. This region produces both fruits and vegetables in sufficient quantities to permit large shipments to other cities.

Two excellent market houses provide places where producer and consumer may meet. Both houses are owned by private corporations. However, the city has a contract with one, the Central Market Company, which stipulates for the purchase of the building, if councils desire to exercise the right. The markets are in excellent condition and under the supervision of sanitary inspectors.

The city employs a sealer of weights and measures, who safeguards the public in matters of that nature.

Local wholesale and retail establishments compare favorably with those in other cities of this class. Two department stores have grown to very large proportions. In all trades, heavy stocks of superior goods are displayed. The shops are convenient and accessible.

Prices of foodstuffs were obtained the middle of March, 1910. It will be noted that it was out-of-season for most vegetables. Some of the quotations follow:

Apples,	40c per peck.
Beef,	porterhouse steak, 25c lb.
	sirloin, 20c lb.
	round, 18c lb.
	boiling pieces, 8 to 12½c lb.
	roasts, 12½c to 20c lb.
	liver 10c lb.
	dried beef, 22c lb.
	corned beef, 14c lb.
	hamburg steak, 12½c lb.
Bologna,	12c per lb.
Butter,	33 to 35c per lb.
Cabbage,	30c per head.
Calf's liver,	15c per lb.
Carrots,	25c per peck.
Celery,	10c per bunch.
Cheese, cream,	22c per lb.
Chicken, dressed,	22 to 25c per lb.
Eggs,	30c per doz.
Lard,	15 and 16c per lb.
Onions,	30c per peck.
Pork,	fresh or salt, 16c per lb.
	ham, sliced, 25c per lb.
	ham, in the piece, 17c per lb.
	bacon, sliced, 25c per lb.
	bacon in the piece, 20c per lb.
	boiled ham, 30c per lb.
Potatoes,	20c per pk., 75c per bushel.
Sweet potatoes,	50c per peck.
Sausage,	15c per lb.
Turnips,	25c per peck.

Two private corporations supply electric current, another supplies natural gas and the third artificial gas. The streets and parks are very satisfactorily lighted by 639 two-thousand candle power electric arc lamps at $65.70 each per annum, and 511 sixty-candle power Welsbach gas lamps at $20.13 each per annum. Private consumers pay 5 cents per kilowatt for either power or illumination. Natural gas is sold at 30 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for all purposes. Artificial gas sells at 80 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for fuel, and $1.00 for lighting.

By drilling anywhere throughout the city to a depth of from 800 to 1,000 feet, a gas pressure of ten to sixty pounds can be obtained. Many have availed themselves of this advantage.

A steam heating company has about two miles of pipe in use in the business section. Little demand exists for it in the residential sections.

Eighteen-inch wood retails at $2.00 per cord. Coal: F. O. B. Erie, run of mines, $1.65 per ton; slack, $1.25; bituminous, $2.25; anthracite, $6.00; coke, $1.60.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Five steam railway lines afford the city good transportation facilities: The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, of the New York Central lines; the Philadelphia and Erie, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's system; the Erie and Pittsburg, of the same system; the Nickel Plate, of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis system; and the Bessemer and Lake Erie road. Eighty-five passenger trains arrive and depart daily. One can leave Erie after six o'clock in the evening and arrive in Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Boston or Washington the next morning. By special arrangement with all of the above roads, passengers traveling on regular through tickets in either direction, may stop off at Erie for ten days, with no additional fare. A vast freight business is conducted over these lines, and extensive facilities have been provided.

Three trolley lines leave little to be desired in the matter of transportation by electric power. Twenty-five miles of local service place almost every section of the city within convenient and accessible distance. All lines radiate from the business center. A uniform fare of five cents, with transfer privileges, is charged within the city. Suburban fares are governed by the distance carried. The latter service throughout the entire region has attained a high state of development. Fine roadbeds and high grade cars offer the public a means of travel that is smooth and comfortable. In fact, local, suburban and interurban trolley service is developed in this locality to an extent unexcelled in the country.

In this connection, a general statement concerning the electric lines of the Lake region, will not be amiss. One may ride from Buffalo to Chicago by trolley. The route passes through the cities of Erie, Cleveland and Toledo. At Westfield, N. Y., connections are available to the south for Chautauqua and Jamestown in New York, and Warren and Sheffield in this State. Connecting lines in Ohio reach Detroit, Columbus and Cincinnati. Pittsburg lies on another connecting line. Southward from Erie, on still other connecting lines, are Meadville, Cambridge Springs and Edinboro, in Pennsylvania. Almost every convenience desired by the traveling public is furnished. Pullman sleepers and parlor cars are provided on some of the lines. With roadbeds as carefully constructed as those of the best steam roads, with powerful and heavy cars, a speed of sixty miles per hour is attained with comparative safety. No smoke, little dust, and reason-

able quietness are further advantages. As a commercial aid, they carry thousands of tons of freight for manufacturers, merchants, farmers and shippers of every description.

A landlocked harbor four and a half miles long and one and a half miles in width would be a valuable asset to any city located on an important body of water. Erie enjoys that privilege. Some years ago the State of Pennsylvania built a public dock on the bay. It is one hundred by five hundred seventy feet in dimensions, and complete in every detail. However, the principal commercial docks are those of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Modern facilities for loading and unloading the many kinds of freight handled here are provided. Heavy cars of coal can be lifted bodily from the tracks and the contents dumped into large lake vessels. The public is already familiar with the character of the giant freight boats of the lakes. It is also well informed in regard to the palatial passenger liners that ply the waters of this region. Vessels owned in this city alone are valued at over $3,500,000.00. More than 1,000 vessels enter the harbor annually. The average tonnage entered and cleared each year is over 3,000,000 tons; some years nearly reaching the 4,000,000 tons mark. The following records are interesting. They are taken from figures compiled by the Erie Board of Trade to show the business of Erie harbor for a year:

Received, 1907.

Corn,	927,012	bu.
Wheat,	4,603,550	bu.
Flour,	1,587,916	bbl.
Flax seed,	100,982	bu.
Merchandise,	165,273	tons.
Iron ore,	2,750,410	tons.
Lumber,	9,742,000	feet.
Lath,	321,000	bundles.
Copper,	7,656	tons.
Lead,	45	tons.

Shipments, 1907.

Merchandise,	142,088	tons.
Anthracite,	423,985	tons.
Bituminous,	1,082,560	tons.
Total,	1,648,633	tons.

The Cleveland and Buffalo Line connects this port with the cities named, and also with Detroit, Toledo and Mackinac. The Anchor Line of lake steamers ply between Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and all upper lake ports.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

A handsome, large, four-story graystone Federal Building adorns one of the principal corners, fronting on Central Park. It is conveniently and attractively located, and was erected during the years 1885-88. It is a dignified and imposing structure. In it is the Erie post office, whose business has just about doubled in the past ten years. The following comparative figures show the actual increase:

	1899.	1909.
No. clerks,	15	30
No. carriers,	26	41
Receipts,	86,725.10	169,901.84
Expenditures,	56,227.87	105,839.61
Money order business,	$578,829.51	$1,321,912.08

Rural service began in December, 1900, with eight routes, and has been continued as established.

Aside from the post office, the Federal Building contains the offices of the custim house, revenue officer, United States courts and the weather bureau.

In the city are published four daily papers, one of which is German. Aside from these, two weekly newspapers are published. A labor journal and the Catholic Weekly Chronicle are other weekly publications. All these papers compare favorably with those published in other cities of like size.

Through the offices of the Adams and Wells, Fargo express companies, Erie has the service of six different carriers of this character, extending to every part of the country.

Two telegraph and two telephone companies provide good service throughout the city. Both offices are centrally located. The rates of the companies follow:

	BELL.		UNION.	
	Residence.	Business.	Residence.	Business.
One 'phone line,	$30 per yr.	$60 per yr.	$28 per yr.	$40 per yr.
Two 'phone line,	24 per yr.	48 per yr.	24 per yr.	36 per yr.
Four 'phone line,	20 per yr.	30 per yr.	22 per yr.	30 per yr.

Total 'phones on Cy. exchange: Bell, 2,420; United, 3,964.

Banking has been successfully conducted in this place for more than three-quarters of a century. A charter was issued as early as 1828. Three national banks date their origin back more than fifty years, while a local savings bank has had a successful career of over forty. Six banking houses now care for the financial interests of the community. Three are national banks, two are trust companies, and one a State bank. All occupy modern offices well adapted to banking purposes. Some of the institutions are handsomely located. The character and volume of business conducted reflect the wealth and

prosperity enjoyed by the citizens of the community. A brief statement of combined resources at the close of 1909 gives some details of the business:

Aggregate capitalization,	$1,200,000 00
Aggregate surplus and undivided profits,	1,766,089 00
Aggregate deposits,	10,483,427 00
Aggregate resources,	14,113,229 00

A clearing house was established a few years ago. It has met with success from the start. The past three years' records of clearings show the effect of the panic of 1908. It also shows the quick recovery of local business. The 1909 clearings exceeded the banner year, 1907, by over one million dollars.

1907 clearings,	$36,058,524 00
1908 clearings,	31,061,174 00
1909 clearings,	37,250,715 00

Building and loan associations have also prospered. Through the assistance of these institutions many residents own homes who otherwise would occupy rented quarters. The four local organizations represent many thousands of dollars in savings. Two of them have reached large proportions. One has assets of nearly $600,000. It is known as the "Workingmans' Building and Loan Association," and shows that that class of people save considerable through this medium. The four associations have aggregate real estate loans amounting to $888,500.00; due shareholders' account, installment stock, interest, etc., $951,600.00; and assets of $965,900.00.

The chief source of wealth of the city is manufacturing. A wonderful industrial development has manifested itself during the past decade. The wide variety and the great quantity of articles produced in this city have brought it into a well-earned position of prominence among manufacturing centers. Erie Chamber of Commerce, in 1909, reported 158 industries employing twenty-five or more hands. The State Factory Inspector's records show that the 127 industries inspected by that department's representative during the past year, employ 11,779 hands. In these factories 314 hands were found between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years. Taking into consideration every industry in the city, it is probable that fully 15,000 persons are employed. A carefully prepared statement recently issued by the Erie Board of Trade, and which is confined to manufactories only, shows that there are 11,501 hands in local factories; that these plants represent a capitalization or investment of $27,198,272.00; and that the manufactured products annually reach a valuation of $25,177,221.00. An enviable showing. The principal lines of manufactures are iron and brass, engines and boilers, freight cars, stoves, automobiles, bicycles, silks, children's carriages, rubber goods, pianos, church

organs, wooden ware, hardware specialties, iron and steel castings and forgings, paper, horseshoes, beer, malt, oils, flour, doors and windows, electrical goods, clothes wringers, pig iron, tools, cooperage, books, show printing, and almost innumerable small goods and wares. Among the above are said to be the largest factories in the world for the manufacture of boilers and engines, horseshoes, pipe organs, sterilizers, wringers, baby carriages, and gas mantles. Erie products are shipped all over the globe. Recently the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y., acquired 700 acres of land adjacent to this city for a central western plant. Modern buildings are to be erected on the tract, and it is expected that during the present year it will be ready to give employment to several hundred.

Fishing is another strong feature of local industrial life. Large capital and many steam vessels have developed it wonderfully during the past score of years. Hundreds of men are given employment at good wages, and the fresh lake fish are shipped all over the East.

Eminent and talented practitioners in the professions reflect credit on their respective vocations. Among those represented are, ninety-six physicians, forty-one dentists, eighty-three attorneys, ten civil engineers, fifty-five mechanical and electrical engineers, and six architects.

LABOR CONDITIONS.

Labor organizations have met with success. During the past fifteen years no serious disposition to openly antagonize local capital has shown itself. On the contrary, labor disputes have almost invariably found a satisfactory solution by arbitration or other friendly means. Issues have not been forced by methods which cripple business and injure the general public. The few small strikes that have occurred have been of short duration. Nearly all trades and employments are unionized. A large percentage of the workmen and artisans of the city are members of some union. It is estimated that the fifty-five local unions have a membership of about 5,000. To hold them together and facilitiate movements, a central labor union was organized. It is planned to expend about $35,000 to provide a labor temple. The Union Labor Journal, an able weekly publication of Erie, is consistently devoted to labor interests. Organized labor has resulted beneficially to the community. By means of unions systematic order is maintained among the thousands of workers. By the selection of intelligent and honorable leaders and representatives, superior concerted work is accomplished. Sufficient numbers are under union influence to maintain an able and sagacious ruling body in nearly all lines of employment. Personal grievances are usually buried beneath the weight of the purpose of the unions. All of the labor organizations seem to have the interests of the masses at heart. Strikes, and

other methods which throw men out of employment, are rare results of their maneuvres. This spirit has brought forth fruit in the form of increased wages and better living conditions than were formerly enjoyed. The present average wages in a few employments were given as follows: Common laborer, $1.25 to $1.60 per day (very few at the former figure); machinists, $2.75; moulders, $2.25; patternmakers, $3.50; blacksmiths, $3.00; carpenters, 35 cents per hour, nine-hour day; bricklayers, 65 cents per hour, eight-hour day. With the exception of moulders and machinists, the above figures compare favorably with those obtained in other cities. All vocations show a material wage increase in the past ten years. However, the increase in wages is said to have fallen behind the advance in the cost of living.

NATIONALITIES.

Probably in no city in the country do foreigners find more agreeable living conditions than in Erie. With the exception of Americans, Germans outnumber all nationalities in the city. There are also large numbers of Irish, Italians, Poles, Swedes, Slavs, etc. Others represented to a considerable extent are: English, Canadians, Jews, Norwegians, Danes, Scotch and Russians. The Germans are well established. Some of the most beautiful, substantial and costly homes and business places are owned by Germans. Good citizenship and thrift are matters of personal pride among them. The Irish and Swedes have also made a creditable showing. These people are successfully engaged in almost all lines of business. In the matter of citizenship, the Italians have not made a very good record. The local Italian section is more sanitary than it was found to be in some cities investigated. This is probably due to two causes—the enforcement of sanitary rules by the Erie Board of Health, and the fact that only single houses are available for homes. The majority do not speak English. Few make an effort to acquaint themselves with American institutions. The Italian's conception of citizenship is not what it should be. As in other cities, large numbers live under one roof. But the houses are single, and admit enough light and air to improve conditions, comparatively. Gardens are cultivated by nearly all. With the exception of Slavs and Poles, other nationalities in the city live similar to Americans. The Polish settlement may be compared to that of the Italians just described.

HOME CONDITIONS.

In common with the majority of American municipalities, Erie is a city of homes. A strong local advantage has been gained by adhering to the custom of building single houses. The home makers of this community would not agreeably accept either blocks of houses or

double houses. Almost all properties are roomy and comfortable. The system of crowding an excessive number of houses into one block has fortunately not been attempted. This may be due to the fact that there is an unlimited amount of fine land available for the city's future growth. Nearly all streets are nicely shaded. Dwellings are placed a goodly distance back from the footwalks. Fine grass plots and flower gardens are enjoyed by nearly every householder. Light and air enter the homes from all sides. Thousands of front porches add another touch of comfort.

It has been estimated that fully fifty per cent. of the working people own homes. Those who lease pay a monthly rental ranging from $12 per month up. The majority pay from $15 to $20 per month. These properties are attractive in appearance and comfortable. Frame construction is in general use. Very few rented properties are built of any other material. Little demand exists for houses without modern improvements. The majority of the above-described properties are a considerable distance from the center of town. Homes near the business section rent readily at prices ranging from $30 per month upward. Real estate is high in price, and still advancing. The past ten years have witnessed wonderful increases in the valuation of local propetries. The city has grown rapidly, and those who were so fortunate as to invest money in real estate a few years ago are to-day reaping rich profits.

EDUCATIONAL AND LIBRARY PRIVILEGES.

Many years of painstaking and intelligent work have been employed to bring the public school system to its present high state of development. The nineteen buildings and equipment used, represent an investment of $1,142,230.00. All of the buildings are two-story brick, except the high school, which is three-story. In these buildings are 194 school rooms. The report for the school year 1908-9 shows an enrollment of 8,604 pupils, 874 of whom were in the high school. The teachers numbered 268, but the force has recently been increased to 287. In the night schools 629 pupils are enrolled, of whom more than one-half are foreign born. These schools give employment to seventeen teachers. The many amusements which now exist in all cities attract night school pupils from study and make it impossible to maintain a steady enrollment. No department of the educational system is more beneficial and necessary to the community. One evening each week, a half hour has been devoted to the study of civil government. From the questions asked and attention given to this branch by the pupils, it is evident that both Americans and foreigners are impressed. The great interest manifested and the results obtained have been gratifying to those who instituted the

work. It will undoubtedly be the stepping-stone to good citizenship for many who otherwise would never have had an opportunity to study American institutions.

Manual training has been established. Great interest is shown in the work, and it is hoped that in the near future a separate manual training building will be erected, where every facility will be provided for high grade technical training. Light wood-working is now the main feature.

Domestic science has met with encouragement. The work done in this department is thoroughly practical. Young girls who formerly knew little or nothing of the science of housekeeping and cookery, have displayed remarkable skill and development under the instruction of the domestic science school. It is one of the most popular as well as the most useful departments in the school system.

Kindergarten work is another popular and meritorious feature of the city's regular school work.

In the high school are found courses of instruction to satisfy the most exacting. If a classical education is desired, it is admirably equipped to prepare the student for it. The same is true of the scientific and the business courses.

Parochial schools are in a flourishing condition, with fourteen already established and an enrollment of 3,699 pupils.

In the two business colleges and one academy of the city, 152 students are registered.

Finally, all of the educational institutions have an aggregate enrollment of 12,459 pupils. Recent statistics show that this is increasing at the rate of about 277 pupils each year. The schools of the city are constantly improving and already occupy an enviable position in the system so ably maintained by the State.

Erie Public Library is a creditable achievement. It stands as an unique and admirable solution of an important civic and educational problem. When opened to the public in 1899, its shelves contained 9,000 volumes. To-day 45,000 volumes of carefully selected books of every variety and description are available to the people. This great work was accomplished through the Board of Education, and the library is virtually a part of the public school system. To afford a convenient and sufficiently prominent location, a large lot facing Central Park was selected. More than $153,000 was expended to purchase the grounds, erect the building and install fixtures. Light buff brick with grey stone trimming were used upon the exterior of the structure. Its imposing size and pleasing architectural lines form an admirable blending of ancient and modern architecture. The interior is as beautiful and stately as the exterior. In the design, adaptability to service was combined with stately beauty and refined taste. An interesting museum and a valuable art gallery are strong

features of the library building. The institution has steadily increased in popularity until the people now regard it as a necessity. This, of course, makes its support a lighter burden for them. Thousands of children are attracted by the juvenile department, which has been equipped to satisfy the requirements of the growing generation. To afford a wider distribution of library privileges, several branches have been established at different points throughout the city. School buildings were naturally selected as the most suitable places for them. This feature has greatly increased the circulation and caused a more general use of good literature, which will undoubtedly tend to elevate the educational and moral standard of the entire community. In addition to the above, nearly all of the schools have useful reference libraries, which are composed of books taken from the main collection. The management adds from three to four thousand volumes to the library each year. To meet that expense and for other maintenance funds, from $15,000 to $21,000 per annum is required. This is provided through taxation. The magazine and periodical departments have long lists of the best publications on file. Early in the present year (1910), no less than 51,700 volumes were reported as the property of the institution. Probably not more than 46,000 volumes are in a serviceable condition and available for public use. The annual book circulation has reached the 200,000 mark.

Erie county lawyers have a valuable law library of about 3,300 volumes. This is located in the Court House.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE FEATURES.

Religious work has kept pace with the city's growth. The churches typify the same stability that has marked its business development. The people's religious needs are well provided for by fifty-five houses of worship. Six of the finest structures represent an investment of $860,000. Many others are equally as beautiful and nearly as costly. A few of the denominations represented are given below, viz: Ten Roman Catholic, eight Presbyterian, seven Methodist, seven Lutheran, four Baptist, three Episcopalian, two Christian, two Hebrew, and others. The structures are generally handsome architecturally and have rich furnishings. One is said to have cost more than $350,000.

The usual number of missions aid the poor and needy.

The Young Men's Christian Association is an active organization with 700 members. It has outgrown the present building, and to provide for future needs, a $200,000 structure will be erected on the same site. The location is central and convenient. The new building will be eight stories in height and complete in every detail. Dormitories and dining rooms will be provided. It is believed that these two features will be a boon to young men who have no home in the city.

The money necessary for the construction of the building has been subscribed, and the work will be commenced in the near future. Large and successful classes in English have been maintained. This is also true of the physical classes conducted in the gymnasium. Gratifying results have been obtained from the numerous shop meetings held throughout the city. During a recent year more than 10,000 men attended these meetings. The mass meetings, Bible classes, and other religious features are strongly supported, and the association is doing a creditable work in all its branches. This is clearly shown by the fact that in a recent campaign to raise money for the new building, the people of the city loyally responded with $200,000 subscriptions in the remarkably short period of ten working days. Large numbers have been taught to swim by the organization of Y. M. C. A. swimming classes. A small library and an excellent assortment of magazines and periodicals are at the disposal of members. It is believed that the new building will make a great increase in the number of members, as the present structure is hardly large enough to accommodate even the present membership. This tends to keep the number of new applications down.

The Young Women's Christian Association has 850 members. This large membership was attained by hard work. Loyal members have kept constantly at work in the interest of the association. It owns a comfortable home valued at $26,500. Dormitory accommodations are provided for thirty women. Both the room and the boarding rates are considered reasonable. During the past year 188 transients were accommodated and 30,194 meals were served in the association dining room. Some attractive outdoor features are maintained. These include motor boating and picnics. About four years ago a serviceable gymnasium was fitted up and it has proved to be a valuable adjunct. A library of 600 volumes and a good assortment of magazines and periodicals are among the other attractions of the home. Bible classes and shop meetings have been successfully conducted. The association is in substantial financial condition, and quite extensive enlargements and improvements of the grounds and building are contemplated.

Elmwood Home is maitnained as a charitable farm home for boys. Dependents and delinquents are given proper employment, training and educational facilities. The home cost about $10,000 and is surrounded by fiftyfive acres of good tillable soil. The farm work is done almost exclusively by the boy inmates under the direction of a competent manager. It is a valuable aid to the juvenile court, and has been the direct means of reforming many boys and molding them into good citizens. Here a proper home atmosphere surrounds them. An effort is made to inculcate into them a realization of the obligations which society places upon individuals. It derives its support from private subscriptions and from the county.

The Home for the Friendless was instituted to provide a home for neglected and deserted children. It is a large institution and has a property valued at $75,000. Subject to certain rules, the aged and infirm are also admitted. The school connected with the home is maintained by the school board. Excellent educational facilities are provided, and all are taught habits of economy and usefulness. Forty old ladies and sixty children are now inmates. It derives its support from State appropriations and private donations.

Two excellent hospitals provide modern facilities for those who need care and attention of that nature. Both are admirably located from the standpoints of convenience and healthfulness.

Hamot Hospital represents an investment of more than $113,000. It is located on high ground overlooking Presque Isle Bay. A refreshing lake breeze is a source of constant pleasure to inmates. It contains 99 beds and has admitted 11,489 patients during the twenty-eight years of its existence. In 1908, 1,115 patients were admitted. A nurses' training school has been established. The total annual cost of maintenance is about $41,000, which averages $1.81 per day for each person.

St. Vincent's Hospital is located in the southern end of the city in a beautiful and healthful residential section. The grounds and building cost more than $158,000. In connection with the hospital, a nurses' training school, a nurses' home and library have been established. The institution contains 100 beds for patients, and employs twenty-five nurses. During the year 1908, 1,120 patients were admitted. The average cost per patient per day was $1.68, and the total cost of maintenance $36,359 per annum; $7,500 per annum is appropriated to the hospital by the State, and the balance is raised by charitable donations.

In addition to the above-named institutions, the city has a Municipal Hospital for the care and treatment of contagious diseases.

CIVIC DEVELOPMENT.

The location of Erie on the lake affords rare opportunities for beautiful and healthful parks. During the summer season lake breezes render all of them delightfully cool resorts. Eight parks almost encircle the city. Six are owned and maintained by the municipality, and two, Waldameer and Four Mile Creek Parks, by private interests.

Erie's park system is worthy of commendation. In the original plan of the city provision was made for two large parks of eight acres each. Central Park was the first of these to be utilized for park purposes. It occupies two large city squares and contains eight acres. Native trees, preserved from the primeval forest, afford rare shade. Greensward, flowers, monuments, fountains and benches render it in-

viting. Consider the benefits of such a park located in the heart of the business section of a city of this size. A delightful, refreshing breathing place where it is most needed. Only thoughtful foresight made it possible. It is the pride of a grateful people.

Seven blocks due west lies the duplicate of Central Park, known as Cascade Park. The growth of the city has but recently reached the bounds of the latter. It is to be the central feature of a fine residential section, and though it has existed for years in the plot of the municipality, it has been undeveloped until the past year. The Park Commission recently engaged in the work of constructing an artificial lake on the tract, planting shade trees and shrubbery thereon, and beautifying it in other ways. It contains eight acres, and when completed will be one of the most interesting and delightful parks in the city.

Glenwood Park is located to the southward, and consists of a tract of one hundred and fifteen acres of park lands, playgrounds, picnic grounds and swimming pools. Stately groves of shade trees and a natural stream of water are its attractive features. It is a popular resort, but will increase in usefulness when trolley lines are constructed to its borders to render it more accessible.

The Cedars, a park consisting of nicely elevated and sloping lands, contains fifteen acres. It is intended to afford park and playground facilities to residents of the eastern end of the city. This will probably come into greater usefulness in the future, when that section becomes more thickly settled.

Lakeside Park extends six blocks along Presque Isle Bay, and is one of the sights of the city. This is a conveniently located recreation park and playground, not only for residents but also for visitors. A fine boulevard is one of the striking features. The park is formed of smoothly graded slopes of lawn and artistically laid out walks, with just enough shade trees and shrubbery to make it comfortable and beautiful. It is visited and enjoyed by thousands during the warm months.

The Peninsula presents an interesting park feature. It is owned by the city and contains 3,200 acres. The Water Department has already converted one hundred and seventy-five acres of it into a park. Local authorities intend ultimately to develop the entire tract as a public park. Only such portions as the Fisheries Department desires to devote to hatchery purposes will be excepted. When completed Peninsula Park will be one of the most attractive municipal parks in America.

Waldameer Park is a summer resort and recreation park located along the shore of Lake Erie, about four miles from the city. It is owned and managed by a local trolley corporation. This park is a rarely beautiful place, and it is as healthful as it is beautiful. About

ninety acres are devoted exclusively to the entertainment of pleasure seekers. Every conceivable device has been provided for the enjoyment of the public. It receives the patronage of a wide territory. Excellent trolley service is provided.

Four Mile Creek Park is similar in purpose to Waldemeer. It was promoted to return a profit and has maintained a popular position for itself ever since its establishment. The location is healthful and the scenery unexcelled. It is available by means of trolleys. Thirty acres have been utilized to make it attractive.

Erie has no conveniently located playgrounds reserved for the use of small children, except the public school grounds, which are small and unfit for such purposes.

Several excellent theatres and vaudeville houses afford a variety of entertainment. The Majestic, erected in 1903, is a playhouse of high character and rich appearance. In it are produced the leading dramas and operas.

Six commodious and comfortable hotels care for the needs of the traveling public. A thoroughly modern, luxuriously appointed hostelry has not been erected in the city.

Two public spirited organizations, the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce, work in the interest of local civic and industrial movements. The advantages of the lake city are clearly and cleverly set forth in the many informative circulars issued by these bodies. Leading business and professional men of the city form the personnel of both organizations. The headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce are located on the ground floor of the historic Reed House, fronting on the beautiful Central Park. The rooms are finely furnished and perfectly adapted to the business for which they are maintained. The Board of Trade has commodious quarters on the second floor of the Penn Building. It occupies very large rooms, well suited to public meetings of that nature. Handsome furnishings have been provided.

In the city are a number of other organizations which are in the nature of civic clubs, whose purposes are to promote its general welfare and beauty. Such associations have done a great deal to make it a more livable community, but considerable work of this character remains. A practical and speedy plan should be devised by which the public could enjoy the use of a new union railway station in keeping with the growth and prosperity of the city. Still greater in importance is the grade crossing problem. Large numbers of them exist to imperil the lives of citizens and impede business progress. The billboard nuisance exists. An effort should be made to curb it. In the mater of paving and cleaning, alleys should receive as much, or possibly more, attention than streets.

The social life of this city is improved by the presence of numerous prosperous societies and organizations. The Erie Club, which owns and occupies a magnificent property fronting on Central Park, stands at the head. Its imposing and stately home reflects the character and wealth of its membership. The Union Club, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, is also luxuriously domiciled. A well-appointed club house is occupied by the Erie Yacht Club. The Kahkwa and Country Clubs have each provided themselves with handsome establishments. An unusually unique and artistic Elks' Home was recently added to the city's collection of club houses. The architectural style of the latter building is new and beautiful. All of the modern features of a complete home and club house are embodied in it. Many other organizations fill useful, active and living places in the social life of the city.

Secret and fraternal societies are represented by a complete list of the leading orders. These include, Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, Knights of Columbus and kindred organizations. The Masonic Temple, now nearing completion, is an imposing six-story structure, which will be utilized for both lodge and business purposes. When completed it will be one of the finest Masonic temples in the State.

In the city are a number of finely trained musical organizations. The Maennerchor probably leads all others in importance. This society is one of the older features of the musical life of Erie and has won considerable fame through the medium of its concerts and entertainments. It owns a commodious concert hall.

Finally, with an unexcelled harbor; with superior railroad facilities, extensive trolley connections, diversified industries and an ideal outlying district to receive the city's growth; with an unlimited supply of pure water from the cool depths of Lake Erie; with a very good and improving sewerage system; with clean, well-paved thoroughfares and unusual recreation and social privileges, Erie enjoys many rare and exceptional advantages which should be united to sustain it in its present position as one of the leading municipalities in the Commonwealth.

HARRISBURG.

Harrisburg, the capital city of Pennsylvania and shiretown of Dauphin county, is located on the east bank of the Susquehanna river, one hundred four miles northwest of Philadelphia and two hundred forty-five miles east of Pittsburgh.

In 1705 John Harris, who had recently come from Yorkshire, England, to the new land of Penn, was licensed as a trader on the Susquehanna. In pursuit of that purpose he soon located at a point within the present limits of Harrisburg, where he established an Indian trading station for pelts and furs which became widely known. And the ferry he had established in connection with this station filled an important place in colonial records for three-fourths of a century. As the converging point of the Cumberland, Lebanon and Lancaster valleys, this place soon became recognized as "the gateway to the west," being the natural connecting link between the seaboard cities and the bold pioneers who were pushing on to the Alleghenies and beyond.

The life of Harris among the Indians was in the main peaceful but upon one occasion he was tied to a mulberry tree on the river bank by rum-crazed Iroquois and threatened with a violent death. From this untimely fate he was rescued by his gigantic negro servant, Hercules, and a band of friendly Shawanese. When he died a natural death, in 1748, the intrepid pioneer was buried at the foot of the same mulberry and to this day Harris' grave is one of the landmarks of the riverside park, adjoining the city's front.

In 1733 John Harris, the trader, secured by patent eight hundred (800) acres of land comprising a large portion of the present city of Harrisburg. But it was not until 1753 that the proprietary government of the colony made a formal concession of ferry rights to the Harris family, which gave distinction to the place and later a name for the new town. In 1766 John Harris, the second, erected a stone mansion almost opposite his father's grave, which required three years for its completion and which was regarded, at the time, as an architectural triumph. This building, on South Front street, is invested with added interest because in it General Simon Cameron, one of the ablest and most influential of our nation's statesmen, after his political battles had been ended, passed the declining years of a long and useful life.

When John Harris, the founder, in 1784, laid out the town of Harrisburg, he advertised in the Philadelphia papers that "The location is on the main road through the continent from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt." "Main road through the continent" may seem a trifle bombastic as applied to the pack trains from the east to the head of the Ohio, but as a prophecy, never were spoken truer words. Harrisburg, to-day, is on the great artery through which flows a ceaseless tide of travel and trade between the Atlantic and the garden valley of the Mississippi, the Golcondas of the Rockies and the Sierras, and the sunny lands of the Pacific.

Dauphin county was erected in 1785, and, through the liberal offer made by Harris, his new town was immediately selected as the county seat. At the same time he dedicated several acres of what is now Capitol Park to the use of the State. Soon after the Assembly determined to remove the seat of the State's government from Philadelphia. After a temporary sojourn, from 1799 to 1812, in Lancaster, all departments were located in Harrisburg in the latter year, whilst preparations were made to erect a suitable Capitol building, the original donation by Harris having been augmented by the purchase of additional ground.

But long before Harrisburg became the capital of the Keystone it came very near becoming the seat of our national government. In 1789 the national House of Representatives passed a resolution locating the nation's capital on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna, a site at or near Harrisburg being the general preference. But owing to division of interest in favor of this place, Columbia and Northumberland, as well as the influence of a Pennsylvania Senator, the measure failed in the Senate and the present location on the Potomac was finally selected in 1790.

THE CAPITOL BUILDINGS.

The cornerstone of the original capitol building was laid in 1819, but it was several years before it was completed and first occupied by the legislature January 2, 1822. In that day it was justly regarded as a chaste model of architectural beauty, possessing a symmetrical gracefulness often admired by critical and competent authority. The entire cost of this capitol, the two flanking buildings and the old arsenal, together with the grounds, was $275,000.

The main building of the original capitol was destroyed by fire in the winter of 1897. After various delays the present capitol was erected for the accommodation of the different departments of the State government, which are now comfortably housed within its walls. This edifice, in symmetrical beauty and ornate elegance, will compare favorably with any public structure in the world. Every continent on the globe has contributed, in wood, metal, marble, glass or other material to its beautiful perfection. The length of the building is 520 feet, the width at the center, 254 feet, and the height to the top of the gilded statue of the genius of Pennsylvania which surmounts the dome, 272 feet. It contains over 500 rooms, some of great size and all admirably adapted for the uses given them.

The building covers two acres of ground. If one walked around it, following all the embrasures and offsets, he would cover half a mile before reaching his starting point. The area of the structure is 86,275 square feet, larger than either St. Paul's in London or famed West-

minster Abbey. More than 400,000 cubic feet of granite were used upon the exterior alone, making something over 1,100 carloads of that material. In the entire construction 40,000 separate pieces of granite were employed, weighing from one to thirty-five tons each. The weight of the dome is 52,000,000 pounds.

Viewed externally, the building is both graceful and imposing. But, as the visitor passes within, there arises a feeling of wonder and something akin to awe as he stands beneath the dome in front of the great marble stairway. The interior decorations, constantly changing in style, are beautiful and impressive. Among the numerous features are the great bronze doors, each leaf weighing a ton, produced in one solid piece by a single casting, and rich with historical, allegorical and industrial figures; the magnificent paintings by Edwin A. Abbey, W. E. Van Ingen and Miss Violet Oakley; stained glass windows by Van Ingen; marble groups by V. Alfano; and the statuary made by the American sculptor, George Grey Barnard, soon to be placed. Portions of the capitol especially attractive to visitors are the suites of rooms of the Governor and of the Lieutenant Governor; the room for the sessions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; and the halls of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Visitors from every portion of our own country and from foreign lands crowd the capitol daily in ever-increasing numbers. The building proper cost a little less than $4,000,000; about $9,000,000 were expended in its furnishing and decoration, which are among the richest in the world.

Quite near the capitol is a handsome granite structure, erected in 1893, at an expense of about $500,000, for executive offices, which is now devoted to the State Library, having approximately 150,000 volumes. It also contains the several State museums. The latter, begun but a few years ago, are already very attractive and of great value. A short distance away is the State Conservatory. Capitol Park, in which all these handsome buildings are located, is a beautiful and well-kept spot elevated somewhat above the residential portions of the city around it. But this park should be enlarged to give the proper setting to the Capitol, which is an ornament to the city of Harrisburg, and a crown of glory to our great Commonwealth. After some years of agitation the last legislature passed an act for an eastward extension of the park, which the Governor was constrained to veto. But it is to be hoped that the much-needed addition can be accomplished at some future time, for such enlargement of the grounds is needed not only to benefit the appearance of the Capitol, but it will be necessary to accommodate the needs of the State when more public buildings are required. Already this need is becoming apparent to those who will give the matter thoughtful attention.

HARRISBURG AS A MUNICIPALITY.

Harrisburg was made a borough in 1791. It received its first city charter in 1860. Since then it has had numerous additions to its area by the annexation of suburban territory. These have been especially frequent during the past few years, until now the city covers eight square miles, the entire territory being divided into thirteen wards. One of the enlargements a few years since took in the whole of what was historic Camp Curtin, one of the greatest military camps of the Civil War, from which, during four years, regiment after regiment of the Keystone State went forth to battle for the nation. To it these commands returned with tattered battle flags and thinned ranks until, from first to last, going and returning, fully three hundred thousand men had passed through its gates. The entire space of the old camp is thickly covered with square upon square of handsome residential structures, busy marts of trade, churches and schools. One of the latter, the Camp Curtin school building of twenty-four rooms is one of the finest educational structures in the State. So rapid are building operations being pushed forward in the suburbs that, doubtless, there will be numerous accretions to the consolidated city in the immediate future.

The plan of Harrisburg conforms largely to rectangular lines, the streets running very nearly in the direction of the cardinal points of the compass. Those running north and south parallel the river and are generally numbered regularly eastward, beginning at First or "Front" street along the river bank, although there are a few prominent streets between the numbered ones, bearing distinctive names, as Green, Cowden, Cameron and the like. The city has been officially plotted eastward as far as Twenty-eighth street, but its boundaries do not as yet extend at any point beyond twenty-sixth street. Westward the jurisdiction of the city extends to low water mark on the Cumberland county shore.

Market street, running east and west, is the dividing line which gives these streets a north and south designation respectively. At present the city extends twenty-nine squares north and sixteen squares south from Market street. At the intersection of Market and Second streets is a large vacant rectangular plot originally provided by the founder of the city for purposes of public business. Unsightly market sheds of the olden time, which once disfigured it, were demolished many years since. Its principal use at the present time is a terminus for two trolley lines. A proposition to intersperse it with grass plots, when the area was paved some years since, was vigorously opposed by some of the adjoining property holders and consequently defeated. Various plans have been discussed recently looking to the beautifying of this space, and the construction in it of a public com-

fort station and of rest rooms for street car passengers. The sooner something is done in this line the more creditable it will be to the city. There is no possible excuse for this large space in its present condition.

Some of the older streets running east and west, following the Philadelphia nomenclature of that time, were named after forest trees, whilst a large number that were plotted at a later period derived their appellations from distinguished citizens of Harrisburg's earlier history. For the houses, one hundred numbers are reserved for each square.

In portions of the city there are some irregularities and deviations from a uniform plan arising partly from the physical conformation, a stream and a high bluff breaking the outline; partly from carelessness and haphazard methods in laying out certain streets, and the adoption of old roads and lanes already partly built upon for street lines.

Some of the streets, conspicuously Market, State, Broad, Second and Cameron, are wide thoroughfares which never become badly congested. In many cases, however, the mistake was made, so common in towns of the olden times, of laying out narrow highways, which are inconvenient for traffic and which fail to display properly the buildings lining them. Highways less than twenty feet in width are designated as courts, or alleys.

The pathway cut through the city by the great railway lines with their constantly increasing trackage presented a serious problem to the municipality, as the city grew, in regard to an easy and safe transit between the sundered residential portions. How this has been solved will be described under the head of civic growth.

The growth of the city within the present limits has been steady and constant. The population of 1,472 in 1800 was about doubled in the next decade, and each census period thereafter showed a corresponding increase until 1880, when the population was 30,762. In the next twenty years the growth was not so great, the population in 1900 being 50,167. By natural growth and increase of the city area the population was further increased, the inhabitants now numbering approximately 68,150.

But not nearly all of the actual Harrisburg is contained within the municipal limits. Although for years building has been almost continuous and the expansion of the city north, east and south has gone on vigorously, thousands of Harrisburgers have found homes for themselves beyond the river, until the Cumberland shore of the Susquehanna is fringed for miles with handsome and progressive towns. This influx from Harrisburg has extended far back from the river's bank. These towns have grown so rapidly that in all probability not many decades will elapse before they will be united to form one continuous large city.

The influence of the great Pennsylvania Steel Company upon the population of Harrisburg and its municipal affairs has been most marked. In 1865 this new company put up a small mill on the desolate flat beyond the city's southern boundary. There, in 1867, the production of Bessemer steel was begun, and the following year the first steel rails were rolled at the infant plant. In 1884 the greatly enlarged plant made the first basic Bessemer steel ever manufactured in the United States. The growth and expansion of the company has kept pace with the years. It is now a gigantic corporation with a capital of $6,500,000. Its plant, a very labyrinth of colossal mills, furnaces and shops, covers an immense area and extends along the Susquehanna for three miles. The various products from these aggregate 2,820,000 tons a year. In December, 1909, it carried on its pay rolls 7,500 men. It has built up around its works busy, bustling Steelton, in itself a city, with a population approximating 20,000. Harrisburg has grown downward and Steelton has expanded upward till they are divided by an imaginary line only. Nominally, two separate municipalities, they are actually one great, throbbing business community.

Harrisburg's form of government does not differ materially from that of other Pennsylvania cities of the third class which have accepted the act of 1873. The principal officials are a mayor, city treasurer, city solicitor, city clerk, highway commissioner, city engineer, city controller and building inspector. Most of these officials have a greater or less number of subordinates in their respective departments. The police department under the mayor consists of one chief, one lieutenant, three sergeants, two city detectives, two patrol drivers, forty-two policemen, and one clerk. The force, undoubtedly, will soon be increased in number as it is insufficient to cover properly a city of the size of Harrisburg in which serious problems are presented by the presence of a large foreign element and the influx of miscellaneous classes to be found at all great railroad centers.

There are a number of city boards and commissions, some of which exercise quite extensive powers. The work of these commissions and others will be alluded to under various subsequent sections of this description of the Harrisburg of to-day.

The legislative department of the city's government consists of two branches. The select council is composed of one member from each ward; the common council of two from each of the city's sub-divisions. Through proper councilmanic committees the affairs of the city are very properly considered and judiciously disposed of, usually for the benefit of all. Harrisburg has generally been fortunate in the character of its officials. The great majority of them for many years past have been able, energetic, upright men. As a consequence the affairs of the city have been honestly and efficiently administered.

Economy has been the watchword and the city has been spared those scandals which have been disclosed from time to time in some American municipalities. As a general rule, the voters pay little attention to partisan names in municipal elections, earnestly striving to secure the best men for the positions to be filled. This mode of voting often produces surprises when the returns are counted.

The valuation of taxable property in the city of Harrisburg for the year ending April 4, 1910, aggregated $42,400,839. The new triennial assessment, which then became effective, increases the valuation to $46,287,282. The total valuation of property exempted from taxation is almost $20,000,000. The proportion of this class of property in Harrisburg is very large on account of the valuable real estate holdings of the State.

The city debt on April 5, 1910, was $1,869,000. The amount that had been redeemed during the fiscal year was $84,700. The amount in the city's sinking fund at the above date was $314,668.77, leaving a net debt of $1,554,331.23. For years, by a careful system of investment the sinking fund and other monies deposited have netted the city treasury a tidy sum in interest. April 4, 1910, the city treasurer collected from the banks $10,024 of accrued interest for the fisical year. The city budget for the department expenses of the year 1910, as passed by the city councils, makes an appropriation of $467,699.94. Some of the leading items are, executive department, $56,300; highway, $107,000; fire, $32,500; street lighting, $45,972.36; health, $33,980; parks, $27,085.

The rates of taxation are:

City tax,	9 mills.
County tax,	4½ mills.
School tax,	6¼ mills.

Harrisburg still retains the volunteer system of fire protection although a paid department has been agitated from time to time for some years. The department is an efficient one as is evinced by the fact that for many years the fire loss has been very small for a city the size of Harrisburg. From April, 1908, to the same date, 1909, the entire loss within the city limits was, buildings, $19,762.92; contents, $13,134.20, which, however, was somewhat less than the annual average.

The department consists of fourteen companies, each of which except the one last formed, has its own house for storing apparatus. A number of the buildings are very complete; a few stand in need of repairs. The companies are under the direction of a chief engineer and an assistant. Sixty-five alarm boxes are distributed through the city, the number being increased from time to time as more are needed. The fourteen companies have a membership aggregating about 1,600. The equipment at the beginning of the year 1910 was,

steam fire engines, 7; combined chemical engines and hose wagons, 8; hose carriages or wagons, 4; hook and ladder trucks, 3; reserve hose reels, 2; supply wagon, 1; together with about 16,000 feet of fire and chemical hose. There are also 18 hand chemicals. The horses belonging to the companies are valued at $5,000.

For many years Harrisburg has had the reputation of being one of the best lighted cities of our country, having 587 arc and over 300 incandescent lights, maintained by the city on streets, subways and bridges. The cost of these during the fiscal year 1909 was $28,692. There are many lamps, both arc and incandescent, privately maintained. Light and power are furnished by two electric corporations, both being privately controlled, and having the same rates. One gas company charges a uniform rate of $1.10 per 1,000 feet used.

HARRISBURG AS A GREAT RAILROAD CENTER.

Harrisburg is one of the great railroad centers, not only of the State but of the Union. This has arisen naturally, inevitably from its location. It has been a point of traffic from its first settlement. When pack trains of horses and mules passed from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, they crossed the Susquehanna at Harris' Ferry; when millions of dollars were expended to pike roads, heralding the era of the Conestoga wagon, Harrisburg was still the connecting link between the seaboard and the west. From the latter point vast droves of cattle began to come to the Atlantic cities, nearly all passing through Harrisburg, and many crossing the river at this point.

With the increase of traffic ferriage over the river became an inconvenience, hence the Legislature of 1809 authorized the bridging of the Susquehanna from the terminus of Market street, Harrisburg, to the Cumberland county shore. This structure, completed in 1817, at a cost of $192,000, became known as the "Camelback," and as such had historic associations during the Civil War—hundreds of thousands of the nation's defenders marched over it to and from the front. After being thrice partly demolished by fire or flood, it was replaced, a few years since, by one of the finest steel structures in the United States, nearly a mile in length. At the Harrisburg approach the Civic Club of Harrisburg has appropriately placed an ornate entrance composed of the graceful columns which ornamented the front of the old Capitol Building, thus making Harrisburg the only city in the country with gateways.

More than a century ago, when "Broad Horns" and "Arks" came in vast numbers from the upper waters of the Susquehanna, Harrisburg was a busy mart. The development of the lumber industry dotted the river with rafts. These, too, brought much gain to Harrisburg. With the twenties of the last century began the era of canal

digging. The State lavished millions on these artificial waterways. The Pennsylvania Canal was authorized in 1822. In 1827 the canal commissioners were instructed to build railroads as connecting links. In 1828 the road from Philadelphia to Columbia via Lancaster was begun. By 1834 there was a complete line of transportation between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, which passed through Harrisburg. This line consisted of two sections by rail, 118 miles in length; two sections of canal, of 276 miles. It had cost the State $14,500,000. The Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad, begun in 1835, was completed in 1837. But Harrisburg long remained the terminus. It was not until 1849 that the section from this city to Lewistown was opened. December 10, 1852, the first train ran continuously from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. In 1857 the purchase of the State's holdings by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company marked the beginning of a work of consolidation and effective management which has built up a system which is alike the wonder and the model of imitation of the world.

Every step of the development here briefly outlined brought increased prosperity to Harrisburg. The towpath is now merely a memory and a rapidly dimming one, but during the half century of halcyon vigor for canal transportation Harrisburg was a busy town and from its warehouses were distributed vast quantities of goods over a wide scope of territory.

But the main line across the State was not the only railway artery that reached Harrisburg at an early period. A road was constructed through the fertile Cumberland valley with the capital as its outlet terminus. This was completed by 1837 with the exception of the bridge across the Susquehanna, which was finished in 1839, the first train passing over it on January 16th of that year.

Very early in railroad construction the Philadelphia and Reading was built, reaching the seaboard in one direction and the world's greatest anthracite fields in another. A branch constructed from Reading to Harrisburg terminated here many years. Now this same system has reached out from the capital across the Susquehanna, giving a second line through the fair Cumberland valley, and tapping the Western Maryland and the Baltimore and Ohio, whilst a section of it reaches the world's most profusely decorated battlefield. Another branch road connects the Susquehanna with the Schuylkill near Pottsville.

At the same time these earlier roads were built, enterprising men were constructing the Northern Central to bisect the rich realm which extends from the Chesapeake to the lakes, Harrisburg being the leading city on its route. Thus it came to pass that railroads radiate from the capital city in every direction much like the spokes from the hub of a wheel. Shrewd men have been quick to appreciate these unrivaled transportation facilities which have been the means of locat-

ing in Harrisburg vast iron and steel industries and plants in other forms of manufacturing. The Harrisburg of the olden time was probably quite up to the average community of the primitive period, but with the advent of these railways began the awakening from the condition of a somnolent village.

The passenger stations of the Pennsylvania and allied roads, and of the Philadelphia and Reading are both ornate and commodious structures of recent erection. They are located on adjoining plots with facilities for passing from one to the other. Each is headquarters for a division of their respective roads. Into and out of these stations roll 225 passenger trains daily, carrying an average of 13,000,000 persons annually.

Harrisburg is one of the great freight handling stations of the continent. For the year 1909 the movement of freight cars in the Harrisburg yards of the Pennsylvania railroad averaged 5,300 daily. In thirty days of March, 1910, the number of cars moved between Harrisburg and Philadelphia was 177,952. Although this road had five freight yards here, one of them about five miles in length, with as many as forty parallel tracks, and extending from the heart of the city almost to the base of the mountains above it, it was compelled, a few years since, to open a new classification yard at Enola, on the west side of the Susquehanna. Hills were leveled, orchards uprooted and a rural scene converted, in a single year, into a maze of steel trackage with but few rivals in the United States. The Philadelphia and Reading road has also constructed a large and well arranged freight yard at Rutherford, east of the city's limits. On a single day, March 19, 1910, this road moved 6,700 freight cars at its Harrisburg station, 2,900 of the number crossing the Susquehanna, 3,800 being moved on the Lebanon Valley branch. The number moved during the month exceeded 153,000. It has been stated that were the tracks of the Harrisburg freight yards placed in one continuous line, it would extend from New York to Chicago.

When business is brisk on the transportation lines the motive power department, Philadelphia division of the Pennsylvania railroad carries on its rolls 2,700 men employed in its shops in Harrisburg, at Lucknow just north of the city's limits, and at Enola across the river. The entire number of men in Harrisburg and its immediate suburbs in the service of this road, in various capacities, considerably exceeds 4,000; whilst 6,000 persons within the same radius is an approximate total of those carried on the payrolls of all the railroads centering here. These vast transportation interests with the large number of employes demanded mean prosperity to many families. Probably 25,000 persons in Harrisburg and its vicinity are dependent upon the earnings of those employed by these railroads. In De-

cember, 1909, the Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Reading, Northern Central and Cumberland Valley lines paid out $750,000 to 11,000 men at Harirsburg and along the various points of the divisions that have headquarters in that city.

The advantages which Harrisburg derives from the steam roads in the matter of excellent service, in both passenger travel and freight transportation are supplemented by an excellent street car system to every part of the city and to the many thriving towns dotting he adjacent territory. There are two companies; one in the city, which also reaches the leading boroughs and villages of Dauphin county; the other crossing the Susquehanna and connecting Harrisburg with the principal boroughs and villages of Cumberland county. The service of both these roads is very satisfactory, affording rapid and comfortable transit between the business centers and every portion of the suburban population. Both lines have a terminus in the square at Second and Market streets. There should be better accommodations here for passengers waiting for cars and transferring from one line to another. The fare to any portion of the city is five cents, with a transfer system between the different lines in the city. Passengers can also go from any point in the city to Steelton and some other suburban points for a single fare.

Street cars were first run in Harrisburg in 1859. For many years, however, they were operated by horse power and confined to a few principal streets. The motive power now used on all the lines is the overhead trolley system. The Central Pennsylvania Traction Company, operating the city lines, maintains a pleasure resort at Paxtang, east of Harrisburg, where it has expended thousands of dollars in beautifying a place blessed by nature with limpid streams, venerable forests and all the varied charms of sylvan beauty. The park is generously patronized during the summer months.

The entire trackage of the two companies is 112 miles over which 175 cars are operated. The number of employes is about 450, and the monthly pay disbursed to these men aggregates $24,000. The number of passengers carried during the past year was almost 23,000,000. Every village and town around Harrisburg is readily reached by trolley and a wonderful expansion of suburban travel has been created.

LEADING MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIES.

Harrisburg is an industrial city. More than 20,000 persons, male and female, are employed in the furnaces, mills, shops and factories of the city proper and of Steelton. Of this number fully 4,000 are engaged in the manufacture of shoes, silk, cigars and apparel of various kinds, the majority of this number being women and girls.

The making of various grades and articles of iron and steel is, however, the leading industry of the city. Just one century has elapsed since iron was first manufactured in Harrisburg in a humble way. Before the Civil War some of the furnaces located here had acquired considerable importance and iron making has retained its prominence.

The Central Iron and Steel Company is so extensive a manufacturer of plate for the United States Navy that the Federal Government has one or more steel inspectors constantly on duty at the plant. Its many buildings cover a large area. When running full it employs 1,500 men. During some years its entire output of pig iron, steel, ingots and plates has aggregated 335,000 tons. The capital of the company is $5,000,000. The first mill from which this colossal plant has been developed was erected in 1853.

Just north of these works are the celebrated Chesapeake Nail Works, founded in 1867, in which one hundred and three cut nail machines are capable of producting 260,000 kegs of nails annually.

The Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Works is of more recent origin, but its numerous buildings, occupying twenty-three acres, indicate large operations. Some of its products are articles manufactured in but two other establishments of the United States. The seamless cylinder department turns out 22,000 cylinders annually. The coils made in this plant are in use, not only in many countries of Europe, but in India, Africa and the Philippines.

Other iron making works contribute to the prosperity of the city. A mill for the manufacture of tinplate is the plant of the Harrisburg Rolling Mill Company, one of the earliest of that character in the United States; and the Harrisburg Foundry and Machine Works, manufacturing engines which have been sold in substantially every portion of the habitable globe. Another plant that has made a specialty, for many years, of the manufacture of steel wheelbarrows, ships them in large numbers to the various mining sections of our land, including Alaska. And Harrisburg furnaces and boilers also have world wide sales.

Cigars are manufactured in Harrisburg in large numbers, one of the companies with an extensive plant in the First ward, employing 1,250 hands, principally females. Many wives and daughters of foreigners work in the cigar factories. One large cigar making establishment in Steelton employs colored as well as white females.

The city also contains a very completely equipped shoe factory, the goods from which are sold extensively in Europe and Australia. A silk mill affords employment to 500 persons, mostly females. With 550 looms, it has a capacity of 1,500,000 yards of broad silk and 3,000,-

000 yards of ribbons annually. There are a number of plants for the manufacturing of various lines of apparel, the largest of which, located on Reily street, represents an investment of $300,000.

The most unique manufacturing industry in the city, however, is one located at its extreme southern end. It represents the consolidation of two companies, removed to Harrisburg, one from Brooklyn, New York, the other from Cleveland, Ohio. This plant is the only place in the world where book typewriters are made, and is the leading factory of the United States in the line of that wonder of modern mechanical ingenuity—billing and adding machines. These works give employment to 530 men, principally of the higher class of skilled labor. Incidentally, too, the location of the plant at Harrisburg renewed the development of a section of the city in which building had practically ceased for many years. Expansion had been principally to the north and east. To accommodate the men brought here by the new industry, Mr. James M. Cameron began the erection in South Harrisburg of handsome buildings in the old colonial style of architecture. Street after street has been added until now Cameron's addition to South Harrisburg itself is a good-sized town.

There are other manufacturing establishments that have not been mentioned specifically. Some prominent products of these are various lines of machinery, confectionery, burial caskets, hosiery, collars and cuffs. There appears, however, to have been a lack in the past of those small industries which have done so much in the development of York, Reading and some other cities. To remedy this the Harrisburg Board of Trade, an energetic body with a membership of nearly 1,000 citizens, has raised $50,000 for the erection of an "Incubator," which will be supplied with motive power and all the essentials for factory work. In this, when completed, infant industries can secure rooms at a moderate rental.

With Harrisburg's admirable transportation facilities in every direction, proximity to the coal mines, and vast area of vacant land adjoining the city, it seems certain that the number of its manufacturing establishments will increase greatly unless the holders of ground sites are guilty of the folly of demanding exorbitant prices for them.

Naturally the city's central location in fertile and populous Central Pennsylvania has made it a prominent distributing point for various commodities. Consequently large warehouses for agricultural implements, an extensive packing and produce house, and several wholesale groceries have a trade radiating from Harrisburg over a wide extent of territory. Two of the bakeries of the city have also attained such dimensions that they ship bread to points at a considerable distance.

The wages paid to the employes in Harrisburg's mills and factories and in other lines of labor in the city are quite equal to the average in other Pennsylvania cities. All the large mills have one or more beneficial associations connected with them, which are composed of the workmen employed at the plant. There are five of these in operation in connection with the Central Iron and Steel Company, one being composed entirely of colored workmen, another consisting exclusively of nail workers.

A GREAT CIVIC AWAKENING IN HARRISBURG.

Whilst Harrisburg always had a steady development, its growth in earlier periods was not the result of any accurately systematized effort on plans of architectural and aesthetic nature. In this it did not differ essentially from surrounding municipalities. In all, it required the logic of experienec and the campaign of education to produce aspirations for the highest excellence in sanitary and aesthetic modes, and long eras are sometimes required to educate the civic masses to appreciate the obvious benefits of such changes. When Harrisburg, however, did learn the lesson its progress became more rapid than many sister communities. It blazed a way which some others are now imitating. A brief account of its campaign for civic betterment and what has been accomplished may be an inspiration to some cities struggling under the same difficulties which Harrisburg encountered and is now so gloriously overcoming.

In 1885 there was a week's celebration in Harrisburg of the centennial of Dauphin county. That seemed to awaken thought which produced a general trend toward more advanced conditions. Some of the most pronounced improvements characterizing the period of a few years immediately surrounding that demonstration were the paving of two main streets, the first sheet asphalt being put down in 1890; the beginning of a trolley system for street travel which soon supplanted the obsolete horse cars; electric lighting for the city equal to the very best then existing in the United States; and the removal from Market street of many of the unsightly shacks which had done duty as store rooms for two generations, their place being supplied with ornate and commodious edifices of modern construction.

All this was accomplished in the face of vitriolic opposition from the conservatives of the town, at that time a legion. The payment of paving assessments was resisted by many of the abutting property owners and made the subject of a long drawn out litigation. Many of these opponents of improvements were good and honorable citizens. But they had moved along in one rut so long that the methods of long

ago had become an ingrained portion of their nature. Their cry was that old, old one, "What was good enough for our fathers is good enough for us."

In a few years the impetus given by the Dauphin centennial appeared to subside. Then, in 1901, a number of public spirited citizens, conspicuous among them being J. Horace McFarland and the press of the city, raised $5,000 for the employment of experts to pass upon the sewerage and other problems confronting the city. These men and others banded themselves together into a municipal league for civic betterment, which organized body stimulated the development of the proper sentiment to begin these improvements.

Experts, the ablest that the land afforded, were employed and the clear and incisive reports thus obtained were made the basis of the campaign of 1902 for a loan of $1,090,000. The voters by a small majority approved the loan, a certain amount being indicated for each leading feature of the improvements wanted.

There were some citizens that, whilst acknowledging the urgent need of what was proposed, yet hesitated about supporting the loan proposition. They feared that the handling of large sums would herald a reign of graft and corruption such as has smirched similar operations in some other places. Fortunately their fears were groundless. The Board of Public Works and the Harrisburg Park Commission have both been composed of able and upright men. Under their supervision and direction and that of various city officials, the loans voted by the people in 1902 and 1905 have been expended for the objects indicated without a breath of scandal or the suspicion that a single dollar has been diverted from its proper channel. This satisfactory condition in regard to the 1902 loan gave the people of Harrisburg such confidence that two subsequent loans for various improvements have passed the ordeal of the polls.

The following table presents the amounts approved and the amounts disapproved by the voters in each of the three loans placed before them:

APPROVED.

1902—	
Filter plant,	$310,000
Sewers,	365,000
River dam,	65,000
Parks,	250,000
Paving,	100,000
	$1,090,000
1905—	
Mulberry street bridge,	$200,000
Paving,	100,000
Sewers,	100,000
	$400,000

1910—	
River intercepter,	$316,000
Sewers,	100,000
Paving,	100,000
Paxton creek,	100,000
Thirteenth street bridge,	25,000
	$641,000
Total approved,	$2,131,000

DISAPPROVED.

1905—	
City hall,	$250,000
1910—	
Walnut street bridge,	300,000
Parks,	100,000
Total disapproved,	$650,000

Omitting $65,000 for a dam in the Susquehanna which has not yet been built and a small item for a bridge at Thirteenth Street over the tracks of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, it will be noticed that the entire amount of $2,131,000 voted by the people of Harrisburg between 1902 and 1910 is devoted to improvements along six different lines. These are a filter plant, sewers, street paving, parks, the Mulberry street bridge connecting the two portions of the city severed by the railroads and the bettering of conditions along Paxton creek. Perchance there is no way in which this report can be made more helpful to other communities than to tell briefly what has been done or is to be done by the city of Harrisburg under each one of these headings:

(I) THE FILTER PLANT.

Under primitive conditions family washing was done along the river bank. Wells were the principal source of supply for drinking water. Harrisburg's first water works were put into operation September 18, 1841. They were on a limited scale. Additions, improvements and changes were made from time to time as demanded by the needs of a growing municipality. After three decades the original reservoir was found insufficient in both elevation and capacity. A new one was constructed on a picturesque hillside east of the city at an elevation of almost two hundred feet above the bed of the Susquehanna. As the city grew the pumping station was equipped with more powerful engines.

But amid all improvements the character of the water remained most objectionable. It was often black with coal sediment and thick with mud; and at all times ladened with disease-bearing bacteria. The city was never exempt from typhoid cases. The loan of 1902 carried an appropriation for a filter plant to remedy these unsanitary conditions. At an expense of $317,471.59 it was constructed on the upper end of a large island in the Susquehanna. It is considered a model and has been visited and inspected by officials and municipal delegations from all parts of the United States. Filtration was the one thing needed to crown the Harrisburg water system with complete success. The elimination of bacteria from the water passing through the filter amounts to much more than 99½ per cent., and now typhoid fever is scarcely known in Harrisburg except in cases in which the disease has been contracted in other localities.

Daily 12,000,000 gallons of filtered water are forced into a reservoir with a capacity of 22,000,000 gallons by three engines capable of pumping 24,000,000 gallons each twenty-four hours. The daily consumption varies. In times of business depression less water is furnished to manufacturing plants. The total amount used, however, averages about 10,500,000 gallons per day. The water is furnished to 15,000 houses and buildings.

The average revenue from metered taps is $8.60, the minimum rate for a dwelling being $6.00 per annum. From houses not metered the average revenue, according to the last report of the Water Department, was $8.66. To private residences the charge under the meter schedule is 12½ cents per 100 cubic feet, an amount of water equal to 750 gallons. To factories and other extensive consumers there is a larger reduction.

The Harrisburg water system as it stands to-day represents an actual cost of $1,503,170.03. Its estimated valuation is $2,402,132.25. There are sixty-eight miles of mains; one thousand six hundred thirteen valves; and eight hundred and sixty-seven fire hydrants. It is stated that these are more numerous per mile of street than in any other city of the United States with the single exception of Galveston, Texas.

This department has always been a profitable one for the municipality, earning a large surplus which has frequently been utilized in paying the city's indebtedness in other directions. Recently $41,000 was obtained from this source to complete the payments of the Mulberry street bridge.

(II) THE SYSTEM OF SEWERS.

We often hear of a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy. The most cogent illustration of it in all the universe is that of saving money by the neglect of proper sewage disposition. Harrisburg has at-

tempted to keep abreast of the times in the matter of an adequate scientific treatment of the problem. The city has 62.8 miles of sewers, the largest of which is the Paxton Creek interceptor, 2.5 miles long, built in 1903 and 1904 at a cost of $179,079.87.

Paxton Creek is a stream with a length of but a few miles which, however, drains a considerable extent of territory and at times becomes very turbulent, flooding considerable sections of the city adjacent to it. Originally a number of sewers terminated in its bed. When the stream became low conditions were most unsanitary. Now all these sewers have been connected with the interceptor which follows the depressions of the creek. The construction of this great channel was an engineering triumph of no mean proportion.

Under a decree of State Commisisoner of Health, Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, issued January 7, 1909, the city of Harrisburg was required to furnish by May 1, 1910, comprehensive plans for disposal of sewage now discharged into the Susquehanna river. The loan of 1910 carries an appropriation of $316,000 for the construction of an intercepting sewer along the river bank and at such other locations as needed into which all the sewers of the city will empty. Thus the citizens of Harrisburg promptly responded to the decree of the State's health official by providing the means to carry it into effect.

It is the intention to have the sewage chemically treated at a disposal plant, to be located, presumably, on an island of the Susquehanna below the city. The construction, after approval of the plans by the State authorities, will require five or six years. It is probable that Steelton, Wormleysburg, Camp Hill, Lemoyne, New Cumberland, and perhaps other municipalities contiguous to the Susquehanna will be invited to join with Harrisburg in the construction of the disposal plant.

Incidentally the building of the interceptor will carry with it the reconstruction of insufficient and obsolete sewers on Market and other streets in the older portions of Harrisburg.

Before going on to the next matter comprehended under Harrisburg's three loans for the purpose of bettering civic conditions, a momentary digression will be made to speak of a matter somewhat allied to the sewage question—Harrisburg's mode of disposing of garbage. All garbage within the city limits is removed and disposed of by a private firm under a contract with the city, the contractor receiving a payment of $26,500 annually. The wet or organic garbage is incinerated in a plant constructed for that purpose. A city ordinance compels householders to store the garbage in tightly covered vessels, the organic and the inorganic matter being kept in different receptacles. Nearly all the receptacles used are metallic cans made for the purpose.

Although there has been some friction under the new method, it is far superior to the old plan of householders paying individual carters for the removal of garbage matter. Wherever possible the removal is made from the rear of the premises. The work in Harrisburg is done more neatly and expeditiously than in some larger cities in which the same mode of collection has been in operation a much greater length of time. It would be well if some plan were adopted and enforced for the frequent sterilization of the receptacles.

STREET PAVING.

In no line of civic improvement has Harrisburg made greater strides since the launching of the 1902 loan than in the matter of street paving. The city enters on the year 1910 with forty-two miles of paved streets. With another hundred thousand dollars just made available by the last loan, to pay for the paving of street intersections and non-assessable properties, the work will be carried forward rapidly. The material used has been sheet asphalt principally, although some streets have been paved with vitrified brick, wood blocks, and other material.

A specially gratifying feature of these paving operations has been the reclamation of many alleys or narrow streets from filthy and squalid conditions. Quite early in Harrisburg's history the building of rows of dwellings along alleys was begun. It was continued for many years in a manner for which there is no justification. It appeared to be a cardinal doctrine with the Harrisburg landowners and with the builders of a past generation that every inch of ground must be utilized to bring in revenue. The result was the crowding of a large population on a limited area in a way that presented serious sanitary problems. The paving of these narrow alleys and courts has made a wondrous improvement from both aesthetic and sanitary standpoints. Not only has a durable roadbed replaced the former mud and filth, but the smooth and solid paving is kept almost as neat as the carefully swept floor of the tidy housewife. In the cleanliness of its paved streets no city of the United States excels Harrisburg. The work of street sweeping is done entirely by hand. The average number of men employed daily for this purpose is 117. The appropriation for the year 1910 for street cleaning is $54,000.

(IV) THE PARK SYSTEM.

In 1902 Harrisburg had forty-two acres of park land to the beautifying of which little attention had been paid. It entered the year 1910 with 754 acres, of which 129 were inside the city limits and 625 outside. The park plan contemplates the further acquisition of land both within and without the municipal boundaries. When completed

the system, as at present plotted, inclusive of the inner and outer parkways belting the city, will embrace 1,015 acres. The present parks and their acreage are Wildwood, 540; Reservoir, 88; Cameron parkway, 60; River Front, 26; Island, 23; Twelfth street (playground), 11; Sycamore street (playground), 4; Reel street, (playground), 1; Maclay street (playground), 1.

Wildwood park, the greater part of which was a swamp until reclaimed by the labors of the park commission, is three and one-half miles in length. One of its leading features is a lake of 122 acres in extent in the formation of which ideas of pleasure and utility have been combined in a way not often found in recreation parks. It is not only a body of water for boating and the display of scenic effects, but it serves also to drain the swamp and to receive the waters of the tributary streams, which made Paxton creek a menace to portions of the city. When the water reaches a certain stage the surplus is discharged into the Susquehanna below Rockville, by means of an immense subterranean and concreted waterway constructed for that purpose. This flood control system has so far worked perfectly, and has already saved the thickly populated sections along Paxton creek from several disastrous inundations.

The playgrounds connected with Harrisburg's park system have been a gratifying success. They are in charge of qualified instructors and the best of order is maintained by the park police. At the Twelfth street playground, during the season of 1909, the number of boys visiting the grounds during the day was 52,250. At night, when the whole area is well illuminated by powerful arc lights, the number was 20,627. A portion of this park, in winter, is converted into an excellent and well patronized skating pond.

Connected with that portion of the park system located on the islands of the Susquehanna are public bath houses under the care of competent instructors and guards whose business it is to see that none of the youthful bathers are exposed to danger. The diamonds for juvenile ball clubs on the island and the several mainland playgrounds present busy scenes of activity, especially on holidays. Here are also the grounds of the Harrisburg Athletic club, which are widely known.

It has been stated that the parks of Harrisburg were visited in 1907 by 825,300 persons; in 1908, by 1,100,000; in 1909, by 2,000,000. On account of its proximity to large numbers of the population the park most patronized is the beautiful stretch of verdant turf, shaded by stately trees, which extends along the bank of the Susquehanna, almost the entire length of the city. Here is presented a setting to the pulsating flow of handiwork and trade in the city close at hand that defies the deftness of the boldest limner. It is the setting stamped with God's own seal as he endowed the valley of the Sus-

quehanna with a lavishness of beauty commingled with grandeur, that feasts the eye and the soul. Campbell and Coleridge sang of this river. Charles Dickens, in 1843, in his stage coach ride from York to Harrisburg, viewed with rapture this embowered valley and its beetling cliffs. Strangers for a hundred years and more have been entranced by scenic effects presented from the River Front park of Harrisburg. It is a matter of regret that those who see these beauties daily sometimes view them with apathy.

During 1909, the amount expended for the maintenance of the parks was $27,985. The appropriation for the same purpose, for 1910, is $27,085, nearly $15,000 less than the sum asked for by the Park Commission. The Mayor's veto of several thousand dollars of this amount was unanimously repudiated by both branches of the city's councils. In view of all the benefits that parks give to crowded cities, the opposition to them by some citizens seems inexplicable. In connection with the park system a nursery is maintained which, during the past year, distributed stock to the value of $60,490, the actual cost to the commission being $1,200.

It requires years to obtain the full results of a park system such as is under way in Harrisburg. It has been developed sufficiently, however, to justify fully the wisdom of the men who battled for it in the face of much opposition. Extending along the river bank, widely circling and belting the city through vales of surpassing loveliness and o'er hilltops from which the wide sweep of views are those of entrancing beauty, it will be to its founders a monument more durable than aught of bronze or marble. The crowning glory of all this belt of breathing places is Reservoir park, which is pre-eminent in its advantages of location. Elevated far above most parts of the city, a panorama is unfolded to the visitor of city and country, river view and mountain range, so delightfully presented that the picture cannot be effaced from memory.

It would be well, perhaps, if the park system now in operation could be supplemented by a few small places in the more congested portion of the city, which would be easily accessible to the tired laborer and the little children of the tenements. They more than many others are benefited by the privileges of the near-at-hand, small parks of a city.

(V) THE MULBERRY STREET VIADUCT.

A multitude of railroad tracks the entire length of the city interpose between the older portions and a populous part of the municipality that has grown up east of the railroads on Allison Hill and contiguous territory. To make travel between the two sections safe five bridges and two subways have been constructed in various

parts of the city. Of the bridges the Mulberry street bridge, built in 1890 of steel, at a cost of $66,912.33, was the longest. From the time of its opening, March 31, 1891, it proved a great convenience to a large number of citizens, and was crowded almost constantly with vehicles and foot passengers. In a few years it was found to be insufficient and unsafe. Consequently the loan of November 7, 1905, authorized the use of $200,000 for the construction of a new structure. This was opened, with elaborate ceremonies on Labor Day, September 6, 1909. It was built under the supervision of the Harrisburg Board of Public Works, and was, at the time of its completion, the longest concrete bridge in the world. The various steps of its construction were followed with much interest by architects and concrete workers in our own and other lands. The viaduct cost $250,000. The main structure is 1,239 feet in length, whilst an approach that leads to it from Cameron street has a length of 602 feet. There is a roadway and two commodious sidewalks, the entire width being 46½ feet. At its highest portion it is 78 feet above the street and houses beneath. In the construction there are four massive abutments, twenty-one piers and twenty-four arches, the longest of which has a span of ninety feet. The bridge contains 20,600 cubic yards of concrete and 600 tons of steel bars. It is illuminated at night by over 120 lights, presenting a most attractive appearance. It has been pronounced by experts practically indestructable, a structure that will only grow firmer with age.

(VI) PAXTON CREEK IMPROVEMENT.

It is not necessary to dwell on the sixth item, the recent appropriation of $100,000 for the betterment of Paxton creek conditions. Reference has already been made to the intercepter which relieves this stream of the sewage once drained into it, and of the flood control dam which has removed the dread of inundations by the erratic stream. It is believed that the money now voted can be so applied as to relieve the creek of all unsanitary conditions, and remove most unsightly conditions.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

The campaign for civic betterment which has been traced at some length has been accompanied by a general air of enterprise in all the business operations of Harrisburg. During the last quinquennium, in particular, building operations have each year swelled into large aggregates. Individual business firms and corporations have vied with each other in the extension and adornment of the city. New bridges, new churches, new school houses, new halls, new buildings for social, fraternal and religious bodies, new office buildings, new

printing and newspaper establishments, new theatres, new warehouses, new industrial plants, new apartment houses are a portion of the work which has been done under the impetus of this forward movement. This growth is fairly well shown by the table of building permits for the past six years:

1904,	$1,283,025
1905,	1,972,670
1906,	1,859,840
1907,	1,864,115
1908,	991,733
1909,	2,120,825

The latter year included 760 dwellings. The permits for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, aggregated $2,195,300, representing nearly 800 new buildings, of which number more than 700 were brick. The record for March, 1910, was 147 buildings, valued at $367,300. The dwelling houses erected during recent years, as a rule, have been of an excellent character. Harrisburg has always been a city of homes. But in many cases, in the past, these homes have been crowded together in long, monotonous rows, each house an exact reproduction of every other, and all of them with insufficient ground space. Often they were destitute of proper facilities in the way of side or rear entrance.

At present most of the prominent contractors, who are erecting hundreds of houses yearly, appear to profit by former experience. Most of the dwellings now built have more or less yard or porch space between the building and the paving line, with not more than two houses contiguous, thus leaving a side yard, or, at least, an ample space for passing to the rear yard without going through the residence. It is noted, however, that very few of these new houses are for rent. The leading builders put up dwellings for the purpose of selling them. Many of them are sold for a few hundred dollars in cash and a mortgage on the property for the balance of the price.

Many of the houses now built are too expensive for the man of limited means who is obliged to depend upon his daily labor for the support of his family. One of the greatest blessings that could come to Harrisburg would be the advent of a capitalist willing to put up small, comfortable houses which could be rented to laboring men at a figure within their income. Once there was a large number of such dwellings in the city. During the past twenty-five years hundreds of these houses have been demolished through the inroads made by the great railways and industrial plants, and but few houses of like nature have been built elsewhere.

As a consequence the class of families who formerly lived in a small house are now found huddled, at times, into one or two rooms of a so-called tenement. Buildings bought or rented on a speculation

are divided into as many rooms as possible so as to bring in large revenues for the landlord. Some of the structures thus used in Harrisburg are ramshackle barracks unfit for human habitations even under the most favorable circumstances. Both moral and sanitary considerations demand that every energy be bent toward the eradication of these danger spots. The city authorities and the charitable workers of Harrisburg have done all within their power to better conditions. But, as in many other cities, the problem presented is a serious one. Criminality and idleness are the adjuncts of the repulsive and unhealthy congestion of population found in some parts of Harrisburg.

A portion of the colored population supplies many victims to this mode of living. There are also some whites found in the same quarters. In some sections of the city the crowding of many foreigners into one house and their mode of living is a constant menace to the community. It is gratifying to note that the recently organized Harrisburg Board of Health and the officials in their employ are doing all in their power to rectify unsanitary conditions arising from over-crowded lodging houses for foreigners or from any other causes.

Amongst the many changes from olden time modes of living, the apartment houses of the modern city are not the least. They have come to stay. Harrisburg already has twenty of these, several of which are models in elegance of construction.

Surrounded on every side by fertile agricultural regions, Harrisburg enjoys an abundance of supplies of every variety. Five large market houses are located in different sections of the city, all of which belong to private corporations. Although many farmers from Dauphin, Lebanon, Lancaster, Cumberland and York counties still attend these, many stalls are also occupied by dealers in all kinds of commodities who have business places in the city. Apparently the markets afford little competition as there appears to be, in some way, an understanding between the occupants of the many stalls by which word is quickly passed along the line as to the price for the day of butter, eggs and the like. Another drawback on the housekeeper is that forestalling is too frequent. Dealers sometimes manage to buy up the entire stock of a farmer for the purpose of retailing, in the markets or in stores, at higher figures. Harrisburg, like other places, has experienced recently the sting of the advance in prices for the necessaries of life. In general, retail prices in the city are about the same as those of other communities investigated.

FRATERNAL AND SOCIAL.

Harrisburg is a city strong in fraternal organizations. No matter what the brotherhood with which a man is allied, he will be likely to meet brethren here. Many of the orders have spacious halls

standing open to welcome the stranger who has affiliated at the same fraternal altar. The entire number of such bodies in the city is one hundred and fifty-four. The Masons have fourteen organizations, representing all their graduations, six being devoted to colored membership. The Odd Fellows have sixteen organizations, five being of the Grand United Order, which is the designation of the body composed of colored citizens. There are seven commanderies and castles of the Knights of the Golden Eagle; five lodges of the Knights of Pythias; six conclaves of the Heptasophs; three posts of the Grand Army, one being composed exclusively of colored veterans; and thirty-five organizations of various patriotic orders.

Several of the secret orders own structures very completely equipped for social purposes. The recently erected Masonic Temple, on State and Third Streets, facing the Capitol, is one of the finest buildings in the city. The Scottish Rite cathedral opposite the Capitol park on the north, is also fine and very complete.

The city has an influential Central Labor Union which meets twice a month, and whose influence upon allied bodies is very wholesome. The various railroad brotherhoods have thirteen organizations in the city. There are three organizations connected with the printing trades, and several composed of the men connected with postal affairs. Practically every trade has a union in healthy working order. The entire number of bodies that may be classified as labor organizations is forty-three.

Several excellent musical organizations and societies are doing good work. The number of regularly organized bands and orchestras in the city is generally about twelve.

Many bodies, associations and societies exist in Harrisburg which are giving the community excellent service, each in its own special line of activities. Some have been mentioned incidentally in other portions of this report, like the Harrisburg Board of Trade, the Civic Club and the Harrisburg ministerial association. Others of prominence are the Engineers' Society of Central Pennsylvania, the Dauphin County Sunday School association, Municipal League, Dauphin County Historical Society, Red Cross society, Anti-Saloon League, the Daughers of the Revolution, the United States Daughters of 1812, and the Harrisburg Natural History Society. The different lines of trade are also well associated.

At least twenty-three social clubs have given the city prestige of that nature. The Harrisburg Club owns a handsome and finely furnished building, facing the river, at Front and Market streets. Amongst the other clubs are several strong Republican, and a Central Democratic club, two athletic organizations, a club devoted to boating, another composed of the lovers of golf, a musical club, an authors club, a sketch club, and the Muzzle club, composed entirely of newspaper men.

The city has several good theatres and a number of smaller rooms devoted to vaudeville and moving pictures. The supply of public halls is numerous, there being forty-four in the city of various sizes and styles, intended to accommodate all kinds of gatherings. The prominence given to Harrisburg as the capital of the State and a political center, combined with its central location, its railroad facilities, and the civic advancement of recent years has made it the favorite convention city of the Commonwealth. Consequently, for some years past, the important conventions and large gatherings of political, religious, fraternal, scientific, educational or professional character have averaged fully one a week. In view of this fact the erection of yet a larger auditorium than any now in existence has been agitated.

Closely connected with these gatherings are the hotels of the city. There are at least sixteen with a capacity for fifty or more guests, the accommodation, in some cases, running into the hundreds. Some of the older ones are surrounded by many historic memories of events which have occurred during the hundred years that Harrisburg has been a political center. In particular, the Lochiel, the Bolton and the Commonwealth have sheltered thousands of distinguished men from every state of our nation, and from foreign lands, and have been the spots where consultations were held that made history. At one of them King Edward of England was a guest when, as Prince of Wales, he visited the United States in 1860. From the portico of the Commonwealth (then called the Jones House) Abraham Lincoln, on February 22, 1861, addressed the masses that had thronged to Harrisburg from a radius of one hundred miles to see and hear "the rail splitter;" and from that hotel he started on that historic midnight ride to Washington. It was of the Bolton (then called the Buehler House) that Charles Dickens wrote, in his "American Notes:" "A snug hotel, which though smaller than many we put up at, is raised above them all in my remembrance, by having for its landlord the most obliging, considerate, and gentlemanly person I ever had to deal with."

Recently several large hotels have been erected. Yet on great public occasions, such as gubernatorial inaugurations, and during important conventions, the accommodating powers of the hotels is somewhat taxed. Plans for the erection of a great hotel which in capacity will compare favorably with the best in our largest cities have been outlined and may be carried out soon.

Of the hotels just mentioned the Commonwealth is a rarity in being conducted without a bar. There are about sixty-nine licensed retail liquor establishments in Harrisburg, a number very little greater than when the city contained less than half its present population. For many years the uniform policy of the Dauphin County

Court has been to license no new place unless a necessity for it was very definitely shown; and to hold all landlords to a strict accountability for any infringment of the State's laws governing licenses. There are large residential sections of the city in which no licensed place exists and none can gain a foothold, for every application is immediately met with strong remonstrances from the churches and citizens of those localities.

Harrisburg contains but few monuments, but these are tasty. A massive monument, midway between the Capitol and the Susquehanna, commemorates the sons of Dauphin county who fought for the flag from 1861 to 1865. In the Capitol park is a monument erected by the State to the Pennsylvanians who fought in Mexico. Immediately in front of the Capitol building is a fine equestrian statue of General John F. Hartranft, twice Governor of the Commonwealth; whilst on the elevated hillside back of the Harrisburg reservoir, stands the beautiful memorial erected by the Elks of the United States to Meade D. Detweiler, for two terms the grand exalted ruler of the order.

Nine cemeteries exist in or near Harrisburg, all but two being beyond the city's limits. One belongs to the Catholic church, three to the different synagogues of the Jewish faith, and one is used exclusively by colored persons. The oldest Harrisburg cemetery, which is now hemmed in on every side by the houses and streets of the growing city, contains the remains of many distinguished men, including three Governors of Pennsylvania.

GENERAL BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Not only has Harrisburg become a prominent center for wholesale trade, but its retail trade has been greatly developed in recent years. It has several department and general stores that would be a credit to any city. One of them has an average of more than 500 employes on its payroll. The reputation of these stores and of others in various special lines is such that shoppers are drawn to the city in large number from a considerable distance in all directions. The bridges spanning the river give easy access to thousands of customers living west of that stream. Four bridges span the Susquehanna within a few squares of each other, two being used by the railroads alone, and two for foot and vehicle travel. One of these, constructed in 1890, is also used by the trolley line crossing to the Cumberland county shore. It is by this bridge that access is gained to the island on which are the grounds of the Harrisburg Athletic Association, the filter plant, and the island play-grounds. At Rockville, a short distance above the city, the bridge is almost a mile in

length and wide enough to bear four parallel tracks, by which the Pennsylvania Railroad crosses the Susquehanna. It is the most elaborate specimen of stone bridging in the world.

The first purely local bank in Harrisburg was organized in 1814, and is still in existence as a national bank. The banks of the town previous to that time had been branches of Philadelphia institutions. To-day the city has fifteen banks and trust companies with an aggregate capital of $2,260,000 and surplusses amounting to $2,847,000. Over $17,000,000 are on deposit in these institutions. The banks are well distributed over the city and fine houses give comfortable accommodations.

The Harrisburg Clearing House includes all the banks and trust companies of the city and Steelton. It was organized March 28, 1906. In 1908, the clearings were $54,325,382.59. For 1909 they exceeded $65,000,000. The clearings for the week ending April 2, 1910, were $1,744,594.59.

Fourteen building and loan associations are in active operation. These represent assets and liabilities of over $3,800,000; real estate loans amounting to nearly $3,500,000; and more than $2,700,000 shareholders' account installment stock, interest, etc.

There are quite a number of personal property loan agencies operating in the city. The press and councils have at times taken up the matter of suppressing them, but as yet nothing definite in that direction has been accomplished.

The press of Harrisburg is exceptionally strong. The city's first newspaper was founded in 1791. Since then journalistic ventures can be counted by the hundred. As in all communities, a few succeeded, many failed. To-day twenty-five periodicals are published in Harrisburg. Some of these are local in scope, being devoted to the interest of a particular section of the city. Quite a number are the religious periodicals issued by denominational publishing houses. Art publishing houses have achieved world-wide reputation for fine printing.

Three of the number are dailies with a state-wide reputation and influence, papers that, by a process of the survival of the fittest, have flourished for many years, for the youngest of them has attained an age exceeding one-third of a century. Much of the prestige which Harrisburg now enjoys throughout our State and beyond it is due to these papers. They are ably conducted, enterprising, and loyal to the Greater Harrisburg they have done so much to create. All of them are housed in very extensive buildings, handsome externally and furnished with every modern appliance necessary for the production of the newspaper required by the activities of the life of to-day.

In Harrisburg, as in other places, the post-office indicates the general business tone of the locality. Its increase and the prosperity of this city is thus remarkably well shown by these decennial comparisons:

	Year ending June 30, 1889.	Year ending June 30, 1899.	Year ending June 30, 1909.
Receipts,	$83,870 40	$133,960 22	$288,792 70
Expenditures,	26,117 82	40,093 32	108,392 67
Officials,	1	1	1
Clerks,	12	17	56
Carriers,	12	22	39
Rural routes,	0	0	2

It will be seen that the receipts of the office in the past ten years were more than double those of the former period, and were nearly quadrupled in the past twenty years. The expansion of the postal business of the city is also shown in the fact that the $400,000 post-office, erected in 1882, is already too small, necessitating the opening of two fully equipped stations in other sections of the city and sixteen sub-stations. The Harrisburg post-office is a storing and distributing point for postal supplies which are forwarded to it in large bulks. The average number of pieces of mail handled daily is 170,000, which are made up into 375 pounches and 425 sacks. Every twenty-four hours 142 trains arrive and depart which carry mail. Almost 300 railway postal clerks are paid regularly at this office.

The professional classes of the city embrace large, able and influential membership. A recent enumeration shows a list of twelve artists; six architects, thirty-one dentists; ninety-five lawyers; and one hundred and fifteen physicians. Most of the attorneys are members of the Dauphin county bar; and the phycisians have organized the Harrisburg Academy of Medicine and other professional associations. There is also a dental association.

Every department of the city's business life is active and progressive. None are laggard or hesitant. Public utilities are used to facilitate progress and greater dispatch; and thus are used the services of the telegraph companies, two telephone companies, Adams and United States Express Companies, fast freight lines and other accessories, most of which maintain centrally located offices.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE.

Thus far this report has dealt largely with matters of material wealth and development. These alone, no matter how encouraging their condition, can never give solidity and character to communities.

A land's true measure is not the amount of wealth it possesses, but the standard of its citizenship. This can be determined, to a great extent, by the support given to its religious and charitable organizations.

Harrisburg was but a village when, in 1796, a European traveler, who published a record of his wanderings in the new world, found in it thirty-eight taverns and but a single church with another in contemplation. He naively added that the number of taverns seemed to him out of all proportion to the needs of the town. To-day the statistics of this city present a vastly changed appearance, for no other city of Pennsylvania has a larger proportion of churches and church members than Harrisburg.

The first church was erected about 1788, substantially on the spot now occupied by Salem Reformed church at Third and Chestnut streets. Harrisburg now has eighty-five church organizations and the number is growing yearly. It is the residence of three bishops, being the cathedral city of the Roman Catholic diocese of Harrisburg; the See city of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Harrisburg; and the residence of the bishop of the United Evangelical church. It is also the location of large pulishing houses conducted by the Church of God, and by the United Evangelical denomination. Nearly every creed has from one to a dozen congregations and many have large and influential membership. These various churches maintain almost one hundred Sunday schools, some of which are amongst the largest in the State. Many of these schools have adult Bible classes with enrollment of more than one hundred. Within the different churches are found the usual clubs and societies to reach the young of both sexes, aid and charitable organizations, and other like associations which exert a widely diffused influence for good amongst a very great number of persons. The pastors of the city have an efficient ministerial association. There are also a number of denominational associations composed of the ministers of like faith.

Nearly all the church organizations of the city have their own edifices for worship. A large number of beautiful and commodious places of worship have been erected during the past few years, the majority of them being in the newly built portions of the city. Most of the churches are fine specimens of architectural beauty. Some of the most famous church buildings of Harrisburg are: St. Patrick's Cathedral on State street, completed in 1907 at a cost of $240,000, which is said to rival many of the celebrated cathedrals of Europe as to its interior finish and grandeur; Grace Methodist Episcopal church, on the same street, dedicated in 1878, which cost $200,000, and which was the home of the Legislature and the State departments after the burning of the Capitol in 1897; Market Square Presbyterian church, valued at $135,000; Pine Street Presbyterian,

of about $130,000; St. Stephens Protestant Episcopal, valued at $120,000; and Zion Lutheran, with a valuation of $100,000, the only church of the city equipped with chimes, and of historical celebrity as the building in which met the first representative national political convention ever assembled in the United States, the one which in 1839 nominated General William Harrison for the presidency.

The work of the church organizations of Harrisburg is admirably aided and supplemented by the Young Men's Christian Association, which has a handsome home in the heart of the city. The valuation of this property, which the organization owns free of incumbrance, is $140,000. In addition the equipments and books of the association represent a value of several thousand dollars. The building is a four-story, fire-proof one of such solidity in its foundation that it can be raised to an eight-story structure when additional accommodations are needed. The library contains fully 4,000 standard works. The many activities of this body cannot here be commented on in detail. They are widely varied and are a constant benefit to the community and to many strangers temporarily in the city.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Department of the Y. M. C. A. occupies one of the finest and best equipped railroad association buildings in the State, located in the heart of the district occupied by the company's shops and the residences of railroad employes. The property of the Association as it now stands is valued at $42,000. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company donated the plot of land on which it stands and contributed $15,000 toward the erection, besides assisting annually with generous financial aid in the prosecution of the work. The action of this company in this and many other matters connected with the welfare of its employes in Harrisburg is most commendable. The building is thoroughly equipped for its work and all the active and useful agencies and means generally used are employed for the benefit of the railway men and the community in which they move. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company usually contributes one-half of the $5,000 annual expense.

The Y. M. C. A. department of the Philadelphia and Reading road is located at Rutherford beyond the city limits. It is well equipped.

The Young Woman's Christian Association of Harrisburg is also doing a noble work, but is hampered by insufficient facilities on account of the limited size of the building occupied. Preparations have been under way for some years for the erection of a suitable home for the association. It is the intention to proceed with the work of building during the year 1910. The culinary department of the association has a high reputation for serving good and wholesome food in a satisfactory manner. The library contains over 1,000 volumes. The classes maintained by the educational department have been successful and useful to many who availed themselves of the

privileges afforded. As with the Y. M. C. A., the Dime Savings Fund is an important department. The last report gives the attendance at the rooms during the previous year at 38,325. A very important feature of the work is the Gospel meetings held, from time to time, in cigar and other factories employing large numbers of female employes. Many of the best features of the noble work done by the self-sacrficing women of Y. W. C. A. is of such a character as never to become known to the general public.

The entire active membership of the three associations which have been described briefly, including the junior departments connected with each, aggregates about 1,700.

There are many charitable organizations in Harrisburg, among which is the Harrisburg Benevolent Association has been very prominent for years. But "charity without a plan often defeats its own object." Hence, in February, 1908, a central bureau or clearing house for all charitable work of the city was organized. To it thirty-eight organizations report and are co-operative. At its headquarters are also located offices of the Harrisburg Benevolent Association and of the Visiting Nurses Association. This central body is officially known as the Associated Charities of Harrisburg. This organization conducts its work in an effective and systematized manner. It maintains an application bureau to which applications for aid can be made. These are promptly investigated. It also has a bureau of advice and information; a bureau of inquiry and registration; a special employment bureau which has secured employment, on an average, for twenty-five persons monthly since the time of its establishment; a night school for those who work through the day; an exchange for disposing of articles made by shut-ins; a club for the study and improvement of social conditions in the city; and a sewing room for unemployed and indigent women. The Associated Charities keeps in touch with the school board, truant officers, teachers, nurses, physicians, policemen, churches and lodges of the city; and thus is able to know who are the worthy poor and at the same time weed out impostors. Its cardinal principle of action is that a friend, not alms, is what every poor family of the city needs.

A very interesting incidental feature of the charitable work in Harrisburg is the cultivation of garden plots on vacant lots, the use of which is donated by public-spirited citizens. During the past year one hundred and thirty-eight of these lots, 25 by 100 feet, were assigned to worthy applicants. The produce raised average a value of about $30.00 per lot. Among the amateur cultivators were four foreigners and nineteen colored persons. Nine lots were worked by widows, five being white and four colored.

The city contains a number of excellent homes for the dependent classes. These must be briefly considered in these pages:

The Helping Hand for Men is a charitable institution of an unusual type, established in 1893. It provides food, religious privileges and social entertainment for any poor man without charge. It has done a general rescue and charitable work, in an unostentatious way, that has been a blessing to thousands in the seventeen years of its existence. Its support comes from the venerable philanthropist, James McCormick, Sr., and a few other charitably inclined citizens associated with him. It is not affiliated with any other institution of the city. It is a matter of record that an average of 14,000 have received aid or assistance in some form every year. Fully 3,000 men are annually given a good meal, as high as 700 having been served on one Thanksgiving day.

Sylvan Heights Home for Orphan Girls gives a good home to more than one hundred orphans, ranging in age from two to sixteen years, and instructs to fit them to become useful women. When suitable private homes can be found the pupils are placed in them. The institution annually receives a small State appropriation, but the chief source of support is derived from popular subscriptions.

The Children's Industrial Home is a large and handsome structure on a commanding eminence in the eastern end of the city. It, also, receives a State appropriation which defrays a portion of its expense. It is always filled with orphan and helpless children of the community to its full capacity, which is about seventy. The children range in age from two months to seventeen years. There is no restriction as to color or sex in regard to admission. However, colored children from beyond the limits of Dauphin county are not received. A good school is maintained in connection with the institution. Some parents pay a small fee weekly for their children, but the great majority of the inmates are cared for free of any charge.

Messiah Rescue and Benevolent Home for the aged of both sexes is a very worthy incorporated institution established in 1896. The property valued at $15,000 is in a very pleasant location. From 40 to 50 aged persons are here cared for free of charge, if they have no funds with which to pay their way. It is maintained by charitably inclined persons, principally of the Dunkard faith.

Messiah Orphanage, connected with the Home just described, is an incorporated institution which is doing a noble work. It occupies a property belonging to the corporation which is valued at $7,000. It cares for from forty to fifty children of from two to eighteen years of age. None are released from the institution until the age of eighteen is attained unless an excellent private home can be found. The course of instruction is thorough and practical. There is no restriction as to sex, or creed, or place of residence, but colored children are not received. The moral atmosphere of the institution is such

that many bad cases have been completely reformed under the influence surrounding them. With the exception of a small State appropriation, the expenses are defrayed by donations and subscriptions from charitable individuals and societies.

This orphanage, as well as the Messiah Rescue and Benevolent Home and the Sylvan Heights Home for Orphan Girls, are located on grounds once the property of Col. John Brandt, a wealthy and eccentric Harrisburg citizen of a former generation. For many years the original buildings which he erected on these sites were known by no other term than "Brandt's Folly."

The Nursery home of Harrisburg is another meritorious incorporated institution doing a special work. It admits children without restriction as to sex, color or creed. The number of inmates generally ranges from thirty to forty. The children vary in age from tiny infants to those fifteen years old. This home is specially advantageous to widows or deserted women who can place their children in its charge when they have opportunities for employment which they could not accept with the care of the little ones upon them. It receives some support from the State, the remainder of the expenses being defrayed by contributions from its supporters and the public.

The Home for the Friendless occupies a large building surrounded by pleasant grounds. Only as many persons are admitted as can be comfortably housed. Consequently there are generally quite a number on the waiting list for any vacancy that may occur by the death of one of the aged or helpless inmates.

Besides the institutions that have been specifically mentioned there are a number of homes for the aged and missions for the help of the needy under the management of Charles Boyer, a citizen of Harrisburg, who has passed his entire life in philanthropic work, sometimes in his native city and sometimes in foreign lands. One of Mr. Boyer's specialties is the giving of pleasure rides and excursions to parks to crippled children and aged persons destitute of means. Thus he manages annually to bring some sunshine into the lives of thousands. His work is supported entirely by popular contributions.

A Florence Crittenton home has been in successful operation in Harrisburg for many years. Both branches of the Salvation Army maintain industrial homes for the relief of the unfortunate. Another agency for the bettering of unfavorable social conditions is a Girls' Club, which has been doing effective educational work in a section of the city containing many foreigners and colored persons.

There are numerous minor charitable activities which cannot be mentioned in detail. A charity fund maintained by the Police Department has been very effectively used for the prompt relief of many

needy and unfortunate ones. This fund is collected by policemen aided by various agencies. All in all, Harrisburg's citizens have responded well to the call of duty in assisting the unfortunate and endeavoring to raise the fallen to higher planes.

The hospitals of Harrisburg are well conducted. Most prominent is the Harrisburg Hospital, one of the best equipped institutions of its kind in the State. The annual report for the year ending April 30, 1909, showed 6,550 dispensary cases treated, and 1,364 patients admitted during the year. The receipts during the same year were $35,129.69, of which $15,000 was appropriated by the State, the remainder being raised by popular subscriptions and donations. The disbursements for the same period were $37,030.37.

Several worthy female organizations are allied with the Harrisburg Hospital to make its work more effective. The most prominent are the Women's Aid Society of the Harrisburg Hospital, the Harrisburg Hospital Flower Guild, the Needlework Guild, and the Hospital Magazine Guild.

The Polyclinic Hospital, in the northern part of the city, is a well conducted institution used by many physicians of the city for the treatment of pay patients. There is a Maternity Hospital which is doing a good work unostentatiously. A number of private hospitals are conducted by prominent physicians of the city.

One of the best and most extensive of the State's lunatic hospitals, founded in 1851, is located in Harrisburg. The State also maintains here a tuberculosis dispensary which has been of great benefit to thousands afflicted with the insidious disease.

EDUCATIONAL.

The public schools of Harrisburg occupy a very high plane. The number of buildings is 28; number of school rooms, 245; number of sittings, 10,500; value of school property, on December 1, 1909, $1,250,000; number of teachers employed, at the same date, 244; enrollment, 10,300; average daily attendance of pupils, 7,500; total expenditures, not including fixed charges, $256,556.95; total cost of teaching and supervision, $169,111.74. Considered by grades, there are, high schools, 2; grammar, 63; primary, 142; teachers' training school, 1; special school, 1.

For many years the affairs of the Harrisburg school district have been administered efficiently. The members of the board of control promptly grasped the needs of the future as evinced in the rapid growth of the city, buying eligible sites and erecting commodious buildings in the different suburban sections that were rapidly filling up with a dense population. In the older portions of the city obsolete school houses have been removed to make way for up-to-date

structures until now nearly all the schools of the city are housed in buildings, handsome in appearance, convenient, safe and sanitary in arrangement, and supplied with all necessary educational appliances.

The debt of the Harrisburg school district on April 1, 1910, was $691,600. The value of the sinking fund at that date was $127,125. A new loan of $309,000 to meet the necessary expenses in the erection of the technical high school and for other building operations was floated at the above date, all the bonds being taken by two local banks. Here also the system is followed of drawing interest for every dollar on deposit in the banks.

Some of the evidences of educational growth during recent years are a general increase of salaries; district supervision by two competent supervisors who act as assistants to the city superintendent; the establishment of a fund for the retirement of superannuated teachers; a complete system of medical inspection in the schools; the formation of a model school in connection with the teachers' training school; and the institution of night schools for illiterate adult negroes and foreigners who desire to gain the rudiments of an education. Connected with the system of medical inspection in the employment by the school authorities of two trained nurses in constant attendance wherever their services are needed.

One of the greatest educational evolutions in Harrisburg during the past decade has been the founding and astonishing growth of a technical high school. In 1893 the separate high schools which had been maintained for boys and girls were consolidated in one central three-story building just erected. It was supposed its twenty-four spacious rooms would accommodate all the pupils of the highest grade for many years to come. In two years the building was filled to overflowing. To relieve the pressure, and at the same time to be in line with the educational requirements of to-day, a technical high school was projected.

The Harrisburg school district possessed a historic spot of ground. The Pennsylvania public school law was enacted in 1834. But seven years before that time the citizens of Harrisburg and vicinity had asked the Legislature to pass a law permitting county commissioners to build central school buildings for educational work on the lines recently mapped out by Joseph Lancaster, the English educator. The Legislature hearkened to the request and, in 1828, the Dauphin county commissioners erected such a building in Harrisburg. It was called "the Lancasterian" building, and the name clung to it during the eighty-two years of its existence.

Here was founded the first high school established in the borough of Harrisburg; and here, much more than half a century having elapsed, the technical high school began its career in September,

1904. Its beginning was humble. In a single year it had forged to the front as a success. "The Lancasterian," hoary and decrepit with age, was not able to house the boys who flocked to it to avail themselves of the advantages offered along the lines of mechanical education. Great additions were made which dwarfed the original building. And now this pioneer of the free school system has been torn down to make way for a $215,000 structure that is to be added to the $180,000 of value perviously represented in the technical high school plant. When the new building is completed and furnished according to the plans formulated, the Harrisburg technical high school will not be inferior in its facilities and appliances to any similar institution in any city of our land.

The growth of the schools has been steady. In 1840 Harrisburg had eleven schools, twenty-one teachers, nine hundred and fifty-seven pupils. At that time the average salary of male teachers was $22.00 per month; of female teachers, $19.00. In 1909, the average salary of male teachers was $110.63 per month; of female, $61.08. Here are a few figures of more recent periods, each a decade apart:

Year.	No. teachers.	Enrollment.	Total cost.	Cost per pupil.
1878,	99	5,586	$55,439 69	$9 92
1888,	116	6,627	62,980 90	9 50
1898,	185	8,941	102,848 44	11 50
1908,	234	9,918	174,115 81	17 55

Eleven schools are devoted exclusively to colored pupils. Colored children are not barred from attending the other schools, and many are found distributed through schools composed principally of whites.

In 1879, when Prof. J. Howard Wert was the head of the Boys' High School in the old Lancasterian building, the first colored pupils were admitted to the high schools. The act aroused violent opposition. Some even predicted bloodshed if colored boys were allowed to attend the same school with scions of the Caucasion race. It required a firm administration of government to secure exact justice at first. Two negroes who entered that school on that September day of 1879 and who passed through the entire course to an honorable graduation, have been, for many years, leaders of their race in every arena of mental and moral elevation. The colored population of Harrisburg and the entire community have been benefited by their

noble and unselfish labors in humanity's vineyard. They have had since that time several worthy assistants from the colored pupils who have also gone through the high school curriculum in a creditable manner.

The city contains several private educational institutions of which the Harrisburg Academy is the most prominent. It owes its founding to the generosity of John Harris who, in 1786, set aside the proceeds of his ferry for the establishment of a school. Recently it was removed from the historic spot it had long occupied to new buildings erected for its accommodation on a tract of fifteen acres located along the Susquehanna river. The land, buildings and equipments are valued at $100,000. The school provides a very thorough college preparatory course for boys.

The Roman Catholic church has five parochial schools within the city's limits. The buildings in which these schools are housed are excellent specimens of school architecture well supplied with educational facilities. The latest addition to the group is the McCloskey memorial school, just being erected by Miss Anna E. McCloskey as a tribute to her father and brother. The number of pupils in the parochial schools is fully 600.

There are also in the city several excellent kindergartens and two good business colleges.

In these modern times libraries are recognized as being essential to schools in effecting a symmetrical educational development in our communities. The State library, with its stupendous collection of works on every subject and its books of references has been of great benefit to the schools and general public of Harrisburg. At almost every hour of the day or evening a considerable number of persons can be found seated around the tables in its spacious halls and reading rooms, intently perusing works on some line of research. In connection with the State library are the headquarters of the six hundred "traveling libraries" sent out under the auspices of the State Library authorities to sparsely settled districts of our Commonwealth where library service is not otherwise obtainable. These libraries, and the means provided by the State Educational Museum, have proven very popular and effective agencies along the lines for which they were projected, and their usefulness is increasing.

The Harrisburg Public Library Association, incorporated in 1889, has a choice library of 12,000 volumes. The membership fee is one dollar per annum. The daily attendance in the rooms containing this library varies from ninety to one hundred and twenty persons. The association contemplates the early erection of a handsome library building on a fine plot at Front and Walnut streets, donated for that purpose, where its services can be greatly extended.

The Teachers' Library of the city contains about 4,000 valuable books, principally on educational topics. There are, in the city, numerous smaller libraries connected with various institutions and organizations, as well as some fine private libraries.

THE CONCLUSION.

A few things have been told in this report of the busy city that now stands where bold John Harris founded a frontier trading post in the wilderness; the city which Washington, in 1794, saw as an infant village; which Lafayette visited in January, 1825, as the capital of one of the states of a nation he had helped to form; which Charles Dickens, in 1843, entered in a stage coach and left by a canal packet; which the late King of England visited just as it had dawned into a city; from which Abraham Lincoln, greater than any crowned king, made the journey to the nation's capital, and to which a sorrowing escort brought his body to lie in state when he had fallen by the hand of an assassin; which Ulysses S. Grant, his tour of the world completed, admired for its advantageous location and charming scenery.

It would be a pleasure to dwell at greater length on many of the topics concerning the Harrisburg of to-day; to speak at length of the means taken to improve sanitary conditions. The city was somewhat dilatory in inauguarting the present system, but its health officer with two assistants, who act as sanitary police, now devote their whole time to investigating and removing deleterious conditions. Harrisburg has an elevation of about 300 feet above sea level, but like many other river towns of an earlier period, was, at one time, the home of malarial diseases. With changed conditions and the drainage of swamp lands this trouble has passed away. Its filtered water and various improvements of recent years along sanitary lines permit statistics which show that the death rate is amongst the lowest in towns of its class. In April, 1910, Harrisburg, in accordance with a recent enactment of the Legislature, instituted a thorough and comprehensive system of plumbing inspection, thus welding another link in the chain of sanitary security and betterment.

It would be a pleasure also to tell specifically of the improvements of recent years in the matter of juvenile delinquents. The aim of the courts, the probation officers, male and female, and the societies co-operating with them not to punish but to reclaim to a better life youths that have erred, to lead them upward to true manhood and womanhood; to properly conserve and develop the greatest asset of a modern municipality—its future citizenship, but space is not available.

Harrisburg has done much. But serious problems still demand attention and solution. Not the least is the problem of an ever increasing foreign population, generally industrious, but largely ignorant and, in some cases, vicious. In the mills and shops of Harrisburg and Steelton can be found Hungarians, Austrians, Slavs, Poles, Italians, Roumanians, Armenians, Croatians, Macedonians, Bulgarians, Russians, Wallacks, Saxons, Sicilians, Syrians and other nationalities. Parts of those towns have become a very congress of nations. These people must be elevated to American planes. If this is not done our own ideals will be trailed. The public schools in Harrisburg, as everywhere, have been a mighty instrument in assimilating heterogeneous elements into a loyal Americanism. The children of foreigners that are molded in the schools become the teachers of the parents, exerting a potent influence in exciting aspirations for better modes of living.

The Jewish population of Harrisburg is a very large one. They are universally industrious and thrifty, and many of them have attained positions of prominence in the community. Much of the Jewish influx of more recent years has been composed of refugees from Russian persecutions. Uncomplainingly these people took up the burden of life in the new land of their adoption. They toiled in any avocation, no matter how humble or menial. They were frugal, energetic, and consequently prospered. There are men in Harrisburg in different lines of business, whose check is good for thousands, who have come up from these humble beginnings and who are respected citizens.

Italy also has furnished a considerable number of immigrants who have met with success in various lines of business and mercantile pursuits in Harrisburg. Some who came here as youths, a generation ago, penniless but industrious, became men of wealth and are now proud of the struggles through which they had passed to affluence—proud of the country which had afforded them the opportunity to develop their manhood.

The civic awakening in Harrisburg which has been outlined is still moving on. It has made "The Harrisburg Plan" a familiar watchword amongst friends of civic progress in distant localities. The methodical business system of the city's modes of working is attracting general attention and continues to give Harrisburg a reputation most enviable, and yet as deserved as it is enviable. Harrisburg is spoken of, not in the Keystone alone, but in distant states, as the city where civic improvements were made a matter of hard, common-sense business; where vast sums were expended without the leak of a dollar; as the city where they did things, and continue to do them. Again and again it has been held up as a model for imitation. That its example has had influence for the betterment

of conditions in some other communities is a matter for gratification; and the hope is sincerely expressed that these pages will stimulate further progress of the same nature.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Twenty-one years have elapsed since the great innundation of the last day of May, 1889, known the world over as the "June Flood" or the "Johnstown Disaster." In that short period Johnstown has grown from a borough of less than ten thousand souls to a modern city of sixty-five thousand inhabitants. Its recuperation is complete and merits great commendation. The history of the destruction and rebuilding of this city, the metropolis of the Conemaugh Valley, reads like a weird dream. It is one of the great milestones in American history. Nature, in Her desire to create the wild beauties of mountains and valleys, scattered them lavishly about this city. Hills and dales, ravines and rivulets, frowning cliffs and wooded slopes dot the landscape thickly. Running in and out of the valleys at the junction of the Conemaugh River and Stony Creek, closely confined by the steep and rugged mountains, lies Johnstown.

Joseph Yahns, or Johns, is generally conceded to have been the first permanent pioneer settler, he having located in this vicinity in 1791, and to him unquestionably belong the honor due the "Founder" of Johnstown. It was the desire and intention of the early settlers to make it the county seat, but these were blasted when Ebensburg, a more centrally located village, was selected. The town, incorporated in 1831 as Conemaugh, had a population of 700. An Act of the Legislature, approved April 14, 1834, changed it to Johnstown, a name destined to be inseparably associated with a calamity unparalleled in the civilized world. The canal, coming in the '30's, gave the village a healthy advance, and by 1840 it had a round thousand souls. In the early days this city ranked much above the average in the number and character of its churches and schools. Improvements came gradually. Sidewalks, street railways, an efficient fire department, water-works, gas and electric light were supplied, the town keeping step in the onward march as the months and years rolled by. It was a prosperous, thriving community on the fateful morning of the 31st of May, 1889. Thirty thousand people, distinguished for thrift and industry, lived in the half score of towns that nestled amid the hills. Johnstown, Conemaugh Borough, Wood-

vale, Franklin, Prospect, Millville, Cambria, Minersville, Morrellville, Coopersdale, Hornerstown and Kernville were growing rapidly. Their borders touched, with Johnstown as the principal business centre.

The iron and steel industry, with the invaluable accessory of rich deposits of the highest grades of bituminous coal underlying the mountains close at hand, manifested a phenomenal growth. One of the largest plants in the world gave this city an enviable industrial name. Located at the junction of the only two considerable streams within a radius of many miles; early established as a principal station on the Pennsylvania Canal; on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and on a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the acknowledged outlet, center and shipping point for thousands of square miles of rich farming and mining lands in Cambria, Somerset, Westmoreland and Indiana counties; Johnstown was, twenty-one years ago, and is to-day, one of the great centers of industry and wealth of the Commonwealth.

*To increase the supply of water for the Pennsylvania Canal during the dry season, the Legislature in 1836 appropriated $30,000 toward the project of building a large dam or storage reservoir on the South Fork of the Conemaugh, about ten miles eastward in an air line, and fourteen miles via the valley, from Johnstown. The task was commenced in 1838, but additional appropriations were required to complete the embankment, which stretched across a deep gorge 300 feet above the city. It was no mean achievement, costing as it did several hundred thousand dollars, and creating the largest artificial lake on the continent. The embankment was ninety feet high and the lake at that time covered an area of 600 acres, calculated to hold 500,000,000 cubic feet of water—enough to fill a canal 600 miles long, 30 feet wide and 5 feet deep. The disuse of the canal after the arrival of the railroad caused the dam to be neglected for many years. In 1862, because of this long period of neglect and its consequent poor condition, the dam broke. Luckily the water had been escaping freely from many holes through the embankment, so that the lake was low and the damage slight. However, it was a foreboding of the great disaster that was to follow, twenty-seven years later. In 1879 the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club was incorporated. This club purchased and took charge of the abandoned property. Its stockholders and members were largely Pittsburg capitalists who were seeking a convenient and pleasant summer resort. Here seemed an ideal location. It was 1,500 feet above sea level and lay in the midst of some of the most delightful scenery in the world. The dam was repaired and enlarged at great expense. The labor of a force of men for two years was expended in re-

*The data from which the story of the flood is written is taken largely from McLaurin's "Story of Johnstown,"—an acknowledged authority.

storing and heightening the great embankment, increasing the basin to a sheet of water three miles long and a mile wide, of irregular oval shape. In 1881 the beautiful Lake Conemaugh was completed and its pure waters and unexcelled scenery grew into great popularity. Two steam yachts ploughed its basin and excursions were frequent. None dreamed that the mirror-like surface concealed a demon that would one day break loose and scatter destruction broadcast. Frequent rumors that the embankment was insecure were not taken seriously and resulted in an inspection or two and recommendations to make repairs, which were carried out only to a small extent. The extraordinary rainfall of the last week of May, 1889, wrought the evil, swelling every stream until all were raging torrents. The Conemaugh leaped its banks and covered Johnstown flats to a depth of three feet and more. Conditions were just right for the happening of the supreme event—the fatal breaking of the dam. Friday afternoon, May 31st, was dark and gloomy, a fitting prelude for the dismal tragedy about to be enacted. The inhabitants of the valley were already seeking higher lands and the upper floors of their dwellings, driven there by the constantly rising natural flood, which, however, was hourly expected to recede. They were accustomed to occasional floods and did not look upon this one seriously. Fourteen miles up the valley Lake Conemaugh was overflowing her walls and the water was rising rapidly. It oozed through her embankment in many places. The number of small holes increased rapidly. The unnatural strain was telling. Precisely at 2.50 o'clock the central stones sank down, opening a great rent in the lower half of the wall. Just at eight minutes past three the arched masonry toppled; the walls opened and spread outward; the Conemaugh valley lay unprotected; the released waters rushed madly forth on their errand of death and devastation. Fifteen minutes sufficed to lower the water in the lake fifty feet and tear a tremendous hole in the embankment! Niagara is a tiny rill in comparison with the hissing, roaring, seething avalanche hurled upon the doomed valley with merciless fury. It carved its own highway, and large rocks, trees, buildings, debris of every character, helped to smooth the path. The only real human warning was received by those in the upper valley. John Baker, a young man who had ridden on horseback to the dam to view the danger that was rumored to be imminent, arrived just in time to see the walls part, and wheeling about he rode full speed down the valley for a considerable distance and shouted the warning, saving many lives that otherwise would have been lost. But so incredulous is human nature that even a few of those who heard his warning did not credit it; some of their bodies were afterwards recovered. The seething, fuming monster gathered strength at each stage of its impetuous stride. Ponderous rocks were tossed like straws and the ground was scoured

clear to the unyielding strata. The water rose about forty-one feet, engulfing, annihilating everything in its path. Thus the black, roaring mass, preceded by thousands of tons of debris, rushed down the valley. Where the channel narrowed suddenly, the mass of timbers and debris would crowd and jam and slacken up. But the waters behind would force a passage with their invincible pressure. One of these stoppages above Conemaugh has been described in the following words: "The water was driven back and the spray rose fifty feet. The surface of the moving dam surged and boiled for a moment and then the mass let go and moved down the valley, ravaging East Conemaugh and Franklin, and exterminating Woodvale." It struck Johnstown squarely in the center, crossed the heart of the town, plunged over Stony Creek, and ransacked the South Side before its impetus was again checked. This series of checks is the only explanation that accounts for the time occupied in the passage from the dam. The speed greatly exceeded fourteen miles an hour when the wave was not impeded by unusual obstructions. Had there been no holding up the distance would have been covered in thirty minutes, although the force could have been hardly more destructive. Ahead of it all a phenomenal wind was noticed, which actually shoved houses from their foundations before the water touched them. The front was a squirming aggregation of trees, rocks, buildings, timbers, cars, earth, grass, human beings, and everything picked up on the route. The devastation was complete. Only the most solid buildings remained and they were badly battered. The debris was jammed in great amounts just below the city, making a vast temporary reservoir out of the whole valley. Water rose to the third stories in an instant, and death and destruction prevailed. Those not caught by the first shock were caught in the whirlpool-like reservoir that had formed on the city's site. Heavy clouds added darkness to the scene. Every source of light had been extinguished and the horrors wrought could only be dimly viewed by those who were fortunate enough to escape; but this was soon to be changed by a conflagration such as none of them had ever witnessed. Just above the stone bridge thousands of tons of wreckage had piled; wedged into the mass were several hundred human beings—many living. Cars of crude petroleum had been crushed into the wreckage. Suddenly flames burst forth. They rose to great heights, illuminating the whole ghastly scene. No funeral-pyre in India had been furnished with such an array of victims. To quench it was impossible. For two nights and two days the fiery furnace crackled and blazed. After nearly every vestige of wreckage on the site had been consumed it was finally extinguished by firemen from Pittsburg.

Thus three thousand persons lost their lives, and Cambria county was destined to furnish one of the saddest pages in American history. In the "Unknown Plot" are buried the bodies of 777 unidentified victims. Each grave is marked by a separate slab of marble and a handsome large monument, erected at a cost of $6,500, relates the sad tale. Figuring on the authoritative basis of an average rainfall of 2.5 inches, it has been estimated that 464,640,000 cubic feet of water were precipitated toward Johnstown in its last hours. This is independent of the vast body of water in the lake, which was probably nearly as great. It is therefore easily seen that there was ample water to cover the Conemaugh valley from ten to twenty-five feet deep—and a large portion of it came at one flow. Estimating the property loss at $10,000,000, besides one-third as much more for the Cambria Iron Company and the railroads, the recuperative power of the sufferers is certainly remarkable.

Courage in the face of danger and extraordinary powers to recuperate losses seem to be a characteristic of the human race. This spirit was manifested to an unusual degree at Johnstown. Temporary relief was furnished by charitable people from all parts of the country—the State and the Nation taking an untiring interest. Upon the barren, rock and debris strewn site of the old Johnstown rose the new Johnstown—a metropolitan city. The dam would never again be suspended above their heads like the sword of Damocles. Brawn, money and grey-matter were the forces that united to rebuild the city. Some of the fruits of their labor appear in the following survey of present-day conditions in the thriving municipality.

MUNICIPAL DATA.

The executive and governmental divisions of the city are largely composed of the following officials, heads of departments, etc.: a mayor, city clerk, controller, treasurer, engineer, solicitor, chief of police and department, electrician, market master, weigh-master, superintendent of schools, three street commissioners, board of health of five members, health officer, sanitary inspector, three park commissioners, three city assessors, twenty-one select and the same number of common councilmen—one of each from each of the twenty-one wards.

Assessment valuations for the past eight years show a healthy increase: 1902, $14,310,263.00; 1907, $16,999,172.00; 1909, $17,879,765.00; 1910 (estimated), $18,700,000.00. The assessed valuation of real estate owned by the city, as tabulated below, exhibits some interesting figures, showing a commendable tendency on the part of the municipal authorities to purchase and reserve for city purposes a considerable number of valuable tracts. The handsome City Hall,

constructed of grey sandstone and located upon a principal business corner, and Central Park, a plot of 1.55 acres in the very heart of the business section, are permanent monuments to the public spirit of the citizens.

Municipal building and grounds,	$100,000 00	
Parks,	557,000 00	
Miscellaneous buildings and lots,	83,300 00	
Fire Department,	93,000 00	
Total assessed valuation of municipal real estate,		$833,300 00
January 5, 1910—Bonded indebtedness of the city,		$506,000 00
January 5, 1910—Cash and bonds in sinking fund,		186,284 70
Net indebtedness,		$319,715 30

Thus the net indebtedness was $37,880.00 below the 2 per cent. limit without a vote, and $931,868.25 below the 7 per cent. limit with a vote of the people. The recent increased assessment valuations will make these margins considerably higher. From April 5, 1909, to January 5, 1910, the total receipts of the city were $329,844.08, and the expenditures, $182,404.91, leaving $147,439.17 cash in general and special funds. Against this balance are charges of $248,837.96, making the liabilities in excess of cash on hand amount to $101,398.79. To meet this apparent deficit councils authorized the city treasurer to issue $100,000.00 in bonds. The total resources of the city, as shown by a statement for the year ending April 5, 1909, were $1,158,056.46, liabilities, $428,578.92; excess of resources over liabilities, $729,477.54.

The tax rates for the year 1909 were:

City, 9.3m. for general purposes and 1.7m. for interest and redemption of bonded debt,	11.00 mills.
School,	10.00 mills.
County,	5.00 mills.
Total,	26.00 mills.

Until recently the Police Department has been handicapped by an insufficient force, a very poor patrol wagon and no signal system. This department did not keep pace with the city's growth. The present chief has been tireless in his efforts to place it in a thoroughly efficient condition. Nine patrolmen, two patrol drivers and a modern motor patrol ambulance have been added during the present year. With the installation of an up-to-date signal system the city will enjoy the very highest grade of service. Considering the size of the original force and their equipment excellent results were obtained. During 1909, 3,562 arrests were made, 1804 of this number were drunk, or drunk and disorderly; 650 were disorderly; 201 were arrested as suspicious characters; 103 as vagrants; 344 for fighting and 82 for Sabbath dese-

cration; the remaining 378 arrests were apportioned among twenty-seven offenses. It is manifested by these figures that a strenuous and successful effort was made to maintain a right-living community. Owing to the great numbers of the poorer grades of foreigners employed in the city and vicinity, maintaining peace is no small task. Their offenses are not always of minor character, being frequently of a malicious nature; this was true particularly of the lower grades of Italians, Sicilians or Calabrians, who constitute an undesirable and troublesome class. Crime is particularly hard to trace among them because of their secrecy and reluctance to divulge information through fear of their fellow countrymen taking serious revenge. Of the 1,975 males arrested, 1,291 were foreigners and 130 colored; 166 females were arrested. From the total number arrested 158 were turned over to the Commonwealth to answer for felonies and misdemeanors. But eleven arrests were made outside the city by the local force. The complete force now numbers 48 men. A system prevails here which might very profitably be followed in other Pennsylvania cities is that of making the prisoners work on the streets. Johnstown has been getting excellent results. It has decreased the number of prisoners and also greatly depleted the forces of the annual army of vagrants arrested. It has given the city a larger force of street cleaners and laborers, and has generally resulted beneficially and profitably As used here the system has worked permanent good for the community.

A juvenile court was inaugurated through the efforts of the Cambria County Civic Club. As provided by an act of Pennsylvania Assembly, 1893, this court is a branch of the quarter sessions of the peace, but must be convened separately and requires a distinct system of records. A probation officer is appointed by the court to take charge of the children and to make such investigations and furnish such information as the court may direct. During the five years of its existence in this city about 406 cases have been cared for. There are not enough cases to require the use of a house of detention. It has worked a great benefit by providing such treatment, care and moral encouragement as seems essential for all children who get into trouble during the formative period of life.

The equipment and personal property of the fire department represent a valuation of $88,520.00; the real estate, $93,000.00; total, $181,-520.00. New equipment purchased during 1909 and 1910 will raise the latter figure to about $200,000.00. The 1910 appropriation provides $9,500.00 for new apparatus, $2,500.00 of which is for a light equipment automobile for the chief—a commendable improvement, as the territory embraces some very long runs. It is strictly a paid department and the annual salary appropriation approximates $50,000. It has been said that no city in the State has a more de-

pendable department. The city maintains a board of five fire commissioners, while in immediate command of the men there is an efficient chief. A competent force of 69 trained fire-fighters man the various fire houses throughout the city. Their salaries range as follows: Chief, $1,500 per annum; captains, $80 per month; engineers, $75 per month; three-year men, $65 per month; two-year men, $60 per month; under two years, $55 per month. The department apparatus consists of seven steamers, one Seagrave aerial truck, one Preston aerial truck, five combination wagons, two Hart turret pipes, one ladder pipe, one extra hose wagon, one supply wagon, two hose carriages used for exercise, a chief's wagon, thirty-six horses, 16,000 feet of 2½ inch hose, 12,000 feet of which is in good condition, and some minor parts. The Gamewell fire alarm system is used. The eight circuits and ninety-three telegraph stations of the system are in charge of a city electrician. During 1909, 299 alarms of fire were responded to; the total loss was $61,836.25, exceeding the 1908 loss by $11,262.85.

AREA, STREETS AND POPULATION.

The city lies at an elevation of 1,187.74 feet above sea-level and has an area of 2,050.1 acres, or 3.2 square miles. Its outline is the personification of irregularity, there being 160 courses and distances in the boundary line. It looks not unlike a gigantic anchor, the southern and northern extremities, along Stony Creek and the Conemaugh River respectively, forming the prongs, and the portion running toward the east and extending along the Little Conemaugh, the shank. The business section is necessarily near the confluence of the streams on the flats lying between the Little Conemaugh and Stony Creek. As shown by Polk's map of the city, Main Street lies almost due northwest and southeast, and Market Street crosses it at right angles, the same running northeast and southwest. The system of naming the streets largely prevails, but in some sections they are numbered. The various sections are laid out with respect to their own environment and with little reference to the direction of the streets in other sections. The topography renders this method necessary.

In the city are 71 miles of streets and 49 miles of alleys. There are 18 miles of the best grade of vitrified brick paving and 5 miles of cobblestone paving, making the total mileage of paved streets twenty-three; 2.5 miles of alleys are paved with brick and 1.8 miles with cobblestone; 90,000 square yards of the best vitrified brick paving, costing about $140,000.00, is contracted for 1910. This will add more than six miles to their street pavements. They are using only the best grades and keeping them in excellent condition.

In the matter of street cleaning the city is progressive. Mechanical sweepers, hand labor and sprinklers are employed in the work. Scarcity of water during some of the drier summers has interfered with the flushing, but, on the whole, the results obtained have been good. About the only complaint concerning the paved streets has been in regard to the loose dust that at times blows up from them. Throughout the business sections the city has a very neat and cleanly appearance. During the year 1909 prisoners contributed 406 days labor to this work. During the same year, for general cleaning and repairing streets and alleys in First District, $7,591.74 were expended; general cleaning of streets in Second District, $6,155.17; general cleaning of streets, alleys and gutters in Third District, $5,595.25; total, $19,342.18.

The census of 1890 placed the population at 21,805, and in 1900 it had grown to 35,936. The city directory for 1905 estimated the population as 46,938, and the same authority in 1907 placed it at 57,213. Recent estimates claim that it has reached 65,000.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

The Board of Health, composed of five members, has demonstrated exceptional ability to cope with the grave problems before them in Johnstown and to promote sanitary conditions. The officials of the board are a secretary, health officer, sanitary inspector, two medical inspectors and a veterinary inspector. Their 1909 report is a mine of authoritative information. During that year 944 deaths were reported: 149 died in Memorial Hospital, 15 in Cambria Hospital, 6 in the Municipal Hospital and 3 in the City Hospital; the remaining 771 deaths occurred throughout the city. Based on a population of 65,000, the mortality rate would be 14.52 per 1,000; but 77 were nonresidents, so that in reality it is but 13.33. During the same period there were 1,418 births recorded. The principal causes of death, with the number from each cause given, follow: Pneumonia, 108 deaths; still births, 73; cholera infantum, 72; various forms of tuberculosis, 66; heart disease, 43; scarlet fever, 34; premature birth, 33; convulsions, 32; cerebral hemorrhage, 29; accidental, 26; inanition, 26; railroad accidents, 24; typhoid fever, 23; meningitis, 20; carcinoma, 20; nephritis, 19; diphtheria, 18. The typhoid record for the city for the past nine years shows a remarkable variation. During 1901, 357 cases and 41 deaths; 1902, 79 cases and 13 deaths; 1903, 35 cases and 9 deaths; 1904, 45 cases and 14 deaths; 1905, 53 cases and 17 deaths; 1906, 184 cases and 19 deaths; 1907, 93 cases and 35 deaths; 1908, 233 cases and 35 deaths; 1909, 134 cases and 23 deaths; total, 1,213 cases and 206 deaths. Note the remarkable variation in the death rates for the years 1901 and 1907—in the former year 357 cases and 41

deaths and in the latter 93 cases and 34 deaths. Actual history of the years shows that low water and typhoid fever go hand in hand. But there seems to be very little certainty in treating the disease successfully. For instance, the percentages of deaths were: 1901, .115; 1902, .164; 1903, .256; 1904, .311; 1905, .320; 1906, .103; 1907, .365; 1908, .154; 1909, .179. We note that the three years in which typhoid fever was the most prevalent were the years in which the percentages of deaths were lowest; on the other hand, when but 93 cases were reported in 1907, there were 34 deaths, resulting in the largest percentage. It must not pass unnoticed that pneumonia, as usual, reaped the largest harvest of deaths. This disease, according to the reports of the various boards of health throughout the State, heads the list of "destroyers," and though for some inconceivable reason not so greatly feared as tuberculosis, typhoid fever, and a few other maladies, is far worse from the standpoint of actual danger of death. During 1909 there were 134 cases of diphtheria, 18 resulting fatally; 415 cases of scarlet fever and 34 deaths therefrom. One recent serious outbreak of the latter was conquered by rigid quarantine guard and sanitary measures. During 1909, 3,700 cards, advising the residents to boil the drinking water, were printed and posted about the city. Other sanitary circulars were also printed and distributed for the benefit of the public; conspicuous among the latter was their famous "fly" circular, urging the destruction of the house fly; 7,000 of these were circulated. An excellent water purification system has been installed in all the public school buildings.

Some years ago a private corporation erected a plant for incinerating garbage. Since that time various systems of collection and disposal have been tried; none have proven very efficient. By way of improvement, $2,500 was recently appropriated to defray, for one year, the expense of burning the garbage in the incinerating plant. Collection will be made as heretofore by private parties, who charge the householders a fee for their services. An ordinance or rule provides that all collectors shall use sanitary tightly covered wagons in their work, and that the householders must use water-tight receptacles for storing the garbage until removed.

The Municipal Hospital is also under the management of the Board of Health. The buildings, equipment and grounds of this institution are in excellent condition. Fifty patients with infectious diseases could easily be isolated in the hospital, which has several private rooms, two wards for smallpox, and one ward for scarlet fever and diphtheria. All necessary comforts are provided for the patients, who have always been perfectly contented to remain there as long as the case demanded and depart much pleased with the management. The cases treated during 1909 were: Erysipelas, 4; diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 32; measles, 5; furunculosis, 1; chicken-pox, 1; total, 44. Deaths, 6, viz: scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 1; furunculosis, 1.

The sanitary inspectors' duties are numerous and important. During 1909 this officer made 7,641 inspections and abated 1,382 nuisances. The inspections included dairy farms, reservoirs, springs and wells, privy vaults and closets, chicken coops, stables, back yards, garbage accumulations, stagnant pools, bakeries, restaurants and hotels, defective sewers and drains, apartment houses, barber shops, meat markets, slaughter houses, cellars, fruit stands and commission houses. No less than 168 samples of water were collected from various reservoirs, wells, springs, etc., for analysis.

The veterinary department reveals a bad condition in the dairies supplying the city with milk; 85 per cent. of the cow barns examined were found unsanitary.

Medical examination of the school children has resulted favorably. The parents or guardians of those found unhealthy were notified, and, in most cases, they sought the advice of their family physicians. Hundreds of cases were found where pupils were suffering either with nose or throat trouble or with defective sight or hearing.

In general, sanitary conditions in the city are improving. Owing to the great development of the iron and steel industry in this vicinity, the atmosphere is constantly laden with smoke and dirt of various descriptions, much of which is injurious to health. There are quite a number of privy vaults and cesspools in use, which evils should be speedily and permanently removed. This cannot be accomplished until the sewer system has been extended and made adequate. There are at present about 38 miles of sewers, but they do not extend into the sections that are now in greatest need of them. They empty into Stony Creek and the Conemaugh. Owing to natural conditions and the unusually large foreign element proper sanitation is no small proposition. A comprehensive and adequate system of sewers, a well-planned sanitary method of garbage collections and disposal, and uniformly clean streets and alleys would work miracles in Johnstown. The citizens are largely alive to these facts and are making them realities as rapidly as possible. That they will succeed is demonstrated with positive assurance when you note the high character of the improvements that have already been accomplished. During 1909 the Board of Health expended $12,032.96 on the city's health and sanitation.

The necessity for a city building inspector is recognized and is being seriously considered.

WATER AND FUEL.

Water is supplied by the Johnstown Water Company, a private corporation. The reservoirs are located along several of the small runs emptying into the Conemaugh and Stony Creek. There is an intake

on Wild Cat Run, two reservoirs on Mill Creek and one each on Laurel and St. Clair runs. The combined capacity of the four is about 153,000,000 gallons. The reservoir known as the Dalton Dam has a caacity of 130,000,000 gallons. Salt Lick Reservoir, now building, will have a capacity of 857,000,000 gallons. It is believed that this immense storage dam will solve the water supply problem of the city for years to come. There are two intakes from Stony Creek. The company maintains two complete and separate systems of pipes—one for domestic use and the other for manufacturing purposes only. Neither system is filtered. About one-half of the timbered watershed is owned, and a large portion controlled by the company. The water in each reservoir is tested weekly for dangerous bacteria. Any reservoir may be cut off from the city conduits at any time if considered infected. Contract rates are to be permanently abolished and every customer will be placed on a meter basis. The following rate schedule will prevail: First 20,000 gallons or less, 27 cents per 1,000 gallons, per quarter; next 20,000 or less, 22 cents; third, 20,000 gallons, or less, 18 cents. Thus by a constantly changing scale as the amount consumed increases the rate decreases—the lowest price being 5 cents per 1,000 gallons for 500,000 gallons and upwards. The minimum meter rate for a one-half inch meter is $2.25 per quarter; for a five-eighths inch meter, $3.00 per quarter, the minimum rate per quarter increasing with the increase in the size of the meter until it reaches $43.75 per quarter for a six-inch meter.

Fuel is readily obtainable at low prices owing to the vast deposits of bituminous coal in the immediate vicinity. Very little anthracite is used. There are different grades of bituminous, varying in price from $1.75 (in town) and $2.25 (on the hill) per 2,000 pounds, for run-of-mines, to $2.40 (in town) and $2.90 (on the hill) per 2,000 pounds, for the best grades of lump coal. Wood retails at $2.00 for a large load; not much is used.

A private corporation supplies either natural or manufactured gas to the residents. The natural gas is piped in from the West Virginia fields and sells for 35 cents gross and 30 cents net, per 1,000 cubic feet, either for fuel or illumination. For illuminating purposes the manufactured gas is sold to consumers at $1.10 gross and $1.00 net, per 1,000 cubic feet; for fuel it is sold at 70 cents gross and 60 cents net. To users of the artificial gas the company furnishes and keeps in repair, free of charge except for the gas consumed, large gas arc lamps. The same corporation, The Citizens' Light, Heat and Power Company, supplies electric current and steam heat throughout the city. The electric current is sold at rates varying from 9 cents to 2 cents per 1,000 watt hours, according to the amount used, with a minimum charge of 50 cents per month. The city is well lighted by 492 arc lamps at $50.00 each per annum. The Pennsylvania Railroad

Company also used 30 at the same rate. Steam, for heating purposes, is metered to all who use it from the same company's pipes. The rates vary from $4.00 for the first 10,000 pounds and $3.50 for the second, to $1.50 for the fifth 10,000 pounds. The meters are read monthly.

FOOD PRICES.

Farming in the neighborhood of the city is impossible, the general topography making it prohibitive. However, there are sections just beyond the mountains, in almost any direction, where many rich and productive farms are being successfully cultivated. Western meats are largely used. The merchants have erected substantial modern business buildings, many of them fireproof structures. One of the stores, reputed to be the largest department store between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, has over four and one-half acres of floor space. The stocks carried compare favorably with those in the largest cities. Scattered over the city are numerous grocery and meat stores, making food stuffs readily obtainable by all. There are no regular farmers' market houses, but a curb market is maintained twice each week. The following prices of food stuffs were obtained from dealers who trade on a strictly cash basis, the credit prices running a trifle higher:

March 31, 1910—

Beef,	tenderloin, 22c lb.
	topped, 26c lb.
	sirloin, 22c lb.
	round, 18c lb.
	chuck, 16c lb.
	rump piece, 14c lb.
	round roast, 14c lb.
	round end, 12c lb.
	shoulder, 14c to 16c lb.
	neck, 13c to 14c lb.
	plate, 12c lb.
	rib roast long, 16c lb.
	topped, 18c lb.
	porterhouse, 20c to 21c lb.
Pork,	steak, 24c lb.
	tenderloin, 22c lb.
	sirloin, 22c lb.
	rib, 20c lb.
	shoulder, 18c lb.
	neck, 16c lb.
	leg, piece, 14c lb.
Veal,	steak, 24c lb.
	loin, 22c lb.
	ribs, 22c lb.
	chuck, 20c lb.
	breast, 18c lb.
	leg, shank, 14c lb.
	front shank, 10c to 12c lb.

Lamb,	legs, 24c lb. loin, 24c lb. chops, 24c lb. shoulder, 20c lb. neck, 18c lb. breast, 16c lb.
Sausage,	20c lb.
Sausage, (smoked),	18c lb.
Wieners,	16c lb.
Bologna,	16c lb.
Headcheese,	14c lb.
Blood pudding,	14c lb.
Pudding,	10c lb.
Summer bologna,	25c lb.
Dried beef,	35c lb.
Ham,	pressed or minced, 25c lb. boiled (whole), 28c lb. boiled (sliced), 35c lb. sliced, 20c lb. whole, 19c lb. higher price for fancy grades.
Bacon,	whole, 23c lb. sliced, 26c lb.
Butter,	best creamery, 36c lb.
Butterine,	22c, 25c to 28c lb.
Eggs,	25c dozen.
Flour,	best western, $1.60 per 50 lb. sack. winter wheat, $1.62.
Potatoes,	60c bushel.
Apples,	45c peck.
Turnips,	30c peck.
Beets,	30c peck.
Parsnips,	30c peck.
Lettuce,	18c lb.
Cabbage,	3½c per lb., trimmed.
Sugar,	per 25 pound sack, granulated, $1.30.
Corn meal,	10-pound sack, 25c.

Inquiry at stores in different sections of the city revealed some variation in prices, particularly in the matter of meats, ham showing the greatest range, some of the high qualities selling at 28 cents per pound. Farmers' market houses should succeed in Johnstown. There is little chance for local residents to garden.

The city has much skilled labor and there are many who receive high salaries and good wages; consequently there would be an excellent market for fresh vegetables and farm produce of every description. Curb markets do not bring out the farmers with their wares so well as established market houses with attractive and convenient places in which to display them, and where they may come regularly regardless of inclement weather. Their institution would encourage market gardening and the construction of greenhouses for out-of-

season vegetables to supply the city with a much larger quantity of fresh green garden products. In its present state it depends on distant markets for the supply of vegetables of this character. However, it must not be overlooked that in the city are some of the finest meat and vegetable markets in the State, but their counters are not largely replenished from the outlying farm districts.

GENERAL BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Eighteen passenger trains daily east and a like number west, afford the traveling public ample accommodations over the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Some of these are among the finest passenger trains in the world, and all are first-class in every particular. Over the branch of the Baltimore and Ohio, three passanger trains arrive daily from the South and the same number depart, connecting at Rockwood, 45 miles south, with the main line. This affords a valuable southern outlet for the city.

A very excellent trolley service is maintained both by the Johnstown Passenger Railway Company and the Southern Cambria Railway Company, and, owing to natural conditions, the lines extend into nearly every section of the city. All cars radiate from in front of the city park (Central Park), on Main street, and go either east or west a short distance on that thoroughfare, thence branching off to their various destinations. An exception to this is made in the case of the new line to South Fork (eventually to extend to Ebensburg), which terminates at the junction of Main and Franklin streets at the southeast corner of the same park. All local fares are five cents. The lines extend into the suburbs and into the outlying towns for many miles in the Conemaugh and Stony Creek valleys. The new line (The Southern Cambria Company), has the most modern equipment obtainable, and the local line is gradually replacing old style cars with new and up-to-date equipment. The service on all lines is good.

Two express companies, the Adams and the United States, care for that branch of the public's business. There are also two telegraph and two telephone companies. The success of the Johnstown Telephone Company, a corporation composed of 300 local citizens, is characteristic of the city and portrays the real type of its business element. This company has more than 5,200 'phones, to which they give an interchange of business, and this number is growing rapidly. The business has reached such proportions that only a moderate competition exists. It is reputed to be one of the best paying telephone companies in the country. Eighty per cent. of their entire district lines are underground in conduits. This feature has been no small element in their success; once a wire is underground in conduit the expense stops; there are little or no repairs, storms, etc., do not injure them. A

brief outline of their rates follows: Within one mile radius, for business purposes, $30 per annum for one-party line and $24 per annum for two-party line; residence rates, $24 and $18 respectively for one-party and two-party lines. Outside one mile radius, for business purposes, $36, $30 and $24 per annum for one, two and four-party lines, respectively; residences, $30, $24 and $18 per annum, for one, two and four-party lines, respectively.

The Bell rates are about the same. Their wires are underground in the fire districts.

The following statement made by the postmaster of the city, for two periods, each ending March 31, shows a wonderful business development during the past ten years. All of the items have more than doubled, indeed, nearly trebled. A large plot on Market street, costing $80,800.00, has been purchased for a Federal Building, and, judging from the volume of business transacted, the city justly merits the improvement. The proposed location adjoins the handsome City Hall and is an ideal location for a government building. At present rented quarters are occupied.

	1900.	1910.
Gross receipts,	$40,429 24	$104,802 78
Expenditures,	21,751 33	65,905 69
Net receipts,	18,677 91	38,897 09
No. of clerks,	7	22
No. of carriers,	13	30
No. of rural carriers,	0	6
No. sub-clerks,	0	3
No. sub-carriers,	2	5
No. sub-stations,	0	9

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

Banking has developed strongly. In the city are three national banks, two trust companies, a savings bank and a dollar deposit bank —seven banking institutions, and all of a high order. They have an aggregate capital stock amounting to $1,429,875.00; surplus and undivided profits, $865,641.00; deposits, $12,476,462.00; resources and liabilities, $15,674,830.00. The trust companies, aside from the above, hold millions in trust. Nearly all the financial institutions occupy handsome and commodious offices; some of their buildings rank with the finest in the States in cities of this class. There are six foreign bankers.

The five building and loan associations of the city have assets and liabilities aggregating $496,600.00; real estate loans amounting to $387,164.00, and $485,540.00 due shareholders account installment stock, interest, etc. These institutions have been a great aid in building up and making Johnstown a city of homes.

The press is ably represented by three daily and two weekly newspapers. The Johnstown Freie Press and La Stella D'Italia, respectively German and Italian papers, are published in the city. The office of the Daily Democrat is a model of the modern newspaper office. All of the papers are well housed in convenient locations.

Industrial history in Johnstown is largely a relation of the wonderful growth of one great plant—that of the Cambria Steel Company. Woven around this mammoth concern are a few other manufacturies, but all are diminutive in comparison. The Cambria Steel Company has an aggregate of about 18,000 employes, of whom an average of more than 15,000 are regularly working. The office force alone numbers 300. The Loraine Steel Company employs about 1,400 men. This company has a model plant, and is to be commended for the excellent sanitary and landscape gardening features, that have united to make its shops attractive to visitors and residents alike. In the manufacture of brick at Johnstown about 650 are employed; in coke, 300; in printing offices, 200; in breweries, 125; manufacturing lumber, 117; in other and smaller industries, about 1,000. There are very few operations employing female labor to any considerable extent. This latter feature has made domestic help a little easier to procure than in some other sections of the State. The national census of 1905 credited the city with 82 industries. These had an aggregate capital invested amounting to $59,600,000.00, and annual products of $28,890,000.00. The same record shows the city to have had about 7,000 wage earners. From the same source it was learned that in 1900 there were $16,430,000.00 capital invested, annual products amounting to $21,360,000.00, and 5,600 wage earners. Of course, the Cambria Steel Company, with its thousands of employees and $53,000,000.00 capital invested at and near Johnstown overshadows every other industry. This vast industry is one that has brought prominence to Pennsylvania as a great iron State. Its products include steel rails and fittings, structural shapes, plates, axles, bar steel, bolts and nuts, steel cars, agricultural specialties, etc. When it is considered that about one million dollars is monthly distributed among its employees in wages, a fair conception is given of the great influence the company necessarily exerts upon almost every channel of local business.

LABOR AND ATTENDANT CONDITIONS.

This is strictly a non-union or open-shop city. There is little dissension between capital and labor, and local history records no serious disturbances in settling such disputes as have arisen. Wages are good and work uniformly steady in comparison with other industrial centers, so that labor has been largely contented. High rents

and the cost of living have received their share of complaint, but they have not materially affected local relations between capital and labor. Among the building trades, the bricklayers and carpenters alone are organized, and neither of their organizations has much strength. Bricklayers' wages have increased in the past ten years from 35 cents per hour for a ten-hour day to 55 cents per hour for a ten-hour day. Carpenters have not been so successful. Work in both trades is reported good. The carpenters are working without regular scale for wages ranging from $2.25 to $3.25 per day of ten hours. Their union is trying to have established a regular scale of 30 cents per hour with a nine-hour day. There are now about 200 members in the local union. The Typographical Union has a local branch. The Brotherhoods of Railway Firemen, Engineers, Trainmen, etc., are all strongly represented.

Common laborers earn from $1.35 to $1.40 per day; miners average about $2.50 daily and steel workers about $2.00. Naturally there are grades and classes of work in all lines and the wages vary accordingly. The homes of the laboring classes are mainly of frame construction and have been in use for many years.

Almost all nationalities are represented in the large foreign settlements in this vicinity. An accurate estimate of their true number is not possible, owing to their constantly changing from one place to another. It is believed that Slavs predominate by a considerable margin—there are between eight and nine thousand of them in the city and immediate vicinity. There are about seven thousand seven hundred Hungarians; at least five thousand Italians; thirty-five hundred Poles; seventeen hundred fifty Croatians; and many hundreds of numerous other nationalities. A fair idea can be had of the permanency of their settlement in this locality when it is realized that one of their church properties has a valuation of about $200,000.00; another, $150,000.00, a third, $125,000.00, and a fourth, $75,000.00. Aside from these four of exceptional beauty and value, they have erected many other churches. Locally the Magyars are excelling nearly all other foreign speaking people in advancement. Their numbers are not so great as some of the nationalities, but they have made a favorable and permanent impression upon local authorities because of their superior characteristics. Only about sixty per cent. of the foreign population is permanently located; the balance constitutes a restless and floating element, drifting between different American industrial centers and their foreign homes, and sending thousands of dollars to their native lands every year. The resident foreigners are improving gradually; but their numbers are so great and living conditions among them are so congested that they cannot assimilate with Americans as rapidly as they do in other sections of the State. They cling tenaciously to foreign customs and live largely in distinct settlements,

each nationality having its favorite section, where people of their own country and speaking their own tongue reside. Those in authority state that overcrowding and drunkenness cause most of the trouble that results in arrests and criminal prosecutions. The transients, or "floaters," are the more restless and troublesome element. They are careless in all their ways of living, being willing to put up with almost anything in order to remain in this country for a few years and accumulate a savings fund. Their endurance in some cases is almost phenomal. Few Americans could live in like conditions and survive long. In some instances they live in unhabitable places in large numbers and with no comforts; their furnishings consisting of a few boxes, barrels, boards, blankets, etc. One place is described as a mere shack supplied with not one article of real furniture and housing eight to ten men continuously. Boxes and kegs served as seats; other boxes and barrels as supports for the boards that constituted their tables; the bare floor and a blanket or two served as their bed. Can sanitary conditions exist where human beings live in this manner? This is not a usual condition, but one that actually existed; it is claimed that there are others as bad. Houses are scarce and rentals high. A four-room house with no improvements rents readily at $12 per month. The fortunate ones who own their homes—and this class is rapidly increasing through necessity of local conditions—are in better circumstances. Their homes are, as a rule, cozy and pleasant, many having in a measure an air of comfort and refinement. They are usually readily distinguishable from the rented dwellings. In them home elements are not wanting and strong evidence is manifested of the fact that human beings will thrive and live in cleanliness and have a measure of refinement if they can but find a way. Living conditions in the tenant house district are serious. It is a grave proposition in Johnstown, and one with which the landlords and citizens will have to cope for years to come if a general movement for better conditions is not made in the immediate future. Before proper sanitary conditions can exist, the old, worn and dilapidated clusters of dull colored houses, clinging to the hillsides and standing along narrow unpaved streets, reeking with the vermin of years of constant and hard usage, bearing little evidence of repairs, and no evidence of a sincere or united effort to make them in any way homelike or attractive, and to surround them with grass plots, sidewalks, proper sewer drainage, garbage disposal and other necessary improvements, will have to receive a complete renovation. The highways in these districts are not in keeping with the general atmosphere of cleanliness, wealth and progressiveness that impresses the visitor who views the well-kept streets in the business and better residential sections. The thousands of dollars necessary to alter this condition should be cheerfully forthcoming. Johnstown is destined to become

a large and powerful inland city. The public-spirited citizens of the city should meet this proposition now before it grows worse and before the city reaches such proportions as to make it a graver problem.

In general, commenting on home conditions, as before stated, rentals are abnormally high. There is an immediate need of many up-to-date little dwellings. This would relieve the congestion and lower the rates perceptibly. The cheaper frames with no improvements rent from ten to fifteen dollars per month, and in some sections from fifteen to twenty dollars. A fairly good house, with improvements, rents readily from twenty-five to thirty dollars, and upwards, per month. The lots average from fifteen to eighteen feet frontage and are not usually very deep. Gardening is not attempted to any great extent, due to scarcity of land and poor natural conditions. In the poorer sections it is not even followed to a small extent. In Westmont, Moxham, and some of the better sections conditions are vastly different. The lots average from thirty to fifty feet and upwards frontage and one hundred and fifty feet in depth. These lots sell from $1,800 upwards each. Residents in these sections take great pride in the appearance of their handsome properties, of which there are an unusual number. Flower gardens, grass plots, ornamental shrubbery and vegetable gardens are not lacking. It is only a real demonstration of what could be done on a smaller scale in many other districts if the movement were once put under way.

The colored population of Johnstown, though small, is progressive. It has been estimated that it will not exceed 500. They have established two good churches, one being credited with about 75 and the other with 50 members. The leading colored organizations are represented. The porters and coachmen have a club and there is a colored temperance union. These people are largely employed as porters, waiters, coachmen, barbers, etc. They are progressive and are acquiring some real estate. In general, they will compare favorably with their people in any part of the State.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Educational work is well advanced. The public schools are among the best in the State. The city's board of controllers is composed of twenty-one members, and there are twenty-five public school buildings containing one hundred and ninety-two rooms. The school property has been estimated to have a valuation of $750,000. According to the report published for the year 1909-10, the total registration of pupils was 6,891, almost evenly divided between males and females. In the High School there are 578, in the manual training department 167, and in the commercial department, 200; 193 teachers are employed, an average of one teacher for every thirty-nine pupils. A

most thorough and efficient educational system is maintained. Aside from the regular school features there are very strong commercial and manual training departments. The former is comprehensive, compassing about all the branches taught in the best private commercial colleges; the latter is largely devoted to wood working. It has a fine equipment and remarkable progress has been made, working wonders with those who were considered dull in other branches. Good kindergarten schools are also maintained, having 117 pupils. The school department has some handsome modern structures designed by a skilled architect regularly employed. The erection of a new high school building is being seriously considered. During the past ten years the fine structure now occupied has been outgrown. In 1899 there were eighteen buildings, one hundred and eight teachers, and 5,403 pupils —one hundred and forty-one of the latter in the high school, showing growth since that period. The large alien element in the city and vicinity produces a strong foreign enrollment in the schools—270 foreign born pupils and 1,101 native born of foreign father are enrolled. This is a strong registration when it is considered that there are also local parochial schools. Forty-three negroes are registered as pupils, none of whom are in the high school.

The eight parochial schools have an enrollment of about 2,791 pupils and employ 51 teachers. Some of their buildings are handsome, imposing structures. All are substantial and well adapted to their purposes. Thorough courses in education have been established and some of the branches afford as advanced standing as those in the higher grades of the public schools.

Two good business colleges and a conservatory of music are the principal private educational institutions.

Advantage has been taken of the general educational facilities offered, as is demonstrated by the large attendance in all the institutions. However, the laboring classes do not remain in school as long as they should; but the manual training departments are helping to solve the problem. Practical iron and steel work added to the woodworking would add greatly to the good already accomplished. During the public school sessions of 1909-10 nearly 200 were reported to have left school to engage in work, and over one hundred left with no apparent good reason. The Factory Inspector's report shows 274 males and 19 females between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years employed in the various industries about the city.

Cambria Free Library exerts a strong influence for betterment of the community. It was erected in 1879 and has been one of the benefactions of the Cambria Steel Company. The approximate valuation is $85,000.00, the number of volumes 15,000 and the circulation 75,494 per annum. The latter figures show to what wonderful extent its free privileges are enjoyed. An endowment fund and the Cambria Steel

Company provide maintenance, which averages about $6,000.00 per annum. The equipment is complete, including the library proper, with its great variety of literature, all the leading magazines and periodicals of the day, an assembly room, a school room, various literary and club rooms, etc. Its night school is one of the strongest features in the city. There are at present 50 students enrolled. The courses include mechanical and structural drawing, mathematics (including geometry and trigonometry), and other technical branches designed particularly to advance intelligent and ambitious young men who desire to succeed with the Cambria Steel Company. To all who average 80 per cent. class attendance the tuition fee of $5.00 is returned, making it practically a free night school. All in all, it is one of the best conducted institutions in the State, and reflects great credit on the whole community, to which it has been of inestimable value. Many a young man has been enabled by its aid to acquire an education that has advanced him into the ranks of the best technical steel men in the country.

A number of very handsome churches adorn the city. There is one property said to be valued at about $200,000.00, two at from $150,000.00 to $160,000.00, six that are worth $100,000.00 or more, and quite a number over $50,000.00. They total seventy-four churches as follows: Baptist, five; Brethren, seven; Catholic, fourteen (among them, two Greek, one Servian, one Slovak, one Croatian, one German, one Polish, and the balance Roman); Christian, two; Christian Science, one; Congregational, one; Dunkards, one; Episcopal, one; Evangelical Association, four; Hebrew, one; Lutheran, eight; Methodist (Calvinistic, one; Episcopal, seven); Presbyterian, five; Reformed, three; Seventh Day Adventists, one; United Brethren, five; United Evangelical, six; United Presbyterian, one. There is no need of other evidence of the fact that it is a church-going and church-supporting community. There is little dissension among the churches, and a live ministerial association of about thirty members has done much toward maintaining a general spirit of friendliness between them.

A progressive branch of the Y. M. C. A. has been established in the city for years, which has a property valued at $75,000.00, centrally located on Main street. It is owned by the association and is encumbered only to a small extent. The better features of the majority of associations have been incorporated here, including a good assembly hall, meeting rooms, gymnasium with shower and turkish baths, a library of about two hundred volumes and supplied with the leading magazines and periodicals, an educational department, teaching foreigners English and maintaining courses in mechanical drawing, book-keeping, stenography, etc., religious and educational meetings, shop meetings that have an average attendance of one hundred and

entertainment courses. The present membership is about 450. The junior department has proven to be a great success. A movement is on foot for an up-to-date building, which is a needed improvement. At East Conemaugh is located a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad Y. M. C. A.

BENEVOLENT AND CHARITABLE.

There are not many charitable institutions in the city, and none of those existing have reached large proportions. In the Seventeenth ward there is an institution known as the Christian Home for Children, which has rented quarters. Support is derived from popular subscription. Sixteen children of both sexes are being cared for, ranging in age from four months to fifteen years. The children attend the public schools. It has no infirmary, but in urgent cases of illness use the city hospital.

The Volunteers of America are doing religious and charitable work in a leased building at No. 35 Baumer street. Lodging and meals are supplied to the needy free of charge. Once each year a free outing and dinner are given to all the poor children of the city.

Private parties are conducting an institution known as the Rescue Mission—a temporary abiding place for homeless or fallen girls. Owing to its limited quarters the work has not been carried on extensively, nevertheless good has been accomplished.

Hospitals have here found a worthy field. Essentially a coal and iron center, accidents and illness are frequent, and in the majority of cases the sufferers have homes where proper care is impossible, or no homes at all, and the added discomforture of little funds with which to meet the expense of an illness. The Cambria Steel Company, early recognizing the necessity, established its own hospital, the Cambria Hospital, for Cambria Steel Company employes only. This institution is most complete in every detail and occupies a central and accessible location just north of the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks, upon the hill. It has been enlarged from time to time to meet the great demand made upon it by the thousands of company employes. The great majority of cases are surgical, due to the hazardous employment of the men in the mines and in the shops. This hospital has been a continuous blessing to the community.

Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital, located upon the mountain slope in the southern section of the city, is in a quiet and beautiful section of Johnstown, ideally located for its purposes. A portion of the great flood relief fund was used to establish it. To-day the plant is valued at $100,000. In 1909, 2,034 patients were treated, 1,181 of whom were free cases. Since its establishment 16,059 cases have been treated. The capacity is 125 beds, 100 of which are free; $25,000 is annually appropriated by the State for maintenance, the yearly

expenses, however, now average about $48,000. The 2,034 patients treated in 1909 were divided as follows: Left over from 1908, 108; medical, 699; surgical, 1,227. Its capacity is generally filled. As high as 140 patients have been in the hospital at a time.

Johnstown City Hospital is just without the city limits in the edge of Dale Borough and located on the Vonlunen road. It was established by charitably inclined people of the vicinity a few years ago, owing to the crowded conditions in other local hospitals, and even this one is filled to its capacity the greater portion of the time. The approximate valuation is $20,000; capacity, 21 beds, 11 of which are free; annual State appropriation, $4,000. It occupies an ideal site, and, considering its proportions, is one of the best equipped in the city.

The various hospitals, including the municipal one, have facilities for the proper care of the sick of this region.

CIVIC MATTERS.

A board of park commissioners controls the management of the five small parks. These vary in size from one-fourth of an acre to less than two acres, the total area being 4.43 acres. For the purpose of maintaining and beautifying them $2,000 was appropriated to be used in 1909. Owing to the limited funds some of them had to be neglected. A triangular plot south of the baseball grounds and Johns street is used by the city as a children's playground. Various apparatus and amusement features have been added, making it quite a desirable place. A bathing pool is contemplated. More park and playground area is needed. The city is crowded between the hills, thickly built up, and needs plenty of breathing spots. A large tract of land, originally designed for park and playground purposes, is wrongfully in use as baseball grounds. It could be made into one of the most beautiful small parks in Pennsylvania. The parks which have received attention are unexcelled from the standpoint of beauty. Flowers, shrubs, shade trees and winding paths bordered with inviting benches, unite in making them ideal places for recreation and rest. One of these, Central Park, is located in the very midst of the business section and forms a feature that gives every visitor most pleasant impressions.

Along the suburban trolley lines and within driving distance are several pleasant parks and recreation grounds. Among these are: Island Park, an amusement resort just over the line in Somerset county, and owned by a private corporation; Westmont picnic grounds, located upon the mountain top at Westmont, is owned by the Cambria company, but is in general use for public recreation. Two other private parks are within the city limits.

The "Incline" is an interesting feature, not only because of the novelty of ascending a precipitous mountain for a distance of 896½ feet to an elevation of 504 feet above the city, and 541 feet above the bed of Stony Creek, but also because it is the main entrance to the city's finest suburb. Every precaution is taken to keep the cables and mechanism of the "incline" in a safe condition. By its means thousands of passengers are monthly transported from the city to one of the most delightful suburban residence sections in the United States. Automobiles, horses and carriages, and even large truck loads of supplies of every kind and description are daily transported to the top of the mountain, where the boroughs of Westmont and Southmont have grown and flourished under ideal conditions. Building and other restrictions have made conditions here almost unparalleled. No intoxicating liquors can be sold in either of these places. Broad avenues bordered with beautiful shade trees, green lawns and artistic homes, prevail everywhere. Pure spring water has been supplied, ordinances and laws to promote the best sanitary conditions are enforced, excellent schools have been provided, and every effort has been put forth to make it just what it in reality is—an ideal place of residence. The very thought of living upon the mountain top away from the dirt and smoke of the city has caused the thousands that live there to sing its praises and many more thousands to wish that they might live there. And, too, no calamity like the flood of 1889 can reach their homes. As to accessibility, the foot of the incline is but three minutes' walk from the City Hall, the cars run every five minutes, the fares are five cents each way, and very cheap commutation rates are made to those who live there and buy a monthly ticket. To the Cambria Steel Company, the original owners of this garden spot, belongs the credit for its development. It built, controls and keeps in perfect repair the incline. A real estate and development company, under its control, has managed the sale of lots, with proper restrictions, etc. The establishment of a good sewerage system in these suburbs would prove beneficial and add materially to their many advantages.

A general consolidation of the city's many suburbs and the adoption of a comprehensive plan for the enlargement and beautifying of them as a whole, and as a material part of Johnstown, would work miracles for the future of the community. Consolidation for mutual benefit is an excellent plan in city building.

Noteworthy is the progress of this city toward the plane established by our largest cities has been the erection of many substantial buildings. There are numerous tall fireproof structures in height from five to ten stories, all typifying a progressive business spirit, an aptitude for expansion and development. Johnstown is determined to keep abreast of the times in this particular. It is increasing rapidly in population and the business men are not slow in foreseeing a

large city. Organized effort has aided in this work. Conspicuous aid in improving and beautifying the city has been given by the Cambria County Civic Club. Other public spirited organizations have secured the means to provide proper high grade musical and literary entertainment.

The business, social and professional life of Johnstown has been highly developed. The city has thirty-three fraternal organizations of miscellaneous nature. These have contributed largely to the general welfare of the community. Some have provided themselves with elegant homes, which are conspicuous for size and beauty of appointments. There are eight theatres and places of amusement.

Every avenue of commercial life is well occupied. The place has fifty-four hotels, and one hundred and three saloons; six commission houses and eight good department stores; the professions are strongly represented, there being six firms of architects, five civil and mining engineering firms, thirty-three dentists, forty lawyers, eighty-nine physicians, four osteopaths, six opticians and fifty-nine professional nurses.

READING.

Reading is beautifully located in the southeastern part of Pennsylvania at the gateway between the upper and lower Schuylkill valleys and at the junction of the Lebanon and East Penn valleys. Here is a spot ordained by nature where the trade and transportation of a large territory was bound to center, and here was founded the capital of Berks county, one of the largest and wealthiest in the State. The main part of the city lies on a plain which slopes gently from Mt. Penn, its eastern confine, toward the Schuylkill, which forms its western boundary. The Neversink mountain rises to an elevation of about one thousand feet at its southern end, and then skirts its southeastern border. Toward the north extends a stretch of territory of varied aspect and bordering upon one of the richest agricultural sections of the State. The gentle declination westward from Mt. Penn to the river affords superior drainage. At the foot of Penn street the elevation above the level of the sea is 190 feet; Penn street reservoir, 345 feet; top of Mt. Penn, 1,110 feet; top of Neversink mountain, 800 feet. These mountain tops overlook eight hundred square miles of rolling farming country and afford one of the most beautiful views in the country.

Reading is distant from Philadelphia fifty-eight miles, one and a half hours' ride by railroad southeast; New York is one hundred and twenty-eight miles distant, or four hours' ride northeast; Harrisburg, the capital of the State, lies fifty-four miles west. The city plan

embraces wide streets, crossing at right angles with the cardinal points of the compass. The base street, Penn, one of the finest in the State, extends eastward from the Schuylkill to Penn's Commons, the public park, thence leads into Perkiomen avenue. Intersecting streets are numerically designated.

Historically, this city occupies a prominent position, and has been actively identified with about all of the great movements in the country's history. It was called "Reading" after the city of Reading in Berkshire, England. In 1748, when the town was laid out by two sons of William Penn, it was already deemed a most advantageous location. In 1752, when it became the shiretown of the newly formed county of Berks, the population was 378. The early settlers were largely Germans, Swedes, English and Welsh. The Germans gradually increased until they predominated, which condition has continued to the present time. Reading was incorporated as a borough in 1783. At that time the area was 2,194 acres, and the population fully 2,000, largely composed of Germans. In 1847, it had increased to about 12,000 inhabitants and was in that year incorporated into a city. Extensions of the city boundaries were made in 1867 and in 1869. The present area is 3,965 acres, a little more than 6.19 square miles.

The census of 1850 shows the population to have been 15,743; 1870, 33,930; 1880, 43,278; 1890, 58,661, and 1900, 78,961. Official 1910 census data gives the city a population of 96,071, an increase of 21.7 per cent. in the last decade, making this the largest third-class city in the State. It is also within 5,000 of the second class group. Of the latter class the State contains two cities only, Pittsburgh and Scranton. Its stability is one of the most striking features of the city's history. The growth has been conservative and gradual, but constant and certain. It has never been in the nature of a boom, nor has it been of the mushroom variety. This steady and effective increase has at no time experienced a reaction. It is known throughout the whole country as a busy, thriving and stable municipality. Reliable authorities estimate that the city, with contiguous suburbs, has a population of about 120,000.

MUNICIPAL DATA.

The valuation of local real estate, as shown by the following table of assessments, clearly indicates the development of the city:

1856,	$4,011,763
1885,	23,780,222
1898,	42,085,533
1907,	51,489,350
1909-10,	53,005,950

And the financial condition of the municipality in 1909-10 is comprehensively shown by these tables:

Assets.

Water works and equipment, including real estate and stock on hand,		$3,501,510 21
Real estate under control of Dept. Cy. Prop.,		200,000 00
Real estate under control of Dept. of Parks,		517,000 00
Real estate under control of Dept. Public Works,		250,000 00
Real estate under control of Dept. of Health,		2,900 00
Real estate under control of Dept. of Garbage,		10,000 00
Fire apparatus and equipment (estimated),		120,000 00
Fixtures and furniture (City Hall),		7,500 00
Taxes unpaid, 1907 and 1908,		54,642 46
Liens (for city and frontage tax for house sewers, water rents and paving),		10,230 17
Curbing, recurbing, etc.,		1,667 95
Open accounts, general ledger,		2,804 89
Total,		$4,678,255 68

Liabilities—Funded.

City and Water Funded Debt.

Total funded debt, city,		$760,000 00	
Cash in sinking fund, city,	$58,137 94		
Bonds in sinking fund, city,	72,000 00		
		130,137 94	
Net funded city debt,			$639,862 06
Total funded water debt,		$700,000 00	
Cash in sinking fund, water,	$57,484 15		
Bonds in sinking fund, water,	94,000 00		
		151,484 15	
Net funded debt, water,			$548,515 85
Net funded debt, city and water,			$1,178,377 91

The bonded indebtedness of the City and Water Departments is very small when compared with the amount permissible under the law of the State. It is authoritatively claimed that the general financial condition of the municipality has never been more secure than at present. The two per centum of assessed valuation, which the city may borrow without a vote of the people, will permit an increase of $430,256.94 of the present debt. The seven per centum which the municipality may borrow upon public approval expressed by ballot, will permit an increase of $3,080,554.44 which would make the net city bonded indebtedness $3,710,416.50, instead of $629,862.06, the present amount of same. It will be observed from the above figures that a large sum is available for further city improvements should the people desire them, and some seem very essential for the future welfare of the city.

The present apportionment of tax rates is here given:

City tax,	10 mills.
School tax,	4 mills.
County tax,	3 mills.
Total,	17 mills.

The almost equal strength of the Republican and the Democratic parties in the city has been conducive to a wholesome effect upon the management of the affairs of the municipality. The officials elected every three years by the voters of the entire city are mayor, controller, treasurer and three assessors; and those elected by the voters of each of the sixteen wards are select councilmen for four years and common councilmen for two years, one of each from the respective wards, alderman (term five years), constable (three years), assessor (three years). The usual quota of precinct officers is also elected. Aside from the elective offices many appointive offices lie within the jurisdiction of the mayor, councils, and other officials, viz: Chief of police and officers, commissioner of markets, building inspector, plumbing inspector, city scavenger, city clerk, water commissioners, city engineer, city solicitor, commissioner of public works, superintendents, clerks, members of board of health, etc. These departments and offices are usually ably conducted by men well fitted for their respective duties.

POLICE, FIRE AND STREET REGULATION.

A chief of police, clerk to the chief, six sergeants, a superintendent of police patrol, sixty-two patrolmen, two drivers, two police telegraph operators, two turnkeys, one scavenger, one janitress, one matron, and an assistant inspector of poles, constitute the active force of the police department. The report issued by the chief under date of January 5th, 1909, shows this department had accomplished good results. It has preserved the peace and uplifted the morals of the community. During the year 1908 there were made 2,026 arrests. The principal offenses were described as 833 drunk and committing various offenses while in that condition; 167, as "disorderly conduct;" 182, "by request;" 128, "on suspicion;" 100, "for begging;" 73, "for larceny;" and 70, "for vagrancy." The remaining 473 arrests were divided among 46 offenses. From the above brief list of offenses it is observed that 833 arrests, or 41 per cent., were made either for drunkenness or for offenses committed while intoxicated. The tabulation of the ages of the offenders is interesting:

	Number of arrests.
Under 10 years,	1
10 to 20 years,	253
20 to 30 years,	579
30 to 40 years,	516
40 to 50 years,	377
50 to 60 years,	221
60 to 70 years,	56
70 to 80 years,	18
80 to 90 years,	5
Total,	2,026

The classification of the arrests as to nationality reveals the fact that Americans predominated by a very large number, the Irish were second and the Poles third. The entire list follows:

Americans,	1,437
Australians,	5
Danish,	2
English,	25
French,	2
Germans,	76
Hungarians,	17
Irish,	128
Poles,	111
Scotch,	8
Swiss,	1
Swedes,	3
Welsh,	7
Jews,	12
Colored,	74
Slavs,	24
Italians,	45
Greek,	40
Canadians,	5
Russians,	4
Total,	2,026

According to the report of the police matron, of the seventy-four females arrested, 30 were classified as drunk or committing some offense while intoxicated; 13 were incorrigible; 9 committed larceny; 8 were runaways; 4 were charged with vagrancy; 3 with disorderly conduct; and the remaining five, with bigamy, dementia, request for shelter, immoral conduct and misconduct, respectively.

The police department, while very efficient at present, is in need of additional patrolmen. A new and modern patrol wagon and the adjustment of its telegraph system would be valuable improvements. A lieutenant of police, to command the men during the absence of the chief, would prove another valuable addition to the service.

As this is the seat of government of the county, the juvenile court problem is one of easy solution. These cases are cared for through the medium of the regular courts. Separate juvenile court records are maintained under the supervision of a court official. A probation officer is appointed by the court. No regular jail or detention house has been established for children. Those of tender age are usually placed on probation until tried, or until some other disposition of their case has been effected. If finally convicted, the court sends them to State institutions.

Both the fire alarm and police telegraph systems are under the control and management of one man, the official superintendent of alarms. The system is very efficient.

Municipal authorities have established the office of building inspector. This department keeps an accurate record of all building operations in the city. An inspector is also employed to regularly inspect all telephone, telegraph, electric light and traction poles. Many defective poles have been discovered and removed. During the past year $1,252.95 in taxes were collected upon the 8,353 poles distributed over the city.

The city still has the volunteer system of fire protection. It is composed of thirteen companies, with 5,099 active members. These have proper adequate equipments, including 11 steam fire engines, 2 chemical engines, 11 chemical wagons, 62 horses (the property of the several companies), a patrol wagon, aerial trucks, and all other devices of a modern fire department. The system of alarms has 89 boxes and there are more than 20,000 feet of serviceable hose. The valuation of fire apparatus belonging to the city is estimated to be $138,000. During 1909 there was $53,050 appropriated to the fire department.

The losses resulting from fire during four recent years were:

	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.
1905,	$43,520 50	$72,074 81	$115,595 31
1906,	39,585 50	39,421 00	79,006 50
1907,	14,024 12	18,614 28	32,638 40
1908,	26,333 27	105,320 51	131,653 78

During the year 1908, 126 alarms of fire were responded to. The department is in good condition and has made an enviable record. However, a regular paid fire department, with salaried fire fighters, trained for the work, should produce the best results in so large a city. A Firemen's Union and an active branch of the Firemen's Relief Association have been established for the benefit of the firemen.

With 134 miles of projected and 83 miles of open streets, the city is confronted with a grave paving proposition. At present the paving is distributed as follows:

Sheet asphalt,	5.91 miles.
Asphalt block,	.25 miles.
Brick,	14.25 miles.
Granite block,	.50 miles.
Rubble stone,	6.25 miles.
Total,	27.16 miles.
Macadamized streets,	51.75 miles.
Total improved streets,	78.91 miles.

It is shown by the above table that the city has laid 20.91 miles of first-class pavements. In this matter, and also in respect to proper repairs to the pavements already laid, a need for extensive work exists.

A contractor receives $7.59 per month from the city for cleaning each lineal block of the paved streets. The 1908 appropriation for this purpose was $17,000. Manual labor and hose flushing are employed. The force of cleaners appears too small to do the work satisfactorily. A city of the size and beauty of this should keep its streets scrupulously neat and clean. To pave and clean the alleys is also an important consideration, if a municipality desires to keep itself cleanly and healthy.

HEALTH AND SANITARY MATTERS.

The work of the Board of Health is meritorious. Its records are complete and comprehensive and the service rendered the community has been invaluable, particularly during the two years last past. In co-operation with the State Board of Health in 1908, two severe outbreaks of typhoid fever were effectually suppressed. These epidemics demonstrated that the board cannot do perfectly satisfactory work in emergency, or in general work, with the amounts appropriated during the past few years. A material increase in funds is necessary. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1908-9 was $6,730, $3,230 of which was for salaries, leaving but $3,500 for abating nuisances, miscellaneous expenses, emergency items, etc. To produce the best results the board also needs a regular salaried bacteriologist.

As in other cities, numerous cases of contagious diseases are not at all reported by physicians in charge. This makes the work of compilation of statistics unsatisfactory and inaccurate. Note the list below (taken from 1908 report) for proof of this neglect:

Disease.	Deaths.	Cases reported.
Pneumonia,	110	33
Tuberculosis,	89	93
Typhoid fever,	50	960
Diphtheria,	28	134
Whooping cough,	12	130
Scarlet fever,	8	445

It would appear that not one-third of the cases of pneumonia were reported. There seems to have been a remarkably low death rate from typhoid fever. On the other hand, the record reveals an alarmingly large percentage of deaths from diphtheria. The typhoid statistics show that a little more than 5 per cent. of the number of cases reported resulted in death, while nearly 21 per cent. of the diphtheria cases died, a higher rate than found in any other city investigated. The report does not show the results obtained by the use of antitoxin, which should greatly reduce the rate. In some cities it is below 5 per cent., largely due to the life-saving powers of antitoxin. In Reading apoplexy leads all other affections in causing death. One hundred and eleven deaths have occurred from that cause. Pneumonia stood second, with one hundred and ten deaths. And diseases of the heart third, with one hundred and four deaths.

A summary of vital statistics for 1908 indicated 2,341 births, an increase of but twelve over 1907. The birth rate was 24.38 per 1,000 population.

The excess of births over deaths was 851; or 8.86 per 1,000 population.

The total number of deaths was 1,480, a decrease of seventy-nine over previous year. The rate per 1,000 population was 13.79.

Investigation shows that the city needs a municipal hospital for the care and treatment of communicable diseases, and it is hoped that such an institution will be provided in the near future.

Through the services of a plumbing inspector the dangers from one great cause of sickness are materially decreased. To keep pace with the growth of the city and to facilitate the work of contractors, builders and plumbers, an urgent need has arisen for an assistant in-

spector. Such an official will probably be supplied by the present administration. The trade is locally represented by forty-one master plumbers. During 1908, 4,458 inspection visits were made.

A city market commissioner protects the interests of the purchasing public. During 1908 this official tested many weights and measures in the market houses and found that nearly all conformed to the proper standard. Coal, flour and feed scales throughout the city were tested. Various commodities in the hands of consumers, just as purchased from dealers, were tested, to determine whether or not correct weight and measure had been given. Milk samples, taken from different dealers, were tested. In all cases where deficiencies or adulteration were found, the offenders were promptly dealt with according to law. On one occasion three hundreds pounds of beef, unfit for use, were found and quickly condemned.

The city has recently established the office of milk and meat inspector. This official has been of marked benefit to the community during his brief term. Considerable tuberculose meat has been discovered in the hands of dealers and kept from the tables of consumers. Through the medium of this office many tubercular cattle have been killed. Thus both the milk and the meat supply have been materially purified. The department is in need of an expert bacteriologist to make thorough analysis for bacteria, etc. Milk and meat inspection is one of the greatest and most effective measures for the protection of the public known, and should be undertaken by every community.

A city scavenger is active in fulfilling the duties of that office, which contributes its share toward conserving the health of the community. In 1908, 1,096 dogs and enough other animals to make the total 2,585, were destroyed.

Garbage is disposed of by the Arnold-Egerton process of sanitary reduction. A contractor to whom the city pays $1.94 per ton has charge of the work. The plant is large and up-todate. Householders provide the utensils to store refuse until removed by the contractor. The principal objection to this method of garbage disposal is that the cans or receptacles owned by the householders are seldom cleaned or sterilized. Much filth accumulates and clings to them in some instances during an entire season. Only that which will naturally fall out when a can is inverted and shaken is carried away. Garbage is removed twice each week during the warm months, and one a week during the cold months. Ashes are disposed of by the householders, independent of the city or contractor. The appropriation to the department of garbage for the fiscal year 1908-9 follows:

For collection and disposal,	$16,300
Salaries of inspector and weigh-master,	1,200
Unpaid bills,	5,000
Total,	$22,500

A well planned sewerage system contributes to the sanitary condition of the city. There are 102 miles of house sewers, with 8 miles more projected; 14 miles of storm sewers, and 11 miles more projected. The heaviest rains are cared for with ease. The filter or purification beds are said to be models of their type. One one-acre filter bed, valued at $45,500, is in city ownership. Two additional beds of one acre each, which are intended to complete the projected purification system, were contracted to be constructed within five years. The city has agreed to pay the contractor $46,000 per annum for that period. A report of the city engineer, under date of January 4, 1909, stated that the first of the contracted filters was about completed and that it would probably be ready for service in the spring. The two filters mentioned, one as completed and the other as nearly so, have a combined dry weather capacity of five million gallons daily, and a wet weather capacity of about seven million gallons daily. Under the terms of the contract the remaining acre of filters need not be completed until the summer of 1911. Present requirements as to the sewage flow, and also the stipulations of the State Board of Health, call for the construction of this unit as soon as it can be built. A tax of one mill was levied for one year to defray the expense of the filter owned by the city. The other two will be paid for by a tax levy of one-half of a mill, and the balance will be taken from the general revenue. In the matter of drainage and sewerage, the city is well up to the proper standard, and far ahead of most cities of like population.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Reading has owned its water works since 1821. Inferior water, or an insufficient supply, is unusual here. It is taken from streams and springs, and modern filters render all that is fed into the city mains practically pure. The average daily consumption for the fiscal year ending April 5, 1909, was 12,257,640 gallons. The total amount of water supplied from the several sources during the year was 4,476,319,578 gallons. It cost the department for maintenance, including state tax and interest on debt, $91,418.29—an average of $.0204 per 1,000 gallons. Extensive repairs and an increase in interest payments, raised the latter figures $.0037 per 1,000 gallons above the preceding year. On April 5, 1909, the total cost of the water works works system reached $3,501,510.21. The water department debt on same date was $700,000, less cash and bonds in fund, $151,484.15; making the actual net debt $548,515.85. The total miles of pipe in the system was 113, 97 miles of which are in the city distribution system. There are now in use five open sand bed filters, which have a total capacity of 5,750,000 gallons per day. Sixteen cov-

ered sand bed filters are under construction. The latter have a capacity of 19,560,000 gallons per day. One of the filters shows an efficiency of 96.1 per cent. and another 99.4 per cent. of bacteria removed. The reservoirs, six in number, have a storage capacity of 186,022,000 gallons. Maiden Creek pumping station has three pumps with a combined capacity of thirty million gallons. Total maximum daily supply from gravity system, 7,392,000 gallons. Maiden Creek pumping main will deliver 13,000,000 gallons daily; which makes the total capacity of the supply mains 20,392,000 gallons daily. The Egelman main will deliver more water than the reservoir and drainage area can supply. This was made larger to accommodate fire service. The rates range from $4.50 per annum up, according to the number of faucets used in a dwelling, or other building. The meter rates range from $.30 per 100 cubic feet for the first 100 feet, $.15 per 100 cubic feet for the next 300 cubic feet, and so on down to $.022 per 100 cubic feet for all consumed over 403,800 cubic feet.

FOOD, FUEL AND LIGHT.

Located in the heart of a farming district renowned for its richness, and within convenient distance of the great marts of the East and the South, the markets of this city are said to be unsurpassed. Bread stuffs of the best quality, high grade meats, both fresh and smoked, groceries, general provisions and fresh country produce in season, can always be procured at very reasonable cost. Local fruits, both in quality and in quantity, stand in the front ranks. However, the erection of green-houses and cultivation of out-of-season vegetables would materially aid the local tradesmen. This branch of agriculture has locally met with comparatively little development. It is therefore, necessary to ship the bulk of such produce into the city from distant markets. The result is that the consumer pays an advanced price and often receives produce which is not fresh. Twelve market houses are conveniently located throughout the city. All are under cover and some of them are heated. Some of the prevailing prices in December, 1909, were:

Flour,	good quality, winter wheat, .75 per 24½ pounds. finest quality, .85 per 24½ pounds.
Potatoes,	70c per bushel.
Corn meal,	2½c per pound.
Beans,	5c per pound.
Beef,	best steaks, 16c lb. medium steaks, 14c lb. best roast, 16c lb. medium roast, 10c to 12c lb. stewing, 7c to 10c lb. Hamburg, 12c lb.
Pork,	best steak, 20c lb. best roast, 16c lb. best boiling, 14c lb. salt, 14c lb.
Ham,	in bulk, 15c to 17c lb. sliced, 24c lb.
Bacon,	in bulk, 22c lb. sliced, 24c lb.

Sausage, ...12c to 20c lb.
Bologna, ...15c lb.
Frankfurters, ...12c to 15c lb.
Lamb, ...8c to 30c lb.
Chicken, ...24c lb., dressed and drawn.
Turkey, ...35c lb., dressed and drawn.
Apples, ...$1.50 per bushel.
Lard, ...17c lb.
Butter, ...36c to 40c lb.
Eggs, ...40c dozen.

It may be stated in connection with above prices that, at the time they were quoted, both eggs and butter were unusually high all over the State.

Reading's location near the great coal beds of the State has given its populace opportunity to purchase fuel at a price as low as in any other city not directly within the coal fields. Its advantageous position in this respect has caused an abnormal development of the iron industry. A car of bituminous coal can be purchased at $2.75 per gross ton. The large sizes of anthracite, from nut up, retail at $6.40 per gross ton.

A public steam heating plant supplies steam for heating purposes throughout the principal sections of the city. The following rates prevail: $5.28 per 1,000 cubic feet of space. A reduction from this rate is made if more than 75,000 cubic feet of space is heated. The plant is owned by a private corporation.

Gas for illuminating purposes is supplied by a private corporation at $1.10 per 1,000 feet; power, $1.00 per 1,000 feet.

Electric current is supplied also to the consumer by a private corporation at 12 cents per kilowatt hour, less 5 per cent. discount for payment within ten days; on amounts above $25.00 a discount of 10 per cent. is allowed. Lamps are renewed free of charge. Current is supplied for power at 7½ cents per kilowatt hour, less 5 per cent. discount as above. For heating purposes it is supplied at 6 cents per kilowatt hour, net.

The municipal lights are furnished by the two above corporations under the following schedule: 630 Welsbach gas lamps at $30.50 per lamp, per annum; 652 electric arc lamps at $76.00 per lamp, per annum; 372 incandescent electric lamps at $19.20 per lamp. The city is well lighted.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Reading has a location which gives easy access to the centers of commerce. It is a most important railroad distributing point. In the matter of steam railroad transportation, shippers have the advantages of two great systems, the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading. It is authoritatively stated that, through the medium of many connections, twenty different routes to Chicago are available. Keen competition exists. Many conveniences and good service are forced. These two systems also afford easy and rapid communication with any

city in the country. The Philadelphia docks are also placed almost at Reading's door, which gives the city the advantage of prompt and cheap transportation to foreign ports. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad maintains seven express trains to and from Philadelphia, with close connections for New York, daily. Two fast express trains leave daily for New York via Allentown, and make the run in about three hours. Five local trains are maintained between Reading and Philadelphia, and six local trains to Harrisburg and the west. Five local trains between this city and Allentown, and the same number to the coal regions provide frequent local accommodations. Four express trains give a more rapid service to the coal regions.

The Pennsylvania Railroad maintains ten passenger trains to and from Philadelphia and seven to Pottsville daily. Two through express trains to Wilkes-Barre, with close connections for Scranton, provide transportation to those cities.

The freight service on both systems is unexcelled. Frequent and fast freight trains are maintained to all points in the country. The Reading system has brought considerable fame to the city. Here are its vast shops that give employment to many thousands, and for many years here were the headquarters of the company, later removed to Philadelphia.

Electric transportation is well developed, and many privileges of that nature are given. There are two local trolley lines; three mountain lines; and six suburban lines. The city has forty-three miles of local service and one hundred and four miles of interurban. The cars are for the most part thoroughly modern. The service is satisfactory. Suburban lines tap the broad, rich farming lands on all sides, and have contributed much to the wealth and prosperity of the entire region. A recent report shows that these roads carry over 19,000,000 passengers annually. An unique feature is the road of the Neversink Mountain Railway Company, which wends its way to the top of that picturesque mountain, where may be obtained an inspiring view of one of the richest farming districts in the Union.

GENERAL BUSINESS INTERESTS.

A large volume of business is transacted through the local postoffice. The record of the past ten years shows an increase of almost 100 per cent. in the receipts of the office, while the expenditures have in the same period increased but a little over 67 per cent. A table which shows the actual increase in some of the items of business follows:

	1899	1909
Receipts,	$99,405 16	$182,316 58
Expenditures,	52,164 51	87,508 49
Number of officials,	56	68

	1899	1909
Number of clerks,	15	25
Number of carriers,	35	43
Number of rural routes,		2

It is said that the present building is too small to accommodate the great volume of business transacted. Measures are now under consideration for its enlargement.

The press has been influential in the development and permanent improvement of the city. By the publication of authentic information in support of many forward movements a strong and lasting influence for a greater and better Reading has been exerted. Five daily papers are issued, four English and one German; also thirteen weekly, nine English and four German; two Sunday, one English and one German; one bi-weekly, German; and two monthly, German. This makes a total of twenty-three periodicals produced by local presses.

The commercial life of Reading has been, almost since the founding of the city, one of its strong distinctive features. The affairs of its numerous merchants have been conducted on conservative lines and, consequently, there has been long continued prosperity. The elder houses enjoy enviable reputations in their trade for enterprise and use of modern methods. Immense buildings have been erected for their use and the advantages of trade offered attract many customers to their stores, even from points outside the county.

The hospitality of the city is not confined to its bounds or known only to its own people. In the early hotels fine entertainment was generally given to a wide range of patronage. But these places have been outgrown. The city needs more and larger hotels, conducted on present day methods. Very properly a movement has been started to supply these wants and unless plans now being made shall not materialize, a large hotel or two will soon be among the city's most characteristic features.

In various parts of the city are attractice modern buildings of the class known as skyscrapers in which are housed many professional men. Both the law and medicine have many able practitioners and other branches of professional life are also represented by men and women of ability and fine character.

Banking has met with success, both in the city and throughout the county. In the county and city twenty-eight banking houses reflect the financial stability of this region. Of this number seven National banks and seven trust companies are located in Reading; and two trust companies and twelve National banks, in the county, outside the city. During one year, ending in July, 1909, the resources of the Berks banks grew from $26,464,372.45 to $28,381,409.02; a gain of $1,917,036.57. The deposits during the same period were augmented $1,628,501.61, and the investments increased $1,880,982.10. The latter reached a total of $22,477,162.02, which did not include large

trust funds held by the trust companies. The aggregate of $5,092,749.11 in surplus and undivided profits, is a gain of $226,837.32 during one year. That this increase in business was general is shown by the fact that the country banks shared the advance equally with those of Reading. While these figures are of special significance to bankers, a careful study of them will amply repay the layman who seeks proof of the general prosperous condition of the financial institutions of this section of the State. A detailed statement of the increase follows:

	Resources.	Sur. and profits.	Deposits.	Loans, Dis. and Inv.
City.				
July, '09, ...	$23,600,505 29	$4,528,400 44	$13,631,327 91	$18,834,641 74
July, '08, ...	22,340,822 96	4,378,481 06	12,592,837 93	17,452,822 64
Increase, ...	$1,259,682 33	$149,919 38	$1,038,489 98	$1,381,819 10
County.				
July, '09, ...	$4,780,903 73	$564,348 67	$3,257,853 40	$3,462,520 28
July, '08, ...	4,123,549 49	487,430 73	2,667,841 77	3,143,357 28
Increase, ...	$657,354 24	$76,917 94	$590,011 63	$499,163 00
Total Increase in Cy. and Co., ...	$1,917,036 57	$226,837 32	$1,628,501 61	$1,880,982 10

The buildings and offices occupied by local financial institutions are for the most part thoroughly modern.

Banking and corporation investments form so strong a feature in local business life that a bankers' corporation company, for the negotiation of bank stock and corporation loans, has, for many years, enjoyed an important field of work.

Building and loan associations have not prospered during the past twelve years, as compared with former years, when such institutions flourished wonderfully. Out of nearly half a hundred organizations, but three remain. The three have a total of $258,000 credited to shareholders account, installment stock, interest, etc. Personal loan agencies are not encouraged. There is a wholesale sentiment against them.

Building operations are encouraging, although in 1908 and 1909 results fall short of the record of 1907, when 790 buildings were erected. That year's work represented a valuation of $1,499,550. In

1908 the number dropped to 209, with a valuation of but $459,950, which clearly shows the effect of the financial panic. However, in 1909, with the revival of business, 458 buildings were erected, which incurred the expenditure of $1,046,900. The number of buildings in the city December 31, 1909, was 23,637, 19,252 of which were brick, 1,604 stone, 2,195 iron and frame, 502 iron and 84 cement. The banner year seems to have been 1906, when 884 buildings were erected at an estimated cost of $1,631,245.

INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS.

Industrially this city has occupied a leading position since, and even prior to, Revolutionary times. The artisans of Reading have always been recognized for their skill and industry. Many articles manufactured by them have been preserved and transmitted from one generation to another. In some instances property, such as clocks, furniture, coverlets, silverware, etc., has been handed down in a direct line for over a hundred years. The workmanship was superior, giving proof of thoroughness and experience. These articles were not made for the residents of the town and the surrounding settlements only, but to supply demands from distant places. In this respect Reading had a wide reputation before 1783. Hat-making was then the most prominent industry. Statistics of periods previous to 1795 have not been discovered; but a table of the latter period, which shows the production at that time, placed Berks county next to Philadelphia. The former county had thirty-eight hatters and produced 2,200 fur hats and 54,000 wool hats. Berks county produced one-third of the wool hats made in the State, and the production of the county was almost wholly from Reading. The hat shops were small.

In those days produce was shipped to Philadelphia on flat-bottomed boats. In 1795 such shipments, as taken from the records of a storehouse, were:

18,135 bushels wheat.
2,220 barrels flour.
105 tons straw.
11 tons linseed oil.
4½ tons beeswax.
9 tons butter.
3 tons paper.
1½ tons hams.
23 gallons brandy.
79 dozen hats.

Since 1842 the city has grown and developed industrially to remarkable extent. Railroads, iron, coal and steam were the stimulants employed to produce the enterprise that has been maintained through ensuing years. According to the government census of the city, taken in 1905, it stood fifth in the State in population, third in the number of industries and number of wage earners, and fourth in

the value of manufactured products. It is easily the most important manufacturing city of the third class in the State, and is exceeded only by those of the second and first class.

The largest industrial interest in the city is the gigantic construction shops of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. The two principal shops are the locomotive shops, where all the locomotives on the entire system are repaired, and many built, and the car shops, where the system's car repairing is centralized. In the railroad shops over 3,460 men are employed. At least fifty different occupations are represented and no less than 10,000 people are supported thereby. The yearly distribution of wages amounts to $1,500,000. From fifteen to twenty-one locomotives are repaired at the shops each week. In addition to this, entirely new passenger engines are now constructed, some of them said to be the finest in the world. The shops were located here in 1838, at the time the railroad between Reading and Philadelphia was constructed.

Another large industry is the plant of the Reading Iron Company, which employs several thousand hands and turns out thousands of tons of pipe annually. Its product is valued at $15,000,000.

There are several large blast furnaces in the city; also large stove, hardware, bicycle, automobile, dye, textile, candy and paint works. The cigar and tobacco industry is strongly developed here. It is represented by fifteen leaf tobacco warehouses and ten tobacco manufacturers. The cigar business is unusually large. No less than ninety-eight factories are in operation. These require nearly $400,000 worth of revenue stamps yearly. The 1905 census credited the city with 404 manufacturing establishments, and $27,500,000 capital invested; 18,300 wage earners were employed. This army of industrial workers produced $31,000,000 worth of goods at that period. The variety of industries is wide. Almost every conceivable object, from a simple spool of thread to projectiles for the great war vessels, is made in local factories.

LABOR RELATIONS.

The employes in the numerous factories have met with prosperity, a condition which has continued through many years of almost uninterrupted industrial progress. The recent financial panic threw many out of employment, but only temporarily. At the present time a majority of the plants are running full time, with complete equipment of hands. Friendly relations exist between employer and employes. Many of the larger plants are constantly adding conveniences to make life more pleasant and labor more agreeable to employes. Roomy and sanitary rest and lunch rooms have, in

many instances, been provided. Clean and up-to-date wash and toilet rooms have also been installed. Some of them are superior to those found in the hotels. Great care has been exercised by both parties to maintain friendly relations. Mutual loyalty has resulted satisfactorily to both capital and labor. Such a spirit cannot fail to have a powerful influence on the industrial growth of a city. It provides a foundation that is as solid as the very rock, and the people may build upon it as long as they will without fear of overburdening. During the winter of 1909-10, a lull in building operations occurred. It was said to be due more to the season than to any other cause, and a resulted in a slight decrease in the demand for labor. However, prospects are encouraging for an increase in work in the building trades during the season of 1910.

A number of commercial organizations, composed of able and influential men of the community, guide the business affairs of Reading. At the head stands the Board of Trade. Scarcely less important is the Merchants' Association, which regulates affairs among the stores. It mainly concerns department stores. A Clearing House Association facilitates business between banks. Other important businesses maintain trade associations.

Labor unions are represented by twenty-five organizations. However, employers deal so fairly with employes that it has been said that little work remains for the attention of unions. Disputes and strikes are rare. The few questions that arise are almost invariably settled by arbitration. Nothing has occurred for the past thirty years to seriously disturb the working man. The carpenters, bricklayers, stonemasons and hodcarriers have 100 per cent. organizations. The plumbers and typographical unions have about 80 per cent. organizations. The cigar makers have strong unions and every prominent trade or principal occupation has such an organization. The unions claim that decided benefits have resulted from organization of labor, not only to members and employers, but to the public in general. During the past dozen years wages have been increased and the hours of work shortened. Carpenters formerly received about $1.50 per day. The same service now commands $2.25 to $3.50 per day, according to the ability of the workman. Plumbers and stone masons have secured practically the same advance. Bricklayers are paid 60 cents per hour instead of about one-half of that sum fifteen years ago. All of the unions have a regular scale of wages. The unions claim that by concerted and intelligent efforts organized labor has given the public better service in almost all lines of employment. The Federated Trades Council, which embraces about thirty-three councils, includes all the unions in the city with the exception of the carpenters, bricklayers and masons. Employes in the shops of the Reading Railroad Company are not organized. The company maintains an "open shop."

FOREIGN AND NEGRO LABOR.

Industrial institutions have had a tendency to increase the foreign population. Thousands of men and women of foreign birth are employed in local mills and factories. Nearly all nationalities are represented. Among the foreign speaking people Germans lead in numbers by a large majority. Poles also form a considerable portion of the population. The latter are more distinctively foreign than the former, because they emigrated to this country more recently and have not assimilated so rapidly. It is estimated that fully eight hundred Polish families are affiliated with the Polish Catholic church and that between four and five thousand of that race derive a livelihood, directly or indirectly, from local industries. The Slavs have a representation of about one hundred and sixty families. A very creditable church has been erected by them, but it is not comparable to the imposing structure of the Poles. In the city are a goodly number of English, Russian and Italians.

The developments in all lines of business that may be credited to German intelligence and industry, are almost numberless. No local field of labor has escaped the influence of the practical, economical and successful German. It would only be a recital of that which is a matter of common knewledge to detail his many enterprising traits. Early in the field, quick to recognize and accept an advantage and as ready to assume a public duty, his excellent citizenship is unquestioned.

The Poles are trying to raise themselves above common labor. Several trades are successfully conducted by members of the race who are determined to make an effort to enter upon a business career. Grocery and shoe stores, hotels and saloons, constitute the principal trades attempted. Few, if any, have adopted a profession. Those members of the Polish nationality who have become permanent residents are good citizens. American institutions exercise a wholesome influence over them, and few violate the laws of the State or nation, particularly after a little knowledge of the English language is obtained.

The colored population is estimated to be 1,000. Four churches show the result of religious work among them. Fraternal orders and secret societies are represented by five organizations. The assessed valuation of local property owned by members of the colored race is $49,000. One of their number is a physician. A few are employed at skillful labor, and half a hundred are employed in local mills. The majority are engaged as hotel waiters, porters, domestic servants, chauffeurs, etc. A number are engaged in business enterprises and trades, such as restaurants, hotels, barber shops, etc.

HOME CONDITIONS.

The city has long been regarded as one well adapted as a place of abode for persons of limited or restricted means. Home conditions are both pleasant and healthful. Living supplies are not high in price in comparison with many other localities. The majority of dwellings are of modern brick construction. Few of the old style brick or frame structures remain. People manifest a desire for grass plots, gardens, shade trees, porches, and modern improvements. This is shown by the environment of the numerous handsome residences in the city. A scarcity of crowded and unsanitary tenement districts is an agreeable condition. It must not be presumed that the foregoing is intended to convey the idea that Reading is an ideal residence city. Based upon New England and Western standards, it is far from ideal. The evil of arranging houses closely in blocks and in pairs exists here to as great an extent as elsewhere in this State. An atmosphere of home comforts pervades the whole city, due, in a measure, to the fact that fully sixty-five per cent. of the householders own their homes. Many houses are purchased through the medium of the installment plan, and few who undertake it fail. This large percentage of home owners in the city has perceptibly raised the standard of citizenship. Live interest is shown in every public movement. Sometimes it is even strong enough to re-act. In fact, the question of increased taxation has sometimes delayed such important public improvements as paving, street cleaning, etc. Real estate values have exerted a strong influence on Reading's growth. No successful effort has been made to inflate these values and, consequently, the real estate market of the entire city is dependable and substantial. Advances in values are constantly taking place, but the growth is steady and natural, and has seldom assumed the proportions of a "boom."

Homes with all modern improvements can be purchased at prices ranging from $2,000 to $5,000, according to the character and location of the dwelling. The popular price is from $2,500 to $3,000. The average lot, with these properties, is about eighteen by seventy feet. Houses without improvements rent from $7.00 to $10.00 per month; with improvements, from $15.00 per month upward. A very good house, located upon a wide street, convenient to the car lines, may be rented for the latter price. Builders are watchful and up-todate. New features are constantly added to make the houses attractive and homelike. But the tendency to crowd much into little does not change. The land surface of the city varies enough to form ideal and sightly locations for handsome residences, and also to afford unusual drainage facilities. Excellent sewerage and an efficient garbage system help materially to produce sanitary conditons in all sec-

tions. These two features are particularly meritorious in those sections where people are careless in such matters. It is with the latter class of citizens that sanitary regulations and improvements are most effective. The housekeepers of Reading have a wide reputation for neatness and cleanliness. With the exception of insufficiently clean streets and alleys, sanitary conditions in the city are good.

Love for music has stimulated culture of that nature among the residents of the city. Numerous efficient organizations are maintained. There are more than dozen bands and orchestras and three renowned singing societies. The Ringgold Band and the Harmonie Maennerchoir enjoy more than local reputations.

Social and fraternal life is highly developed in Reading. Nearly every principal order has representation, some being conspicuous for numerical strength, financial and social influence. It is said that more than one-third of the inhabitants have fraternal associations in connection with their home life. Twelve of the largest secret organizations have more than 16,000 members who cantribute more than $130,000 yearly for the maintenance of their several bodies. The property valuation of these organizations is more than half a million dollars. A number of splendid homes are owned by them.

In the city are several very commodious and well appointed theatres which permit high-class entertainment. Numerous more modest places of amusement afford privileges of that nature

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The Act of 1834, which established common schools in Pennsylvania, excited considerable heated debate in this community. Public education was the chief topic of conversation in the home, on the street, in the tavern and in the store. Wherever men gathered the question was discussed pro and con. Members of the bar attended public meetings armed with books to prove that the law was unconstitutional. Many asserted that public education would unfit the next generation for hard work, would crowd the professions, and fill the community with an idle and restless class. The wealthy opposed the schools because an increase in taxation confronted them. But in spite of this agitation the people accepted the system of common schools. To-day the Commonwealth is filled with a bright and educated populace; a direct result of the effort to raise the common people from a state of ignorance.

The progressive spirit of the Reading Board of Education has placed its school system upon a high plane in the educational world. Sixty-four members, four from each of the sixteen wards of the city, comprise the Board. The election of these members is conducted on

strictly non-partisan principles. It has always been held aloof from politics by the citizens. It is a matter of local pride that politics must be entirely severed from the educational system. Consequently the members of the Board are elected on individual merit, to which fact much of the present efficiency of the service rendered is, no doubt, due. The following report made February 20, 1909, gives an excellent impression of the financial and other affairs of the schools:

ASSETS.

Valuation of real estate,	$1,388,650 00
Valuation of furniture,	99,850 00
Valuation of books,	100,000 00
Due from tax collector and solicitor,	38,000 00
Cash on hand,	69,002 09
Total assets,	$1,695,502 09

LIABILITIES.

Chestnut Street site,	$2,600 00	
Bonded indebtedness,	464,300 00	
Total indebtedness,		$466,900 00
Assets in excess of liabilities,		$1,228,602 09
Average list of enrolled pupils,		11,689
Average attendance,		10,266
Average per cent. of attendance,		90

On that basis the per capita cost of schooling for each pupil was $31.85.

In the public educational work forty-six school buildings, one administration building, and 326 teachers and supervisors are required. Seats are provided for 16,230 pupils. The total cost of the Boys' High School building, with furniture and equipment, was about $363,561.26. The Girl's High School building is valued at $125,000. Both buildings are excellent modern structures and represent the most recent developments in school construction and equipment. It is doubtful if the State contains a more imposing structure devoted to education than the Boys' High School. Classic lines of architecture were followed in its design. The school administration building is a handsome structure valued at $61,500. Other buildings throughout the city have valuations ranging from $10,000 to $40,000, and form a representative group. The advantages offered are comprehensive. Beginning with regular common school courses, the work extends to advanced schedules in the separate high schools for boys and girls. As now arranged, five vocational tendencies are represented: Pedagogical, scientific, technical, college and business. Industrial education and manual training have secured a firm foothold, with live prospects for a stronger development in the future. Medical examination is well established. One of the reports shows that 269 out of

477 examined were physically affected to an extent sufficient to interfere with their studies. Abundant evidence exists of the fact that advantage is taken of the educational opportunities afforded. The sons of 102 mechanics are students in the Boys' High School, and the daughters of 85 are enrolled in the Girls' High School. Children of mechanics head the list of parentage. Laborers, merchants and clerks follow in consecutive order. The appended table shows the nativity of pupils and parents:

Number of American pupils,	11,631
Number of colored pupils,	103
Number of pupils of foreign birth,	176
Total number of pupils on list,	11,910
Pupils with both parents of foreign birth,	881
Pupils with both parents of Russian birth,	262
Pupils with both parents of German birth,	252
Pupils with both parents of Italian birth,	115
Pupils with both parents of English birth,	82
Pupils with both parents of Polish birth,	71
Pupils with both parents of Slovak birth,	49

Public evening schools have grown steadily. The standard of scholarship has risen rapidly. It will soon approximate that of the best day schools. A feature of the work is a choral class, which meets once each week, and does excellent work. Manual training is also taught. The class averages sixteen members and acquires much benefit from the work. The drawing and mathematical departments are unusually progressive. Five hundred and eighty are enrolled in the evening high school, two hundred and seventy-eight in the grammar school and two hundred and twenty in the elementary classes, making a total of 1,078.

The public school libraries are well equipped. They contain 1,321 volumes in the teachers' library, 4,354 volumes in the High School for Girls, and 3,200 volumes in the Boys' High School. Many of the best magazines and periodicals are on file.

In 1907 two ungraded schools were opened in the administration building, one for pupils who were defective and the other for truants. These schools have been very successful. The attendance officer reports that since the innovation very little habitual truancy is observed.

Another excellent feature of the schools is the registration of news boys. All must wear a newsboys' badge to school, and the managers of the local papers will not allow a boy to deliver papers who does not wear such a badge. If any are derelict in studies the cases are promptly reported to the managers of the papers, who tell them to brace up or be discharged.

The private and parochial schools of the city had the following enrollment in March, 1909:

St. John's German Lutheran Parochial School,	80	
St. Paul's Parochial School,	624	
St. Peter's Parochial School,	283	
St. Joseph's Parochial School,	210	
St. Mary's Polish Parochial School,	404	
Total Parochial enrollment,		1,601
Collegiate Institute,	43	
Schuylkill Seminary,	131	
Miss Stewart's Private School,	21	
Erica Primary School and Kindergarten,	43	
Total Private School enrollment,		238
Inter-State Commercial College,	156	
Reading Shorthand College,	51	
Kerst National Business College,	86	
McCann's Business College,	30	
Total Business College enrollment,		323
Grand total enrollment,		2,162

Of the number enrolled in private and commercial schools 203 were non-residents, which reduces the total enrollment of resident pupils to 1,959. The above enumerated 2,162 pupils added to the enrollment of 12,785 pupils in the public schools, makes the grand total of students reach 14,947—a remarkable showing for a city of less than 100,000 population.

The attendance officer's published report shows that quite a number are prevented from school attendance because circumstances compelled them to earn a livelihood or contribute toward it. During a recent year 522 left school for that purpose. The same year 84 truants were reported and 140 incorrigibles corrected; 197 were placed in school and 66 were found to be physically disqualified; 32 cases were reported to the solicitor. These figures bespeak earnestness of purpose and faithfulness of duty in this department.

The year 1908 completed the first century since the establishment of the "Society of the English Library of Reading." It also completed the first decade of the library as a public institution. Its usefulness and patronage during that period have abundantly confirmed the wisdom of the action which made it the property of the people. It has been maintained in a manner which comports with the dignity of the city and expresses the standard of the intelligence of its people. The Reading Public Library contains 30,000 volumes which are free to all to use and enjoy at will. The year 1908 again proved the usefulness of the institution. Its circulation, which exceeded 125,000, showed an increase of 20,000 over 1907; and more than 90,000 over 1898, the first year of its existence as a public library. A separate juvenile department has been established, where children will be given the same privileges and attention enjoyed by adults. It is a feature which encourages children to use books and

to acquire habits of profitable reading. In the magazine reading room seventy-four publications are on file, twenty-one of which are gifts. The librarian's report shows that thousands of book lovers fully appreciate this valuable public institution. Almost every hour of the day some one utilizes the excellent selection afforded. As an educational institution it is valuable to the community. About $7,000 per annum is required for maintenance.

Various agencies have established other libraries throughout the city. A few are of a semi-public nature, i. e., the church and school collections. Some are owned by societies and fraternal organizations, and are available only to members. All are small and insignificant in comparison with the great public library.

In 1898 the city contained sixty-two churches and fifteen different denominations were represented. At present eighty-eight churches and twenty-one different denominations occupy the field, and there is constant expansion and continued religious activity. More than one-third of the houses of worship belong to Reformed and Lutheran congregations. The Evangelicals have also a strong following. One of the churches, the Trinity Lutheran, was erected over a century ago. All are said to be sound financially. Many have large and wealthy congregations. Fine organs and trained choirs are enjoyable features of nearly every church. The majority are well and comfortably furnished, some being handsomely equipped. The interior decorations of many surpass some of the finest in the larger cities. Many church edifices are quite imposing, representing a large valuation. The worshippers are numerous and the ministerial service compares well with those of any other city.

The Young Men's Christian Association is a strong organization of 1,150 members. A well-located and comfortable building has been headquarters for some years. Its great prosperity has outgrown the old building. Acting upon a general demand for new and more commodious quarters, the trustees recently sold the property for the sum of $65,000. A new $200,000 building is in prospect. The association affords opportunities for health building, vocational training, development of personality and companionship. 350 business men, who annually subscribe from $5.00 to $75.00 each, form a strong "sustaining" membership. It is due to the generosity of these men that the association owns its building and is able to give to young men and boys all privileges of membership for small fees: Young men, $5.00; juniors, $3.00; limited, $2.00. The $5.00 membership entitles holder to all privileges, gymnasium, baths, educational classes, entertainments, etc., except private locker. The juniors receive the same privileges for $3.00. The $2.00 membership affords entrance to a number of educational classes, entertainments, etc. A private locker rents for $1.00 per annum. The well-equipped gym-

nasium provides shower and spray baths, expert physical training, corrective gymnastics for nervousness, sleeplessness, indigestion, excessive weight, etc., and training for athletic teams. The educational department is one of the best and most complete in the State. Twenty-five practical courses are provided for business culture. These are conducted by expert teachers. The classes are so arranged that individual instruction is given. Companionship is engendered by social life in a building devoted to work for young men, and equipped with elaborate games, reading rooms, reception room, parlor, library, literary and musical clubs and high class entertainments. Shop meetings were not held during the past year, but it is a feature of the plans for the coming year. Connected with this organization is the "Federation of Men's Church Organizations," a sub-organization created to formulate plans to unite the men's church organizations into a federated brotherhood. It also hopes to promote the organization of men in the churches, and to secure the united and intelligent action of the churches in all matters of public and private righteousness, civic betterment and the general good.

A very successful boys' department is maintained. In connection with the latter, an employed boys' school in practical business methods, correspondence, spelling, arithmetic and penmanship is conducted. This department has many useful features and accomplishes fine work.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railway Department Y. M. C. A. is a thriving organization. It is connected with the Central Association by a central board of directors, but maintains its own secretary and committee of management. The membership tickets of this department are good for educational and other privileges in the Central Association. The building is owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. A library of about 1,000 volumes of selected works of instruction and fiction is enjoyed by the members. In baseball and basketball the association teams have done remarkably good work.

The Y. W. C. A. was organized in 1897, and has experienced a steady and healthful growth during its little more than a decade of life. It now has 673 members and in addition a club of sixty-four juniors. The home is conveniently located and admirably adapted to association needs. The property was purchased in 1902 at a cost of $13,000, but has since been greatly improved and enlarged. The Organization maintains a library and reading room, an excellent dining room, quite a number of rooms for boarders and transients, and also a very well-equipped gymnasium. Three meals are served each day, breakfast 12 cents, dinner a la carte, supper 15 cents. Transients are accommodated for 50 cents per night. Rooms rent for prices ranging from $1.00 to $2.00 per week. Evening classes are

conducted for girls employed during the day. The work is largely carried on by means realized from membership fees, viz: Juniors, 50 cents per year; active, $1.00 per year; associate, $1.00 per year, sustaining, $5.00 per year; life, $100.00 given at one time. This is one of the most beneficial auxiliaries in the city and its promise for future usefulness has attracted a generous support.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Three public hospitals and one private institution supply the people of this community with ample service of that nature. The Reading Hospital was organized in 1868, but it had a varied history until 1886, when a $45,000 building was opened to the public. The institution has at different times been enlarged and improved. A nurses' training school and home has been added. This department occupies a separate and handsome brick building. The real estate is at present said to be valued at $82,578, and the personal property $11,850, which makes the total about $95,000. In the institution's maintenance about $26,000 is expended annually; of this amount the State appropriates a little over $10,600. The balance is received from pay patients and charitable sources. The hospital has an increasing patronage and is in need of enlargement to meet the demands made upon it. 767 patients were treated during 1908. In the dispensary department 1,405 cases were treated. Two dispensaries are maintained. The last report shows that the institution has sixty-five beds.

St. Joseph's Hospital was founded in 1873 by Rev. George Borneman. In 1898 the buildings represented an investment of $145,000, aside from equipment and furnishings. Since that time another costly addition has been constructed. A nurses' training school and home is maintained in connection with the institution. This is one of the finest groups of hospital buildings in the State. A general summary of the work in the hospital, dispensary and receiving ward for the year 1908 shows 992 cases treated in the hospital, 1,204 in the dispensary, and 278 in the receiving ward, making a grand total of 2,474 cases for the year. The inventory of real estate and equipment taken February 26, 1909, resulted as follows:

Land value, six acres,	$27,650
Improvements,	190,000
Real estate recently purchased,	2,000
	$219,650

The Homeopathic Hospital was organized in 1888 by an association of seventeen women of the city. The present building was purchased for $21,000, and formally opened in 1891. Since that time extensive alterations and improvements have been necessary, which

have brought the valuation of the property up to fully $75,000. The present bed capacity is seventy-five. Annual expenses for the year ending May 31, 1908, were $14,230.57; receipts, $12,258.05—$6,625.00 of which constituted the State appropriation. The balance was secured from other sources. During the same year 513 patients were treated; the daily average was twenty-two. 5,766 prescriptions were filled. 2,070 accident cases were reported in connection with the hospital work.

A local anti-tuberculosis movement has reached considerable proportions. Forty-two acres of valuable lands on the summit of Neversink Mountain have been acquired to further this purpose. Twenty-seven acres were purchased with money raised by popular subscription. Rev. Father George Borneman donated fifteen acres adjoining it. Here is the nucleus of a great work. Already the property contains several valuable buildings. Others are to be added. A conception of the earnestness of the people in the movement may be gathered from the fact that $20,000 in cash was raised by popular subscription. It will be known as the Neversink Mountain Tuberculosis Sanitorium. The buildings will be completely remodeled. Electric lights and steam heat will be installed and it will be equipped throughout with furniture and sanitary appliances adaptable for the purpose. Coming upon the heels of the gift of the land for this object by Rev. Father Bornemann, came the announcement that he would equip the large building at Hyde Park, formerly St. Michael's Female Seminary, as a sanitorium for the benefit and treatment of the sisters who teach the Catholic Parochial Schools in Pennsylvania. The site is six hundred feet above sea level, and will be made an ideal institution of its character.

The State Health Department maintains a tuberculosis dispensary in the city. This branch materially aids the great work throughout the State and is one of the most important posts.

The Home for Friendless Children began as a day nursery in 1884, under the auspices of the Bureau of Employment. It soon outgrew its first quarters and in 1888 was moved into a new home erected expressly for that purpose. Its object is the care of friendless and destitute children. In 1898 the number of children averaged from thirty-five to forty. The society endeavors to secure private homes for the children, where proper influences will surround them until eighteen years of age.

The Home for Widows and Single Women was established in 1874, to afford humane and charitable relief, assitance and support to widows and single women of Reading. It has constantly grown until to-day it occupies a commodious and comfortable building. At present it provides a home for thirty-four women. The receipts for the year 1909 were $9,031.57; expenditures, $7,378.03; leaving a balance in the treasury of $1,653.54.

The House of the Good Shepherd was established in 1889 by the Roman Catholics of Reading, to reclaim fallen girls and women. It was planned to teach them sewing and laundry work, as a stepping-stone to habits of thrift and economy. The institution now cares for a large number of girls and endeavors to teach them to earn an honorable livelihood.

St. Paul's Orphan Asylum for Boys was established in 1889 by the St. Paul's Roman Catholic congregation. It is maintained to care for poor orphans and destitute boys. At first it had but sixteen inmates, but the number has been increased manifold.

The city is fortunate in having a large number of humane and charitable societies whose work has protected, elevated or blessed large numbers of the classes they were intended to benefit. Among these are Beulah Anchorage for Fallen Women, which provides shelter and extends proper help. The Bureau of Employment for Women, serving those who are needy by supplying work or the means of livelihood. The Humane Society for the protection of children, the helpless and animals. In its building is the office of the Free Dental Dispensary, a most worthy charity. Here is also found the Reading Branch of the Needlework Guild of America, whose useful aid is given to many hundreds yearly, relieving material want and distress, always giving fine co-operative help. And the Rescue Mission, a corporation to give especial aid to the poor, the needy or the fallen of all classes of the male sex, by providing shelter, food, clothing, giving proper counsel and instruction and encouraging all to lead better lives and to become more useful citizens.

The foregoing charitable institutions and associations are almost without exception in touch with the Associated Charities of Reading, established for co-operative and systematic charitable work. It occupies an important position in this field in the city. Its objects are: To be a center of intercommunication between the various churches and charitable agencies of the city; to foster harmonious co-operation between them; to check the evils of over-lapping of relief; to procure work for those not self-supporting; to repress mendicity and to promote the general welfare of the poor by proper modes of life and social and sanitary reforms.

The offices of this organization include some of the most prominent citizens of Reading and there is much cordial help in carrying on its work. More than a thousand cases per year have had the care of the Associated Charities and the relief given through this instrumentality has alleviated much distress.

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS.

Nature created an ideal environment for the residents of this region. From the valley of the famous horseshoe of the Schuylkill to the cool heights of Neversink Mountain and the broad summits of Mt. Penn, the surface contour is unique and picturesque. Only a touch here and there is needed to convert these scenic mountains and valleys into an extensive chain of parks and playgrounds, connected by parkways and boulevards.

The Department of Parks has not been slow to accept the privileges afforded. When funds have been provided the board has promptly invested them in a manner that quickly returned dividends in the form of delightful recreation grounds. Penn Common is the result of such skillful park planing. It is conveniently and centrally located at the head of Penn Street. It lies facing the city, inviting all to enjoy its charms. Stretches of smooth and rounded green turf show among the numerous shade trees.

Comfortable benches are scattered throughout. A lily pond and band stand suggest further pleasures. Winding paths and driveways are woven into the whole in such a manner as to seem a natural part of it. Thence leading up the mountain in graceful curves, the famous Boulevard, constructed largely through the instrumentality of Mr. George F. Baer, properly called the Father of Greater Reading, wends its way to and beyond the top of Mt. Penn.

In the heights and valleys of the mountains hovering about the city, are one hundred and ninety-seven acres of municipal parks and three and one-half miles of boulevard. It forms the nucleus of a wonderful park system, which the citizens have planned to acquire.

Mineral Spring Park is an attractive wooded resort located in a natural glen between two ridges of Mt. Penn. It has been provided with rustic summer houses, swings, benches, tables, etc. The rocks, shrubbery and shade trees have been retained in their natural state. This gives the place an attractiveness that it would not otherwise possess. It is particularly popular with children and is the mecca of thousands every season.

Carsonia and Pandora Parks are pleasure resorts which were promoted to return a profit. The usual money-making devices are employed. Nevertheless, large crowds seek to revel in the many attractions offered. Nature and man have united to render both resorts beautiful and popular. Trolley cars readily convey pleasure seekers to and from them.

The charming Schuylkill and neighboring streams lure fishermen and boatsmen, bathers and skaters. An indoor natatorium, erected by Mr. Wm. H. Ludens, is another excellent feature of the city.

In the matter of playgrounds, the city has not made very great progress. However, interest is increasing, and if present plans are carried into execution, the children will in the near future enjoy the use of extensive grounds devoted to those purposes. Only one is now owned by the municipality, and that was acquired through the assitance of the School Board. Money has been appropriated to purchase others. The new $16,000 High School Athletic Field is an example of what the city will do for its growing generation. Six temporary playgrounds have been provided by utilizing vacant lots and other available land. But the latter feature is in no way comparable to the playground project now before the people.

NEW CIVIC DEVELOPMENT.

In common with other cities of the country, Reading has recently participated in an awakening for better conditions. It came as a natural result of a nation-wide movement for more beautiful and healthful municipalities. Local meetings were held to create enthusiasm in the commendable work of further beautifying the city. John Nolen, the landscape architect of Cambridge, Mass., was engaged to suggest and draft plans for the "New Reading." Several months of painstaking work brought forth the architect's report. It suggested twelve improvements which were deemed most necessary, viz:

1. To adopt a more thoughtful and up-to-date method of locating and improving streets.
2. To remove from main streets wires, poles and other obstructions.
3. To abate the smoke nuisance.
4. To extend the city limits.
5. To beautify Penn Square by the construction of a mall.
6. To make the best possible grouping of public and semi-public buildings.
7. To lay out a comprehensive system of thoroughfares, including diagonal avenues and a boulevard to encircle the city.
8. To abolish grade crossings.
9. To build a series of bridges across the Schuylkill river.
10. To secure as many open spaces as possible for playground purposes.
11. To get possession of the finest natural features around Reading and set them aside as public parks.
12. To investigate and report upon the improvement of housing conditions in Reading.

The citizens are much interested in support of the movement, and it is believed that practically all of the above suggestions will be acted upon. A matter which will probably receive early attention

is that of devising a practical plan upon which to proceed toward the elimination of grade crossings, which are a continual menace in the main part of the city.

In every progressive city a large proportion of its most intelligent citizenship has learned to believe that the conservation of life is one of the most urgent obligations imposed upon the municipality. Protection is demanded not only against epidemic diseases but whatever endangers life and limb must be surrounded with safeguards which will minimize the danger of its existence. The accomplishment of these purposes is the proper answer to the inquiry:

"What makes a city great and strong?
Not architecture's graceful strength,
Not factories' extended length,
But men who see the civic wrong,
And give their lives to make it right,
And turn its darkness into light."

SCRANTON.

Scranton is one of the two second-class cities of the Commonwealth, Pittsburgh being the other. It is located in the narrow Lackawanna valley, in the northeastern part of the State, one hundred and fifty miles from Philadelphia and about the same distance from New York. Originally this was the home of one of the Indian tribes of the Six Nations, the term signifying "the meeting of two streams." The topography of this section influenced the shape of the city which is about seven and a half miles long, north and south, and but two miles wide at its narrowest east and west course. The area embraced within the corporate limits contains 12,333 square acres.

The early history of the settlement of this place is interesting. In 1836 it was known as Slocum Hollow, named after a family that settled there many years before. Later it was called Harrison by the resident admirers of the Presidential candidate; then Scrantonia, and finally Scranton, in honor of the men who first made possible this enterprising, progressive city. These founders came from Connecticut and here built a furnace in 1840, because they had been led to believe that there was an abundance of iron ore and limestone in the mountains, near at hand, and much anthracite under the ground. They found a little iron ore but practically no limestone. But these disappointments did not discourage them. After some failures they hauled their limestone by wagon from Columbia

county, a distance of fifty miles, and continued their efforts. They succeeded in making merchant iron and nails in 1843-4. However, the first iron was so hard and brittle that the nails broke in driving and large quantities were returned as worthless. Yet in spite of all these disheartening circumstances, success was finally attained largely through the indomitable will power and preservance of Joseph H. Scranton, of whom it was said, "His generalship of business affairs was never beaten." He established his industry so firmly that he was enabled to interest capital in his projects and thus was brought into permanent existence the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company—the genius which made possible the future city and the stimulus of the growth which has made Scranton the metropolis of the great upper anthracite region.

About this time the Erie Railroad Company was chartered and that corporation advanced $100,000 to the iron company to change the nail mill into a rolling mill, to furnish rails for the extension of that road from Port Jervis to Binghamton. The prompt fulfillment of an agreement to deliver 12,000 tons of rails made it possible for the Erie road to lay its tracks four days ahead of time and obtain $300,000 to be donated by the State of New York on condition that the road should be completed by a date specified in the act granting the appropriation. Had Mr. Scranton and his mills not met the emergency the road would either have failed or suspended, so that his enterprise not only redounded to the benefit of the iron company but was also a potent factor in the success of the Erie railroad system.

The principal business and residence section of the central city, containing 503 acres, was purchased for $15.00 an acre by the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company at the time the mills were located here. In the panic of 1857 this corporation was in so desperate a need for money that these lots were traded to the farmers for hay to feed the company's stock. They were offered at $300.00 each, and the same lots if vacant to-day would bring from $40,000 to $60,000 each, or from $2,000 to $3,000 a front foot.

Workmen were asked to take land as payment for wages in the financial stress. The company had continued acquiring farms until its holdings were very large. When this property was sold, in later years by the corporation, it was shown that far more money had been made from the real estate holdings than from the mills. The final closing of the real estate department of the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company was not completed until 1909.

In plotting the land the streets and avenues were made forty feet wide from curb to curb, with two exceptions, and these avenues are sixty feet wide, having ten-foot sidewalks. In the deeds it was required of every purchaser in erecting a building to go back

ten feet from the fence line, with the privilege of building a porch or area way on this reservation.

The blocks running north and south were made 500 feet long; east and west 320 feet, with an alley, now called a court, intervening twenty feet. The lots are uniform in size, with ten lots forty feet in width, and the two corner lots fifty feet; all lots are 150 feet deep. In consequence the stores are large and commodious and the sidewalks, owing to the provision of the stated reservation, are twenty feet in width. The residence section is made up of individual homes, with vine clad piazzas and spacious grass plots that afford much satisfaction to dwellers on hot days and evenings. The thoroughfares running north and south are called avenues; those east and west, streets. The former are named for prominent American statesmen, Mifflin, Franklin, Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, etc., while the streets are given the names of trees, as Spruce, Linden, Mulberry, Olive, etc.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

After an uneventful existence as a borough Scranton received the privileges of a city charter by an Act of the General Assembly, passed April 23, 1866. This provided that the new city should include territory taken from "the township of Providence, the borough of Scranton, the borough of Hyde Park and the borough of Providence in the county of Luzerne." The territory was divided into twelve wards and the first election of mayor and councilmen was held June 5, 1866, resulting in the selection of E. S. M. Hill as the mayor.

The city having been formed of these boroughs has caused the local retention of their names in their old territory, as the north end is known as Providence, the west side as Hyde Park and Scranton is applied to the central part of the city.

In 1878 the county of Lackawanna was created, after knocking at the door of the Legislature for many years, the appeal being bitterly opposed by Luzerne as taking from it the business of its northern end. Scranton became the county seat, at that time having a population of 45,925. These acts assured its commercial supremacy in a section which has many thriving towns, until it has become the business center of half a million people.

After the census of 1900 Scranton was entitled to pass from the third to the second class of cities and the Legislature in the session of 1901 enacted laws to meet these conditions. Among the features of this change were provisions specifying that:

"The mayor and city controller be elected for a term of three years. Members of select council be elected for a term of four years. Members of common council be elected for a term of two years. Members of select council shall not be less than twenty-five years of age and members of common council not less than twenty-one years of age."

The law provided concerning these bodies and their powers is as follows:

"The select and common councils of cities of the second class shall meet in their respective places of assembly on the first Monday in April, at ten ante-meridian, following the biennial election of councilmen, and organize for a period of two years, and biennial thereafter shall organize for a like period."

"The legislative power shall be vested in two bodies, to be designated as the select and the common councils. Every legislative act of the councils shall be by resolution or ordinance and every ordinance or resolution, except as hereinafter provided, shall, before it takes effect, be presented, duly engrossed and certified, to the city recorder (now mayor) for his approval. The city recorder (mayor) shall sign the same resolution or ordinance if he approves it, or return the same to the branch of council wherein such resolution or ordinance originated, within ten days; or, at the next meeting of council after ten days have expired, if he does not approve it, with the reasons therefor, and if thereupon each branch of the councils pass the same, within five days of such veto, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members elect to each branch, it shall become effective as though the city recorder (mayor) had signed the same. It shall equally become effective if he should neglect to return the same within such ten days."

Provision was made for the creation and maintenance of the departments of public safety; public works; law; charities and corrections; and establishing a sinking fund commission and the offices of collector of delinquent taxes; assessors; city treasurer and city controller.

The General Assembly of 1907 passed an act giving second-class cities the benefit of a civil service commission, whose functions include control of "all offices, positions and employments in which the officers or employes are paid by the city treasurer, either directly or through some official or agent, and all offices, positions and employments in or under institutions, departments, boards or commissions wherein the city, through any official or board or commission has the exclusive right to select the official and employes."

The civil service of each of the cities of the second-class shall be divided into the unclassified service and the classified service, the latter to embrace all persons not included in the unclassified list. By the terms of particular specification the unclassified service embraces—

"All officers elected by the people.

"All persons appointed by name in the statute.

"The members of the civil service commission.

"All heads of departments, whose appointment is subject to confirmation by the select council thereof."

"The offices, positions and employments in the classified service of every city of the second class shall be arranged by the civil service commission in four classes, to be designated as the exempt class, the competitive class, the non-competitive class and the labor class."

When this law went into affect there was considerable friction between the commission and the department heads, but by a better understanding of the law they are working hand in hand for the betterment of governmental affairs in the adoption of the merit system as a basis of higher efficiency. The tenure of a man's position depends entirely upon himself—that is, his ability and willingness to perform his allotted task.

In Mayor Dimmick's annual message (1909) to the councils he clearly indicated that the city had certain problems of such fundamental importance confronting it which could not be evaded but must be worked out, even should each solution involve an increase in the tax rate. He mentioned sewers and street construction, the former being essential to the health of the entire community, and the latter esential to its economic well being. That such development will involve, under existing law and policy, a certain contribution from the city, as well as an expanding permanent charge for maintenance, was held to be no argument against improvements of such character.

The conclusion must not be reached that the city has been laggard in making necessary improvements. In the past three years it has spent $1,035,223 for new construction work, namely:

Five city bridges rebuilt,	$194,183
Plant equipment for garbage disposal,	100,000
Sewers, 18½ miles,	386,856
Pave, six miles	303,718
Sidewalks, 5 1-10 miles,	30,966
Cross walks (190),	7,500
Improving park,	12,000

DEPARTMENT STATISTICS.

The affairs of the city government, as carried on by the several departments, afford information of a most instructive nature to those interested in such matters. The estimated revenues for the fiscal year, commencing the first Monday of April, 1909, which can be used for general and special city purposes, amounted to $812,815.25, derived from the following sources: City and special tax, $500,350.25; liquor licenses, (of which there are 279), amounting to $251,100; department of public safety, $29,390; department of city treasurer, $11,275 (two-thirds of this amount is received from dog licenses and pole tax, i. e., telephones, telegraphs and trolley poles); department of public works, $16,400.

For the purpose of defraying the expenses of the city government for the year 1909, the following amounts were appropriated: The mayor's department, $7,874, which included the mayor's salary of $5,000; department of public safety, $114,016.68. This amount was provided for the paying of salaries of the director of public safety

($2,500.00), superintendent of police ($1,650.00), one captain, four lieutenants, three detectives, five desk sergeants, eighty patrolmen, six patrol wagon drivers, one night police sergeant, four police magistrates, feeding prisoners and other expenses.

The city's police force consists of one superintendent, one captain, four lieutenants, six sergeants, five patrol wagon drivers, six mounted officers, seventy-six patrolmen on foot, four detectives and three police matrons.

Appropriations for bureau of fire, $104,307, providing for salaries of the superintendent, $1,650.00; assistant superintendent, $1,200.00, seventeen captains, five engineers, sixty-one firemen, ten additional firemen (employed six months) and other expenses.

Division of fire and police alarm system, $5,833; division of boiler inspection, $1,651.00; salary of boiler inspector, $1,500.00, and other expenses; for building inspection, superintendent, $1,800; general building inspector, $1,000; one inspector, $900; one meter inspector, $1,000, and other expenses; total appropriated $4,939.00.

Bureau of health, salary of superintendent, $1,200; clerk, $900; physician and surgeon, $300; assistant sanitary officer, $720; food inspector, $1,500; inspector of water sheds and drains, $1,200; plumbing inspector, $1,800; city bacteriologist, $1,000; assitant city bacteriologist, $600; emergency fund for contagious diseases, $500; and other necessary itemized expenses, making a total to maintain this department of $10,807. Also, under the control of the department of public safety is a dog pound, a pound master, and a dog catcher, at a cost to the city of $1,670 to get rid of the surplus dogs that go unmuzzled during the hot season and many of them ownerless. The pound master reported having destroyed this year four hundred and eighty-two dogs and one hundred and twenty were reclaimed. A new dog pound was built of brick and a new wagon provided.

The department of public works received an appropriation of $336,190 to carry on its work, and itemized as follows: Salary of the director of public works, $2,500; salary of chief clerk, $1,200; salary of assistant clerk, $780; water for use in flushing paved streets and protecting property from fire, $12,280; electric light, of which there are ten hundred and sixty, $76,545; care of public buildings, one janitor, $720; four janitresses, one janitor, $600; heating city hall and other expenses, $9,692.

In the engineering department the following employes are provided for: Chief engineer, $2,000; first assistant, $1,140; second assistant, $1,080; third assistant, $1,080; level man, $1,000; draughtsman, $840; two roadmen, at $720, $1,440; six chainmen at $720, $4,320; and corps transportation; total amount appropriated, $13,200.

The bureau of highways and sewers are cared for in this manner: Salary of superintendent, $1,500; salary of barnman, $600; sidewalk inspector, $840; repairs and cleaning sewers and drains, $30,000; repairing asphalt and other paves, $31,000; repairs to unpaved streets $30,000; new cross walks, $5,000; feeding and care of horses, $3,500; and other minor items mentioned in the appropriation, making a total expenditures for this bureau of $132,059.

For the collection of ashes and garbage $67,964 were appropriated, for the following purposes: Superintendent of crematories, $1,500; superintendent of collection, $1,200; clerk, $720; stokers and laborers at plant, $5,000; fuel for plant, $3,000; collection of ashes and garbage, $45,000; one barnman, $660; one watchman, $600; feed and care of horses, $8,500, and other items of expense which are not necessary to enumerate.

For the maintenance and improvements of parks an appropriation of $19,170 was made; salary of superintendent, $900; one assistant superintendent, $720; one gardener, $600; maintenance of Everhart museum, $3,000; care and maintenance of animals and the balance for the care of grounds and trees and the purchase of flowers and plants.

The city has five assessors to assess the valuation and make the tax duplicate. They receive a salary of $1,500 each; two additional assesors are employed ten months each year and are paid the same rate per month as the regular assessors, i. e., one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month. Also extra help is employed to make up the tax duplicate and $700 is appropriated for this purpose.

An appropriation is given to the city controller's department of $5,900 to conduct its business. The city controller is elected by the people and gets a salary of $2,500; salary of chief clerk, $1,200; other clerk hire, $1,800; printing and incidentals, $400.

The department of law is cared for by a city solicitor, at a salary of $2,500; assistant city solicitor at a salary of $1,500; an ordinance clerk, at $1,200; a clerk, $720; stenographer, $600.

The city clerk is an important official. He makes a record of all councilmanic doings and acts as secretary to the select council; he keeps track of all the laws and ordinances passed that affect the city's welfare; in fact, he becomes a cyclopedia of information to whom the members of council go for guidance in passing new laws that may or may not conflict with State or city laws that have already been passed. He receives a salary of $2,000 per year. There is also an assistant city clerk who attends the meetings of the common council, or lower branch of legislation, making record of their proceedings, and assists the city clerk in the routine work of the office. His salary is fixed at $1,500 per annum. At times additional clerk hire is necessary.

An appropriation of $17,340 is given to the public library for the following causes: Salaries of librarian and his assistants, $7,560; reading material, $4,020; for branch libraries, $3,600, and current expenses, $2,100.

The condition of some of the more recent affairs of the city were described by the mayor in his final message, April, 1909. Speaking of the bureau of police, he said: "All station houses are equipped with electric light instead of gas, electric lighting being furnished certain buildings free." Concerning firemen, his report was: "The relief and pension fund for firemen was amended for the purpose of safeguarding the same, to the effect that firemen when sick for the first three months are paid from the salary rather than from the relief fund." The statement of funds was:

Cash balance in relief fund,	$14,937 66
Cash balance in pension fund,	3,329 01
Total cash on hand in bank,	$18,266 67
Amount invested in mortgages,	9,600 00
Total,	$27,866 67

The bureau of health during the past three years has not only stamped out a typhoid epidemic and checked outbreaks of diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles, but has been brought up to a higher efficiency partly through new activities, partly through new methods. The experience of the past emphasizes the need of an emergency hospital.

A long delayed improvement is now to be an assured fact in the year 1910. It is the Mulberry street viaduct that will be constructed through the united efforts of the city, the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company and the Scranton Railway Company. It will eliminate a most dangerous grade crossing and will vastly facilitate the development of the north end quarter of the town. The viaduct is the greatest achievement thus far in Mayor John Von Bergen's regime.

The gradual placing of all wires underground is a policy that will soon be accomplished as some systems are already in conduits and the councils have fixed a limit of five years when poles and wires will be abolished.

THE CITY SINKING FUND.

The condition of the finance of the city as shown in the report of this department is gratifying to say the least. Comparing Scranton with other cities of the same size it has the lowest bonded indebtedness of any city in the country. The splendid system of taking care of the bonded debt gives a wide open market for the sale of bonds at a good premium and at a low rate of interest.

The report for the several sinking fund accounts is as follows:

Net bond indebtedness, December 31, 1908, ...		$1,013,489 17
Net bond indebtedness, December 31, 1909, ...		946,921 47
Decrease in bonded indebtedness, ...		$66,567 70
The above decrease is due to the following:		
Bonds redeemed during the year 1909, ...	$75,500 00	
Bonds issued during the year 1909, ...	32,000 00	
Net decrease in bonds redeemed, ...		$43,500 00
Cash balance December 31, 1909, ...	$299,578 53	
Cash balance December 31, 1908, ...	276,510 83	
		$23,067 70
		$66,567 70

The value of real estate and buildings owned by the city amounts to $550,960; not including the school property.

CITY BUILDING INSPECTION.

As Scranton is a second-class city, the factory laws of the State do not cover the inspection of its factory buildings, and the local bureau of inspection took up this work under general police power, imposing certain specific regulations, clearly justified by a factory fire that occurred in the central city.

During the last year the office of boiler inspector was created and he examined and licensed 632 firemen and engineers and inspected 542 boilers. The division of plumbing inspection keeps pace with other improvements.

The year 1909 will be long remembered for the building boom it brought to the city. And as a great amount of unfinished work was left over, giving 1910 a good start, authorities upon such matters predict a still better year. Never was the building inspector busier; never were so many large permits issued. New and modern business buildings, a half-million dollar hotel, churches, freight houses, large apartment houses, remodeled stores, banks and manufactories were included in the list of operations.

A comparative statement of the building inspector shows that in 1908 there were granted 892 permits and the building valuation was $2,366,405. In 1909 the permits numbered 907, and the building valuation was $3,987,943, showing an increase of eighty-five permits and an increase in the value of the buildings operations of $1,621,538.

TAXATION AND RATES.

In 1909 the city had 18,313 houses and stores, 2,307 barns, shops, etc., and 26,833 taxables for occupation, giving an assessed valuation of $72,509,180, upon which is raised the revenue to conduct the government of the city. The tax levy of 1909 was, for first class property,

7.34 mills; second class, 4.89 mills; third class, 3.67 mills; for school purposes, 7.5 mills. There has been an assessed valuation of coal unmined of $5,338,065, but there will be no revenue received at this time as the coal companies are testing the legality of the imposed valuation. Exempt from taxation was property valued at $8,000,000, such as churches, schools and public buildings.

The county valuation was $48,000,000, with a tax levy of .0045 mills for general county purposes, and 4 mills for poor tax. The county valuation was placed at about two-thirds actual value, while the city was supposed to be full value.

HIGHWAY DATA.

Scranton had, in 1909, one hundred and fifty three miles of traveled streets and avenues of which 17.11 miles were paved with asphalt; bituminous macadam, 1.73 miles; brick, 5.97 miles; cobbles, two miles; stone block, 2.38 miles. The cost of the improvement was $1,199,332.40. For the repairs of asphalt paving a contract was given June 18, 1909, for five years at the following rates: Re-surfacing and concreting, $1.95 per square yard; re-surfacing 97 cents per square yard; re-setting curb, 40 cents per lineal foot; straight curb stone, 90 cents per lineal foot; straight concrete curb, 70 cents per lineal foot; circular stone curb, $1.60 per lineal foot; circular concrete curb, $1.10 per lineal foot.

In addition to the regular streets of the city there are thirty-seven miles of traveled courts and places that are twenty feet wide.

The city is lighted by 1,065 arc lights, making one of the best lighted communities in the State. The work is done under contract with the Scranton Electric Light and Heat Company to light the city streets with 1,600 candle power electric street lights, for a period of ten years, at the rate of twenty cents per light per night, commencing on the thirteenth day of March, 1900. As the passenger trains approach the city at night, coming into the valley, a wonderful panoramic effect is shown by the arc lights which illuminate and mark the avenues and streets with their brilliancy.

Gas is also furnished a $1.00 per thousand feet, subject to a discount if paid before the twentieth of each month after the presentation of the bill upon the following basis:

$1.00 to $15.00, ... 5 per cent. discount
15.00 to $25.00, ...10 per cent. discount
25.00 and upward,.....20 per cent. discount

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The city is supplied with pure mountain water by a private corporation, known as the Scranton Gas and Water Company. Its system of supply is very extensive, embracing these localities: Staf-

ford, Meadow Brook water shed, Williams Bridge reservoir (high water mark elevation 1,360.6, capacity three hundred and forty-three million gallons); Lake Scranton, with an elevation of 1,282.2, capacity 2,414 million gallons; Roaring Brook shed, with an elevation of 1,425.5, capacity 1,394 million gallons; Oak Run, with an elevation of 1,467.8, having a capacity of four hundred and eighty million gallons; Lake Henry, with an elevation of 1,905.8, having a capacity of two hundred and five million gallons; Little Roaring Brook shed, with an elevation of 1,212.6 feet and capacity of seventy-eight million gallons; Leggett's Creek water shed, with an elevation of 1,378.4 feet and a capacity of twelve million gallons; Griffin reservoir, with an elevation of 1,354.4 feet and a capacity of five hundred and seventy-nine million gallons. There are in service seven distributing reservoirs. The city consumes 30,000,000 gallons daily. This corporation controls all the water right within the county of Lackawanna, with the exception of a small supply from the Spring Brook, which is owned by the Spring Brook Water Company. The water supply is adequate for three times the present population if not wantonly wasted. For the last two years extraordinary droughts were chronicled and the water supply in many cities and towns was very meager, but no alarm was experienced here.

In the past year meters have been installed and their use seems to benefit the average householder, being cheaper than the former rates. The monthly meter water rates, are as follows:

For the first 250,000 gallons, or any part thereof, 20 cents per 1,000 gallons.
For the second 250,000 gallons, or any part thereof, 15 cents per 1,000 gallons.
For the third 250,000 gallons, or any part thereof, 10 cents per 1,000 gallons.
For the fourth 250,000 gallons, or any part thereof, 8 cents per 1,000 gallons.
For all water in excess of 1,000,000 gallons, 6 cents per 1,000 gallons.
A minimum charge of $2.00 per month will be made for water supplied by meter measurement.
Any damage occasioned to the meter through freezing or neglect must be made by the owner of the property.
If the meter fails to register, a bill will be rendered based upon the previous average consumption.
The company will furnish the use of meters free of charge, but the cost of setting the same will be charged to the consumer or owner of the property.

SEWERAGE AND SANITARY MATTERS.

Next to good water supply is a good sewerage system and Scranton is meeting this requirement by building ample sewers throughout the city. There are more than a hundred miles of main and lateral sewers, to which has been added in the last year ten sewers having a total length of two and one-half miles, at a cost of $79,893.

The Lackawanna river, once a beautiful stream, when this region was less densely populated, is now but an open sewer, running through the central city, carrying its inky black current to the Susquehanna, which would seem to be an objectionable feature. The State Board of Health, however, has given assurance that there will

be no need of discontinuing the use of this river as a means of sewage disposal, since sulphur water forms a large proportion of its composition, and disease-breeding germs cannot exist when sulphur prevails, being more effective than formaldehyde. As the city is so situated that all drainage runs naturally into the river this condition seems an economical blessing.

It has long been recognized that the high elevation of the city in addition to a salubrious element in the atmosphere, attributed by some physicians to the carboniferous character of the underlying soil, makes this region a natural health resort. The community has been fortunate in having as the superintendent of the Bureau of Health Dr. W. E. Keller, who made an excellent record during a typhoid epidemic and to whose vigilance is doubtless due much of the satisfactory condition of the public health.

According to figures tabulated by the municipal tuberculosis commission, Scranton has the second best record of all the thirty-seven cities of 100,000 or over in the United States, as regard the low death rates from tuberculosis, St. Joseph, Mo., a city of the same size as Scranton, having a slightly lower rate. In Scranton the mortality rate of death from tuberculosis is 99 per 1,000. To illustrate the healthful conditions of this city, it might be mentioned that New York has a death rate of 249, while Denver, worst on the list, reports 459 per 1,000.

The only public utility the city owns is the collection and disposal of garbage, ashes and rubbish from the householder. Two incinerating plants were built in 1909 and, under the direction of the public works, the refuse is removed statedly under certain rules and regulations. The system of collecting garbage requires the use of especially constructed waterproof wagons. The fight against the controlling of councils by private interests which sought to obtain a franchise for the collection and disposal of ashes and garbage was a notable one and was won by the municipality through the efforts of the mayor. The municipal ownership of this utility means a saving to the city of many thousands of dollars. In the crowded districts the collection is made weekly. The service is a great boon to its citizens and will operate towards the diminishing of communicable diseases and from which no community is wholly exempt.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The location of Scranton provides unusual advantages for an inland city, but it owes more to mineral resources than to geographical position, and therefore is not in danger of being checked by the older and larger business centers, although sufficiently accessible to meet all the requirements of trade.

Five steam railroads enter the city, viz: The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western—the pioneer to which the city owes much of its upbuilding, giving a direct communication east and west; the Delaware and Hudson, another pioneer road, organized in 1828, in former days running cars by gravity from Scranton to Honesdale; Central Railroad of New Jersey; the Erie, and the New York, Ontario and Western. There are two electric railroads, the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley, known as the third rail system introduced by the Westinghouse Electric Company, a shoe adjusted under the car runs over the third rail that is charged with electricity; and the Northern Electric. The roads provide unusual privileges, giving the city many advantages not possessed by other inland communities.

Some years ago the passenger station of the "Lackawanna" system became inadequate to accommodate the city's constantly increasing growth. A new station building was erected by the company about a year ago. It is an imposing structure of such style and proportions that it ranks as one of the five most palatial stations in America. The building is two hundred and fifty feet long and eighty feet wide. The style of architecture is the French Renaissance. The cost was one-half a million dollars and its beauties are enhanced by the fine Italian marble that graces the walls of the main waiting room and stately marble columns at the entrance to the building and to the train shed.

This corporation has now under construction machine and repair shops costing $1,400,000, with storage buildings adjoining, costing $100,000, and a large new freight depot on the site of the old passenger station, to meet the wants of the ever increasing growth of the business interests. Such investments give full assurance and dispel all doubts about the city's future, acting like a magnet to attract confidence in this locality.

The Lackawana railroad is constructing a "clearance" or classification yard this year that will add importance to the city as a railroad center. This yard will be a mile and one-half long and 500 feet wide. There will be forty miles of trackage not counting the main lines, and will accommodate more than 5,000 cars. When the yard is completed all the freight and coal cars passing east and west will be sorted out by means of specially constructed elevations, the modern system of gravity being used.

There are seventy-five miles of street railway within the city limits and about the same mileage connected outside. It is claimed that the first successfully practical operation of street railways by electricity was introduced in Scranton, in the winter of 1888, by the Sprague. Winter time was selected to demonstrate that elec-

tricity could move cars up the hills and over snow-covered rails. The successful demonstration brought Scranton into prominence as the "Electric City"—since that time an undisputed title.

These electric roads are largely controlled by the Scranton Traction Company, a corporation directed mainly by Philadelphia capitalists. This system has one hundred miles of tracks, with an average of one hundred cars a day in use, each car averaging a daily run of one hundred and twenty-five miles. The service in the past has not met the requirements nor come up to the needs of this rapidly growing city. Many of the cars are antedated and in bad repair, running with flat wheels, when they should be in the shops for repairs; the power plant breaking down from overwork in trying to do too much with too little machinery. These annoyances often compelled the traveling public to walk home after having paid fares. All these troubles will be remedied in the near future as there is under construction a new power plant which will add 2,400 horse power to the service now in use. The management claims that "should a break in the machinery occur at any time, there will be the present system to fall back on, even if the new power station becomes totally crippled, and if the present system should fail the new system will be ample."

From the manager's experience in other cities he finds that the best service pays the most in the long run. Double tracks are indispensable to a first class system and these are being laid as fast as possible. To relieve the traffic during rush hours, at which times the cars have been excessively crowded (there have been times when men have scrambled to the top of the cars to ride as there was no foothold elsewhere) the company will add twenty new cars to the rolling stock.

INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

The early development of Scranton as a prosperous, industrial community was inseparably connected with the fortunes of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company. After its business was established the growth of the city went hand in hand with the expansion of this pioneer industry. Meanwhile coal mining was developed at a rate that outdistanced its associate and the iron and steel industry eventually ceased to be the paramount factor; and it is well for Scranton's prospects that this was so, for the men who secured control of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company changed the name to the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company and moved the steel mills to Buffalo.

There are twenty-seven coal breakers located within the city's confines or adjacent thereto. These coal breakers are huge buildings in which the coal is prepared for market after it is mined and brought

out of the earth. These collieries give employment to 15,513 wage earners and their product is an immense source of wealth and business.

No more wonderful are the catacombs of Egypt nor those of Rome than will be the mine workings of Pennsylvania as time rolls by. The ancients used their subterranean passages for burial of the dead, but these excavations under hills and valleys are made to enrich the living of this great country of ours.

Many collieries are nicknamed, having some significance as regards the workings. Some of the names given are "Calico," once owned by a dry goods merchant; "Hardly Able," indicating a poor mine for both owner and mineworker; "Cork and Bottle;" "Hell's Kitchen;" "Monkey Run;" "Hard Scrabble;" "Devil's Eyebrow," etc.

To allay the fears of business enterprise that could see advantages in establishing their industries here, the mining companies operating under the central city are taking precautionary measures to prevent the surface from settling and producing what are known as mine caves. The Clark vein, which lies nearest the surface, and runs about a hundred and fifty feet below, has been nearly all worked out and abandoned for many years, and it is the removal of this coal that endangers the building resting on unstable foundations. To obviate the danger, the operating companies have, for a year or more, been flushing ashes and refuse into the vein, filling it up at the rate of five hundred tons a day, thus in time affording adequate support for whatever may be placed above it.

Notwithstanding Scranton's chief industry is anthracite mining, it is no longer dependent on this industry for existence. There are two hundred and thirty-five other industries, greatly developed, which include fifteen car, foundry and machine shops, eighteen silk throwing mills, eight broad goods silk mills, eight underwear factories, three ladies' garment factories, five mattress factories, one piano factory, five carriage and wagon works, twenty-four cigar factories, seventeen planing mills, thirty-nine bakeries, and factories for making lace curtains, buttons, scales, brass works, car wheels. These shops, mills and factories employ 17,084 wage earners, 9,666 males and 7,418 females.

Although the removal of the Lackawanna interests was at one time regarded as a severe blow to the city, other industries have been established to take the place of the abandoned steel mills. Steel rails are no longer made here, but many articles of steel and iron are being produced with increasing tonnage from other plants, vastly exceeding in value the product of the lost steel mills. Both the Allis-Chalmers Company and the American Locomotive Company are important concers engaged in the metal manufacturing industry in Scranton. These two corporations have large establishments, giving employment to

1,200 men, a majority of whom are skilled workmen. Besides there are the growing activities of the Lackawanna railroad in car building and repairing, which employ 754 workmen in the Keyser Valley shops. In the Delaware and Hudson Company's shops ten hundred and thirty-seven are employed, and in the Erie railroad shops five hundred workmen find occupation.

But Scranton's most marked advancement in the metal industries in recent years is exemplified in the large number of minor enterprises which have been established and have almost invariably proved successful. In the Green Ridge section of the city scores of acres of valuable manufacturing sites are covered with industrial plants. The bolt and nut works within almost a stone's throw of the central shopping district, yet far enough removed not to intrude its strenuous activities on the amenities of urban life, is a hive of industry which has prospered from its inception, and gives employment to eight hundred workmen running full time. In this section are the works making steam pumps, which employ several hundred men and whose product is sold in Japan, China, Norway, Mexico, Spain, England, and in almost every part of the civilized world.

Smaller metal manufacturing plants employ increasing numbers of workmen and produce goods of great worth and, consequently, popularity, such as the Spencer steam-heating boilers, the Barker scales, the McClave blowers, Scranton stoves, and the products of the Railway Steel Spring and the Forging company.

In other localities many men are employed as metal workers in the establishments of the Finch, Graff, General Metallic, Scranton Axle Works and the Toubill Iron Works. Still other workmen find occupation in a great variety of shops in every part of the city, giving that diversity of interests which best promotes industrial welfare.

TEXTILE MILLS.

The textile manufactories of Scranton have become very important. The manufacture of silks in the State is taking rank as a leading industry, and this city is in the forefront in that line. Indeed, it is the second largest silk manufacturing city of the United States, being exceeded by Paterson, New Jersey, only. There are eighteen throwing plants making the raw silk yarns or threads ready for weaving. Some of these plants are controlled by Paterson, New Jersey, concerns, and this thrown silk is sent to that place to be made into a finished product. Scranton also has eight weaving plants that make dress goods, ribbons, mufflers, etc. These silk mills furnish employment to nearly five thousand people, many of whom are women and girls. One lace factory, manufacturing Nottingham lace curtains, employs 463 skilled workmen, many of whom were brought from

England to do special work. The city has seven underwear establishments employing 1,900 people. One mill makes very heavy goods and the product is shipped to Alaska. There are also several hosiery mills and a number of mattress factories.

The popularity of factory work has depleted the servant classes and, in consequence, from $4.00 to $6.00 a week is paid for domestic service. Each succeeding year the condition of the mill workers is placed on a higher scale by the humanitarian spirit of the employers and the laws of the State.

A unique industry of Scranton is a button factory which employs several hundred people, and which manufactures countless varieties of goods out of hard rubber and other materials which have attained world-wide use. Other establishments employing many people in the aggregate are devoted to the manufacture of building material, cigars, carriages, pianos, cut glass and tobacco.

FINANCIAL.

When the financial storm, apparently from a clear sky, broke over this country in the fall of 1907 many banks of the country were panic-stricken. Some were forced to close their doors and others used dilatory tactics which very greatly inconvenienced the business public. During all this period the banks of Scranton received and paid out money as if nothing had happened to disturb the financial world and the hard times had not affected the anthracite region. Workingmen received their wages when due and corporations had no need to resort to unusual methods to meet their obligations.

The banks of Scranton are a source of pride and credit, not only to the city but to the entire northeast part of the State. "Sound as a Scranton bank" is a saying that deserves to be incorporated as an idiom in the vernacular of finance. For strength and safety they are not excelled by the banks of any other city in the country. The men who laid the foundation of this city's financial institutions and subsequently controlled their destinies, had the shrewd sagacity to blend enterprise wisely with conservatism. The result is that they have achieved a maximum of prosperity without incurring any of the dangers that have proved disastrous to less carefully managed banks in other cities. There are at present fifteen institutions doing a general banking business, not including the Scranton Trust Company, which was formed in 1906 by dividing the functions of the Title Guaranty and Trust Company. At the same time the Title Guaranty and Surety was incorporated to conduct the surety business of the parent corporation. Of the fifteen banks, five are incorporated under the national banking laws and two are doing business under State charters.

Some of the older national banks are very pillars of strength and are on the honor roll of such institutions in the Union. One ranks as eighth in the entire country. The surplus of several has passed the million dollar mark, and the undivided profits of others are more than half a million dollars each. The combined capital and surplus of the banks in Scranton amount to $9,500,147 and the deposits aggregate $33,882,932. The Clearing House reports for the last fiscal year show interesting figures regarding these banks. Primarily there is indicated an increase over 1908 of $14,000,000. The figures for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1909, give clearings amounting to $128,110,082 as against $114,017,743 in 1908, and show a gain over 1907 of about $11,000,000. Nearly every institution has shared in this general prosperity.

The banking houses of the city are especially noteworthy. Several banks have been compelled to enlarge to accommodate the demands of constantly increasing business and the structures now occupied by them, as well as those recently erected by the younger banks, are imposing in size and most handsomely equipped. Every detail of actual need and comfort has been supplied until those places fairly rival the homes of the banks of metropolitan cities.

An important auxiliary to the banking system is the building and loan association and as a factor for saving it is the poor man's friend. Many a house has been built in Scranton and many a poor man has been aided in owning a home through this source that could not otherwise have been accomplished. There are twenty of these institutions and a savings account is shown of $4,300,394. One of these associations claims to be the largest local building and loan in the United States, having assets, August 3, 1909, amounting to $2,428,480.

The insurance interests of the city have become noteworthy. It is estimated that between $14,000,000 and $15,000,000 insurance is carried on the lives of Scranton citizens. These figures do not include the amount of the risks of industrial and fraternal insurance, which is quite large. Fire insurance offices estimate that between $50,000,000 and $55,000,000 is carried by them on houses, stores, factories and their contents in the city of Scranton.

The Scranton Life Insurance Company is composed, for the most part, of local men and its main office is in this city. Organized about two years ago, a phenomenal business was done last year, and it is claimed $12,000,000 life insurance on good risks was placed in the State. The Scranton Fire Insurance Company was more recently organized by local interests.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The only open space in the central city is occupied by the site of the Lackawanna county courthouse. This is a very handsome building of the French Renaissance period, constructed of the beautiful yellow

sandstone quarried from the West mountain near the outskirts of the city. This stone enters into the construction of many buildings and churches in the city, and because of its brilliant coloring, stratified with orange and pink, makes a pleasing contrast to the more general composition of other material used.

The Federal building, of the present conventional style of such structures, occupies a prominent location on the court house square. In this building is the post office, officially included as one of the fifty largest offices in the United States. This is in itself a decided mark of distinction. It is the depository of the money order fund of a large number of offices which come within its jurisdiction.

The volume of business done by the Scranton office and its continued growth is shown in the comparative table of three periods, each ending June 30 of the years given:

	1889	1899	1909
Receipts,	$58,431 88	$143,738 58	$438,283 96
Expenditures,	36,481 64	61,416 07	173,329 95
Number officials	2	3	8
Number clerks,	2	26	53
Number carriers,	23	39	75

The Federal Court of the Middle District of Pennsylvania occupies the entire second floor of the Federal building. In it, also, is the office of the United States international revenue collector of the Twelfth District, which embraces twenty counties. The collections in 1909 were $1,940,695, and as the banks in this city are depositaries benefit is given to the business interests of this section.

The City Hall is a beautiful Gothic building, constructed fifteen years ago at a cost of $220,000. Within it are housed all of the various branches of the city government, with commodious and handsome quarters, comparing favorably with any municipal building of the State.

The Thirteenth Regiment Armory, located in this city, is the fourth in size in the United States, being surpassed only by the Brooklyn, Buffalo and Chicago armories. Situated on a corner in the central city, it is 325 feet long and 375 feet wide. It is constructed of grey stone, brick, iron and steel, at a total cost of $225,000. It was opened and dedicated in 1901 and presented to the State by deed of transfer in 1907. It has a drill room 250 feet long by 156 feet wide, and also an indoor rifle range, a swimming pool, eight company rooms, one headquarters, one parlor, two equipment rooms and a room occupied by the engineer corps attached to the regiment, which was the first engineer company organized in the National Guard of Pennsylvania. One of the finest office buildings of the city is the Board of Trade building, facing the court house square. There are other splendid office buildings, eight stories to ten stories high, magnificently appointed and occupying prominent sites. These include the Connell Building, the Mears Building, the Miller Building and the Traders' National Bank.

Scranton is headquarters for the traveling men of northeastern Pennsylvania, more than two hundred of whom represent the commercial interests of this city or go forth as representatives of local offices established here by some of the great firms of the country who find this a good point from which to handle the large business coming to them from the anthracite coal fields.

Like the other progressive cities of the State, Scranton owes much of its prosperity and increasing growth to the influence of its newspapers, which are constantly keeping its unparalleled industrial and commercial advantages in the spot light of the public view. They have led the advance guard in the forward march. There are twenty-three publications issued with greater or less frequency. Four of these are dailies, very metropolitan in style and character, one Sunday paper, one German, one Russian, one Polish weekly to meet the needs of the several nationalities that do not comprehend the English language. There are also twenty-one printeries, one of which, the International book concern, is the largest in the United States. It employs about seven hundred people.

The city has twenty-five hotels, but these are not enough to meet the requirements of the traveling public, although excellent and commodious, so that there is being constructed another hotel twelve stories high, made of steel, stone and brick, as nearly fireproof as possible. It will extend 143 feet on one avenue and 126 feet on another avenue. There are upwards of 1,200 hotels and restaurants, commonly known as saloons, licensed to sell liquor in Lackawanna county, and the beer they use is largely of home production. The beer brewing industry forms a substantial part of the city's general business and gives employment to many people, possibly 1,500 in all its branches, such as brewers, collectors, drivers and bottlers. The annual output of the several breweries in Lackawanna county, as shown by the statements contained in their applications for licenses, was 471,338 barrels.

Closely identified with the business interests of the city is the Scranton Board of Trade, made up of the leading men of affairs in the community. The body has always taken a decided stand in matters affecting the good of the public, and endeavored to induce outside industries to locate here. But because of the scattered character of its efforts and its lack of initiative in the past in making itself felt in administrative circles it did not wield the influence that it now promises to exert on the future welfare of the city.

FOOD SUPPLIES AND PRICES.

There is a business point in Scranton where the railroads converge, known as the wholesale block, whose merchants transact an estimated yearly business of fifteen million dollars. It is the distributing point for a territory embracing a radius of a hundred and fifty miles. This

wholesale block receives and ships tons upon tons of produce, fruits and perishable eatables east, west, north and south through our own State, New York and New Jersey. Car loads of staple articles come day in and day out, varying from thirty to forty cars daily. Most of it is unloaded and consumed in the city, but considerable goes to the various cities in New York State and upper New Jersey. The California fruits for towns all about this city come into Scranton, so does the early southern produce and New Jersey fruits. In proper season carloads of peaches come from New Jersey, Michigan and Ohio, and later in the season the railroad switches are filled with cars of potatoes, apples, cabbage, etc. This city is considered one of the best markets in the State for farm produce, but the farmers in this and adjoining counties cannot supply the demand, therefore other states make up the large deficiency.

The wholesale block is the most congested place in the city for several hours in the early morning, and it is necessary to have policemen to preserve order. Numerous wagons are lined up against the curb, while hundreds of men load and unload the produce of the day. This congestion has become so great that it handicaps the dealers and complaint is made that there are not adequate freight facilities to handle the demands made upon them by waiting customers. Lack of a city market or a place where those other than the regular wholesalers may stand and dispose of their products is seriously felt. Many farmers from up and down the valley station themselves in the already congested block and every foot of space is utilized until at times it becomes a tangle that takes valuable time to straighten out, not mentioning the loss of temper and the blows that are sometimes struck by the aggravated teamsters.

The retail marts of the city are equipped to supply the necessaries of life at prices which do not vary materially from those of other large cities of the Commonwealth. Scranton is not a cheap place to live, but it cannot be ranked among the too costly places. A schedule of prices of principal commodities, taken November 20, 1909, is furnished by the following list:

Fresh meats—	
Roast beef, per pound,	14c to 16c.
Chuck roast, per pound,	10c to 13c.
Porterhouse steak, per pound,	18c to 20c.
Sirloin steak, per pound,	18c
Leg of lamb, per pound,	
Smoked meats—	
Ham, per pound,	16c to 18½c.
Salt bacon, per pound,	16c.
Smoked bacon, per pound,	15c to 25c.
Shoulder, per pound,	14c.
Poultry—	
Chicken, per pound,	18c.
Turkey, per pound,	25c.
Groceries—	
Flour, spring wheat, per bbl.,	$7 49
Flour, winter wheat, per bbl.	6 75
Butter, per pound,	35c.

Lard, per pound,	16c.
Eggs, per dozen,	28c.
Cheese, per pound,	18c.
Sugar, granulated, per pound,	6c.
Syrup, per gallon,	40c to 50c.
Molasses, per gallon,	40c to 50c.
Coffee, roasted Java, lb.,	35c.
Coffee, roasted Rio, lb.,	18c to 25c.
Tea, Japan, Olong, green and mixed, per pound,	35c to 60c.
Potatoes, per bushel,	75c.
Apples, per bushel,	$1 25
Canned goods, per can—	
Corn,	6c to 12c.
Tomatoes,	6c to 14c.
Peas,	9c to 12c.

NATIONALITY, LABOR AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Scranton being so near the seaboard, receives immigrants from all over the world, thus making it very cosmopolitan. These foreigners naturally segregate themselves, preferring to live among their friends who speak their native tongue and to enjoy the customs and habits of their home land rather than assimilate with the English-speaking people. In consequence, parts of the city are notably sectional in character, affording many evidences of the old world conditions in the four wards of the South Side. The Germans predominate in the eleventh and nineteenth wards; while the Irish are the principal factors in the twelfth and twentieth wards. On the West Side the Welsh are decidedly in the majority. The North End, East Side and central city are about equally balanced with New England settlers, who originally came from Rhode Island and Connecticut, Irish, Welsh, German, Scotch, Polish, Hungarians and Italians. Comparatively few negroes inhabit Scranton, possibly not more than three hundred. But one colored child was born here last year.

Concerning the Italians, their Consul, who resides at Scranton, has furnished this interesting statement:

"There are in this locality 450 families consisting of an average of five members each, and an additional 1,500 floaters, i. e., boarders without family ties to bind them to any one locality. Of these resident Italians there are 800 naturalized and 350 own their homes, or in part, as some carry mortgages. These homes are estimated to be worth $300,000. The number of Italian children who take advantage of the public schools averages 1,000. Also many young men and women are pursuing a course of study at the business colleges, showing that the Italian has a thirst for knowledge and is taking advantage of all the privileges and opportunities offered him by these systems."

"The Italians subject to the jurisdiction of the Italian Consular agency of Scranton are:

Lackawanna county,	10,000
Luzerne county,	15,000
Columbia county,	1,000
Sullivan county,	1,000
Schuylkill county,	12,000

"The greater part of the Italian immigrants come from the south of Italy where economical conditions are poor. The proportion of Italian immigration in this city is as follows:

Sicilia (South Insular Italy),	17 per cent.
Calabria (South Italy),	20 per cent.
Puglie (South Italy),	15 per cent.
Campania and Basilicata (South Italy),	12 per cent.
Abruzzi and Molise (South Italy),	7 per cent.
Umbria (Central Italy),	8 per cent.
Marche (Central Italy),	7 per cent.
Lazio (Central Italy),	6 per cent.
Tuscana (Central Italy),	3 per cent.
Veneto (North Italy),	4 per cent.
Other regions of the Northern Italy,	1 per cent.

As a result there come from Southern Italy 71 per cent.; Central Italy, 24 per cent., and from Northern Italy, 5 per cent."

Statistics are not available to show the number of other foreigners in the city, but it is estimated that the proportion of aliens is fully one-third of the entire population. Many have engaged in small commercial pursuits, but mining and ordinary labor provide the general occupations for most of them.

A large proportion of the foreign, as well as much of the native population, has been banded together by the ties of unionism. In some instances this condition has been helpful to the membership, while in others it appeared like an adjunct to facilitate strife and contention which were ultimately adjusted without visible benefit to any of the parties interested. Ordinarily the working classes are well paid and seem fairly well satisfied with existing conditions; but they are sometimes improperly influenced to become restless to the extent of serious disturbances which have led to strikes of prolonged duration. Differences between capital and labor occur frequently, but generally yield to the persuasions of reason in the course of arbitration. But owing to misunderstandings the conditions of settlement are sometimes violated. Reluctance has been shown, in some cases, to act under the provisions of the existing laws of the State, permitting an appeal to courts to provide means for the settlement of troubles between employers and employes. Often one party or the other was disinclined or opposed to such courses of arbitration, mainly on account of the unequal standing of the parties interested, and the consequent ease of avoiding the terms of the decision which might be given. It has been claimed by some that a strong compulsory arbitration law would provide the proper remedy for such evils.

The community has undergone two very serious street car strikes and in the past has had to endure the dangers and losses of disastrous mine workers' suspensions, but at present both of these great interests are at peace with employers. Owing to the renewed agreement of the mine workers with the coal operators last spring the region is assured of a three years' peace as regards the probability of a general strike.

Arbitration has resulted in a similar agreement between the officials of the Scranton Railway Company and their employes. In general, arbitration has settled the differences between the silk mill owners and their employes; and here, as elsewhere, there is usually found acquiescence to the appeals of reason to preserve mutual interests and the peace of the community.

The social life of Scranton has somewhat unusual features. While a number of clubs exist it is unmistakably not a club town as regards patronage. There is much simplicity of living even among the very rich people, of whom many are found in Scranton. They are essentially a home-loving class and the clubs are found to be somewhat deserted in the evening. Moreover, there is a uniqueness because of the absence of intoxicants in homes and at social affairs where young people congregate. The Country Club, a most popular resort, situated two miles on the outskirts of the city, permits no liquors on the premises and no entertainment on Sunday, either by way of meals or sports. There is no Sunday golf playing. It owns a beautiful building, handsomely equipped. Other social clubs, having among its membership men of every variety of affairs are equally strongly committed against the use of intoxicants. Several of them have secured attractive and more comfortable quarters, permitting a good representation of the social side of the city.

The Woman's Club, recently organized, contains nearly 200 members and includes representatives of the leading social circles. It conducts various departments of interest. The College Club, with a membership of more than sixty, is composed of women who are college graduates. Their chief work at present is the conduct of a Day Nursery.

EDUCATIONAL.

Scranton's board of school control is composed of twenty-two members, one from each ward in the city. It is a distinct and separate body from the municipal corporation and has the power to levy its own taxes and to borrow money. In 1909 the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the school district was $1,068,000, and the taxes collectable for the same year amounted to $570,735, not including the State appropriation of $101,495. At this time the district owned forty-three buildings and twelve annexes with a valuation of $2,308,438, having 461 rooms, provided with all the latest improvements as to heating, lighting and ventilation, giving the children all the comforts of school life. To accommodate the constantly increasing attendance it is necessary for the school board to rent thirteen other annexes in various parts of the city.

In the fall of 1908 the board of control issued $250,000 in bonds for the erection of five school buildings and one addition. These buildings will be constructed in different wards, and will include

three of eight rooms each and one of twelve rooms. The other will be an administration building for the accommodation of the board of control, and this will cost $150,000.

There is one central high school where higher mathematics and languages are taught, fitting graduates for the best universities of the country; one technical high school, one manual training school and twenty-one kindergartens. The schools of the city have an enrollment of 20,116 pupils and more than five hundred teachers are employed.

The manual training school was erected and equipped by Mrs. William T. Smith, in memory of her husband, and was presented to the city. At recent commencement exhibits of the manual training school were shown in so practical a manner that they amused and instructed a large audience. Ten young women who had been graduated came forth at the close of the literary programme with the finished articles of the milliner's and dressmaker's art. The climax was reached, when a graduate, wearing a stylish gown and a handsome lingerie hat, walked out to the footlights showing garments which had been measured and completed by the class. The boys of the school exhibited several articles wrought in wood and iron made by them, showing the different steps in the mechanical department. These exhibits left no doubt in the minds of the spectators that the courses of the school were not only highly useful, but very desirable.

During the winter months nights schools are maintained and among the teachers are English-speaking foreigners who instruct their countrymen in the three "R's" and in English language. Their aptitude for learning and their greed for knowledge, as well as their desire for becoming good citizens are remarkable. Men and boys, although weary from working all day, come to the school rooms at night and apply themselves diligently to their studies. It is said that the pupils in the night schools are more easily controlled than those in the day schools, notwithstanding the supposedly rougher element involved.

In this mining community one can see walking on the streets representatives of almost every nation of the globe—characteristic dress and all—making up a heterogeneous population that is to be amalgamated into one people. It will take time and education to win them away from the old-country customs and the immigrant of mature age is slow to give up the early training and the habits of his native land. These people are inclined to segregate themselves into colonies in various sections of the city, which is a natural outcome of foreign speaking people, having a common tongue and a common interest. But even this method of self-protection does not wholly prevent them from becoming the victims of false charges and

illegal arrests, trumped up by the avaricious who aim to prey on their savings. It may be within the power of the public schools to remedy these evils by educating children of foreigners and fully Americanizing them. These children's parents are more insistent than are some of the native citizens that their children should receive proper education. The immigrant, appreciating the advantages of education that he lacks, makes many sacrifices to keep his children in school as long as possible. This is particulaly noticeable of children born in this country whose parents are from northern Italy. Immigrants from that section seem to be superior to those from southern Italy.

According to the official enumeration of 1909 there were 29,034 school children in the city, between six and sixteen years of age. It required the persuasion of the attendance officer to keep 7,207 children in the public schools; of these, there were 3,514 boys and 3,693 girls. This is a convincing proof of the necessity of both legal and moral force in educating the young to permit them to stand on the higher plane of citizenship.

Plans are now under way in Scranton to take advantage of the recently enacted law to enable school boards to aid in establishing a teachers' retirement fund, the teachers contributing a certain percentage of their annual salaries, and the board is to set aside five per cent. of the previous year's expenditures. The co-operative system would adjust the amount paid by the teachers on the basis of years taught and would provide a pension of $500 as the maximum after forty years' service in the public schools. It is expected that before long the plan will be in working order. Briefly, the system is based upon assessments, as per years of service. It is $5.00 for a five year or less service, with an increase of $2.00 for each succeeding five or ten years, until the maximum assessment of $13.00 per month is reached, in consequence of thirty years' service.

In addition to the institutions connected with the public school system of the city there are several well maintained parochial schools, St. Thomas College, St. Cecelia's Academy, Mount St. Mary and the School of the Lackawanna, whose enrollment aggregates 3,551 pupils.

In the field of commercial instruction are three excellent business colleges, which have aided thousands of young people on the way to success in various occupations and business enterprises. There is a constant attendance of several hundred students who are given the best methods of instruction in this department of educational activity.

The Pennsylvania Oral School is a State institution where deaf children are taught to speak. At present 108 pupils reside in the school during the year with the exception of two months in the summer. The methods pursued are of the latest kind and include lip reading so complete as to cause the visitor to believe that the

pupils can hear. Children are received from four years upward, and they may remain in the institution until they are sixteen, at no cost to their parents when they are in poor circumstances. Manual training is a part of the course.

The buildings are of grey stone and are exceedingly beautiful in architecture of the English type, with diamond shaped panes and low, deep embrasures. The site is an imposing elevation, with large grounds.

The Boys' Industrial Association, established several years ago, with rooms in the parish house of St. Luke's Episcopal church, is a non-sectarian organization composed chiefly of self-supporting lads, bootblacks, newsboys and others, who have a self-governing body with mayor and administrative officials, together with a court where all cases connected with their organization are tried. Manual training is a part of the work pursued under the direction of a competent supervisor. The results are inestimable in producing good citizenship from a class that otherwise might become vagrants or criminals.

THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.

This unique institution, founded less than a score of years ago, has achieved in its truest sense an international reputation in that short space of time. In May, 1902, its first enrollment of five hundred students was recorded. At present more than a million persons are availing themselves of the benefit of the instruction given by its correspondence courses. They are distributed all over the world, causing Scranton to be better known than any other city in the Union. The institution now requires the services of more than fifteen hundred men and women to prepare the educational courses, examine the papers of the students and to conduct the business of the gigantic undertaking. Immense buildings of attractive and imposing architecture are occupied and more than three-quarters of a million of dollars are paid in local salaries to carry on the work.

This school had its beginning in efforts to teach miners to qualify for examinations so that they might become mine inspectors or mine foremen, as required by law in this and other states. It was no ordinary problem to impart this knowledge to ambitious men who in earlier years had wasted their time or lacked opportunities for fundamental training. It now embraces instruction in more than half a hundred departments and its sphere of usefulness is constantly being extended. From its inception this school has been a success and now receives patronage from all civilized countries. The idea of the work was wrought out in the brain of the President, Thomas J. Foster, who founded the schools eighteen years ago, and whose directing genius has made it a success.

An auxiliary plant of the International Correspondence Schools is the printing department, the largest printery in the world, employing 700 people. This commercial enterprise which was started with practically no capital has a present investment in buildings, text-book plates, printing plant, stock of paper and publications with other resources representing more than seven million dollars.

The immense volume of business may be comprehended when it is stated that the whole amount received in the seventeen years history of the schools was nearly $30,000,000, and that handsome dividends have been paid to the forty thousand stockholders composing the corporation.

LIBRARIES.

The Scranton Public Library—Albright Memorial, was a gift to the city by the Albright heirs and is located on the old homestead of an early settler, J. J. Albright, whose daughters, Mrs. James Archbald and Mrs. R. J. Bennell gave the site, while a son, J. J. Albright, the well-known philanthropist, of Buffalo, contributed the building—one of the most perfect of its kind in the United States. It was modeled on the French chateau style of the early Renaissance, of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the best period of architecture, and was designed to afford equally charming views from two street intersections. In the panels of the dormers, as on other parts of the building, symbols of notable book makers are elaborately carved in the stone. The window sashes are of iron in the English casement style, having the glass leaded in various patterns, the transoms containing leaded medallions, showing marks and devices used by the early printers. Certain large stained glass windows in various parts of the building are illustrative of celebrated book binders of past centuries. The book plates of famous kings and queens are here perpetuated.

The entrance hallway is laid in marble mosaic copied from a Roman palace, and three fireplaces, of varied design constructed of imported marbles, form striking features of the interior. There is much richly carved oak in the finishing. One of the attractions is a superb portrait of the donor, by Chartran.

This library contains for circulation and reference 58,000 volumes. It is notably strong in its reference collection that numbers 18,545 volumes. It is about to install books of foreign languages for foreign speaking people, and arrangements are to be made to open the reading rooms on Sunday as an experiment. The number of registered borrowers' cards is nearly 11,000, and the average annual circulation of books for home reading has averaged 130,000.

In addition to the central building there are also maintained four branch reading rooms in distant parts of the city, opened afternoons and evenings of each week day.

Other libraries in the city are those of Lakawanna Law and Library Association, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, Connell Law Library and the G. A. R. library.

RELIGIOUS AND PHILANTHROPIC.

The Bible religion is the missionary religion of the world and is the fountain, foundation and edification of Christianity. Lackawanna county is one of the three important stragetic points in our State where our highest selfish interests and Christian philanthropy combine in urging most constant vigilance and strenuous activity in Bible distribution by those who believe that the Book is the charter of American institutions, American prosperity and American liberties.

The Lackawanna Bible Society, with headquarters in Scranton, has distributed over 36,000 Bibles in twenty-seven languages in northeastern Pennsylvania. In the last two years there were distributed 11,698 copies printed in the following tongues: Italian, Polish, Welsh, Hungarian, Ruthenian, German, Russian, Roumanian, Spanish, Bohemian, Bulgarian, Slovak, Japanese, Swedish, Greek, Latin, Irish, French and others in various numbers, but chiefly in the English language, to the children of foreigners.

The city contains many churches erected by members of nearly every denomination whose creed has found followers in this part of the State. Many of the congregations are large and wield a powerful influence, others are comparatively small. The church buildings can be grouped as follows:

The Roman Catholics have eighteen churches, including three Italian, two German, one Polish, one Slavonic, one Lithuanian; next come the Baptist, having sixteen churches, including one German, one Russian, one colored, and several Welsh congregations; the Methodists have fourteen churches, including two German, and one Italian mission; Protestant Episcopal, seven churches, two missions, one parish house; Reformed Episcopal, one church; Reformed Polish, one; Reformed Church, one; Evangelical Lutheran, seven; Evangelical Association, one; United Evangelical, one; Congregationalist, six; Hebrew, six; Christian, two; Greek Catholic, three; Calvinistic Methodist, three; German Presbyterian Independent, Primitive Methodist, Christian Scientist, Universalist, St. Joseph's Syrian Catholic, Latter Day Saints, Union Church, Light House Mission, Salvation Army Barracks, each one building. There are thirteen convents and monasteries.

The houses of worship are especially noteworthy. Few cities of the size of Scranton can boast of so many costly and beautiful churches. Elm Park church is said to be the handsomest in Method

ism. It is situated in a triagular park, with many trees, and has a seating capacity of 2,400. The First Presbyterian is a notably beautiful Gothic structure of white granite. The Second Presbyterian, ivy veiled, built on spacious grounds, has one of the loveliest interiors to be found in America. The recently completed Immanuel Baptist church is built of red granite and cost $225,000. The Hickory Street Presbyterian church is a handsome structure and has a large parish house with an auditorium seating 1,000 people. There are many other handsome churches in various parts of the community. This is the See city of the Roman Catholic church in this region and contains St. Peter's Cathedral, a handsome edifice. The statistics of membership of some of the leading denominations here follow:

Methodist,	5,206
Calvinistic Methodist,	556
Primitive Methodist,	150
Presbyterian,	5,418
Baptist,	3,200
Baptist, Welsh,	827
Episcopalian,	2,426
Reformed Episcopalian,	400
Congregational,	1,617
Evangelical Lutheran,	120
United Evangelical,	66

Interesting statistics of the Roman Catholic Church in Scranton diocese and the city of Scranton are here given:

Communicants in Diocese,	265,000
Communicants in city,	55,000
Children in city parochial schools,	3,551
Pupils, St. Cecelia's Academy,	353
Pupils, St. Thomas' College,	220
Pupils, Mt. St. Mary's Academy,	160
Pupils, all other city Catholic institutions,	320
Total Abstinence Society members in diocese,	8,000
Total Abstinence Society members in city,	2,500

The Salvation Army is well sustained in Scranton. Through the generosity of its citizens it owns a property for which $40,000 was paid, and conducts a lodging house and an industrial home for men. Systematic collection of discarded clothing, waste paper, old furniture and other articles is made and the proceeds form a lucrative source of income. The workers visit the homes of the poor throughout the city, relieving distress and often providing employment for those out of work. One of the qualities of this movement is that nobody ever falls too low for its help, and all churches heartily cooperate with the army in these humanitarian efforts.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Scranton is housed in a magnificent building, erected at a cost of $200,000, which is equipped in a most excellent manner to promote the welfare of young men and boys. The large membership of this body permits development of association work along the most modern lines and consequently its influence has become far reaching and efficacious. Particular stress

is laid upon the moral development of young boys, with a view of preventing habits of life which must be unlearned if an excellent character in manhood is desired. Very effective work is also done along the lines of educating the mind and hand for greater temporal usefulness. The local interest of this association in the welfare of foreigners is especially commendable.

Realizing that the minds of the young are responsive to the influences of proper body training and that such culture, mental and moral, are very closely allied, physical training has received meritorious attention.

In 1903 the physical director conceived the idea of having an outdoor gymnasium and playground and took up the subject with the mayor, who gave permission to use Nay Aug Park for this purpose, but owing to the rocky nature of the ground assigned it was not deemed advisable to attempt to prepare, equip and conduct a playground at that place and time. Not until the spring of 1907 was any definite work accomplished, when the Amateur Athletic Association entered upon a campaign to open for that summer at least one playground.

The Young Women's Christian Association occupies its own building, recently constructed at a cost of $100,000. It contains a fine gymnasium and beautiful rooms for association work. In connection with it is the Catherine Simpson Home, a memorial to a noble and public-spirited woman by her husband, C. D. Simpson. It is an ideal home for self-supporting girls who find it a refined and carefully conducted refuge, totally unlike the cheap boarding house, and yet where they can live at a lower cost than anywhere else. The lunchroom of this association is daily patronized by hundreds of women and girls.

The Catholic Young Women's Club is conducted along similar lines and benefits a large number of self-supporting girls of that faith.

CHARITABLE.

Among the charities of the city the Scranton Poor District, which includes the borough of Dunmore, deserves foremost place. An act incorporating the same was passed by the General Assembly the ninth day of April, 1862. On June 30th, 1862, the directors of the poor purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty-seven acres about nine miles from the city for $6,730.50, and located a future home for the indigent poor and an asylum for all who may become legal charges of the district. They designated the place as the Hillside Home of the Scranton Poor District. The first building constructed cost $1,800 when completed. Besides housing the poor, the directors have full power to grant outdoor relief to such persons as in their discretion are needy and worthy, without requiring them to become inmates of the Hillside Home.

Since the first purchase of land and erection of an almshouse there have been added by purchase three hundred and seventy-three acres of land and twenty-five buildings were erected, producing a total valuation of $828,597. The buildings are constructed as near fireproof as possible and built in a substantial manner to secure permanency. This institution has its own heat, light and water plants. The water is taken from an artesian well four hundred feet deep and pumped into a large reservoir, the elevation of which provides force sufficient to supply all the buildings. In the event of the artesian well failing, or the machinery breaking down, there is an artificial lake fed by springs on the farm, which supplies the power plant by gravity. The lake also furnishes ice required and is of the purest quality. This bountiful supply of water is of inestimable value in case of fire, as the buildings are in an isolated country district, dependent on their own protection. All the buildings are amply furnished with hose and hydrants together with chemical extinguishers.

In connection with the almshouse is a building for the insane, having a capacity of five hundred patients. The male and female departments are entirely separate from each other and the patients are classified and graded as far as possible according to their mental condition, whether of mild, chronic or violent form. By legislative enactment the district is allowed one dollar and fifty cents per capita for the insane patients under its care, excepting those insane persons who apply for admission and are able to pay their own expenses. The last annual report (1908) of the directors of the Poor District gives the total number of inmates, six hundred and twenty-four—of this number four hundred and thirty-four are insane—at a cost to the district and State of $157,900 for the year.

The Home for the Friendless is another institution of which the city is justly proud. It was organized in 1872 by a few charitable people, headed by a minister who saw the need of a home for the friendless. Since its foundation it has fed, clothed, housed and schooled many hundreds of children and made creditable citizens of those who otherwise might have become a bane to society. It is managed solely by ladies connected with different church denominations. Through their efforts they have built a handsome home on ground donated for the purpose.

In the same neighborhood is located the Maloney Home for Old Men, built and equipped by Martin Maloney, formerly a Scrantonian but now a Philadelphian. This handsome structure was erected as a memorial to his parents, at a cost of $100,000. Accommodations can be provided for nearly two hundred aged pensioners who are taken regardless of religion or sect. It is in charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor.

In the same vicinity is the Saint Joseph's Foundling Home and Maternity Hospital, and the Pennsylvania Oral School for the Deaf. There are also the Home of the Good Shepherd and Florence Crittenton Home for the rescue of wayward girls and women who have become outcasts.

The Associated Charities has its field of labor among the poor, and the woman agent is also a special police officer, having the power to make arrests and to enter complaint against brutal husbands and dissolute wives who treat their children badly. The board is composed of representatives of various churches, including all the principal denominations. In this Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant work in harmony.

After some deliberation the district nursing department, formerly under the direction of the Associated Charities, was taken over by the City Improvement Association and money to the amount of $2,500 annually was raised for the work. There are now three district nurses, who go among the poor, caring for the sick, teaching the ignorant how to care for little children, and reporting to the Associated Chairties cases of distress. Nurses are provided also as assistants from the various hospitals, the district nursing being taken as a part of their regular training. Since the organization of the new body in 1908 it has had the hearty co-operation of the city authorities.

There are five public hospitals and as many more private institutions to relieve the afflicted. Four receive State aid. The other, built by Moses Taylor, is fully endowed to take care of all patients who enter its portals. The founder was a heavy stockholder and director in the Lackawanna Railroad and he established this hospital for its employes and their families who needed surgical and medical attention. It has two branches, one in Buffalo and one in New York.

The institutions named below were voted State aid by the Legislature of 1909. These appropriations cover two years:

State Hospital,	$182,945 22
Hahnemann Hospital,	30,000 00
West Side Hospital,	15,500 00
Home for the Friendless,	15,000 00
St. Joseph's Foundling Home and Maternity Hospital,	8,000 00
Associated Charities and Humane Society,	5,000 00
Florence Crittenton Mission,	3,000 00
House of the Good Shepherd,	2,500 00

The West Mountain Sanitarium is an open air hospital for the care of tuberculosis patients. It is supported by popular subscription and is a great factor in the education of the public for open air treatmnet.

NEW CIVIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The city is rather backward in the matter of public parks, having only ninety-seven acres in its two parks. The one known as "Nay-Aug" has much natural picturesque beauty and the city has added many features for the pleasure of its citizens.

During the past year the Everhart Museum of Natural History, Art and Science was completed and dedicated to the city. Situated conspicuously at the entrance of Nay-Aug Park, permanent in construction and beautiful in line, this institution is destined to play an important part in the development of communal life, a part that is none the less important that it is in a sense unobtrusive. And the intelligence as well as the generosity of the donor will ever be held in grateful remembrance by an appreciative community. The Hollister Collection of Indian Relics has been added to the Everhart Museum, being donated by Col. L. A. Watres. Dr. Everhart is continually adding new attractions to the fine educational building that bears his name and which forms the great attraction at Nay-Aug Park. The Dr. Hollister Collection includes war weapons, peace implements, arrow heads and a vast array of things illustrative of the aboriginal life of the Lackawanna valley. These relics were collected by Dr. Hollister during many years of devoted effort and are fittingly housed in the Everhart Museum, where their value will be recognized by future generations. They tell a remarkable story in stone, in flint and other materials. The Indians were a brave people, the original owners of the soil. They lived close to nature and they left us one lesson worth remembering—that they preferred annihilation to subjugation.

While five playgrounds were maintained in 1908, there were but three in 1909, as the association organized to conduct them finds it very difficult to secure funds for the cause. There was a total attendance of 31,507 children. It is recognized that the movement deserves more earnest support than it has received and it is hoped that the city will not hesitate to undertake the conduct of these very necessary adjuncts to public morals. The better the health of the citizens, the more intelligent the voters. And the more contented the people, the less expense for police protection, health boards, reformatories and prisons. Scranton children are very much like the children of other American cities—no better, no worse. Start the little ones right, keep them from vicious influences and make them healthy, happy children, the chances are they will grow into useful citizens. Scranton has not aroused to the full conception of responsibility in the matter of playgrounds and parks, and to provide the average quota per capita for its people there should be 700 acres more than are now devoted to those purposes.

A new development of the civic life of Scranton resulted in the formation of a city improvement society. The idea originated in the thought of two women, one the wife of the mayor, who had long felt a desire to see more public spirit shown in beautifying and improving the city. With the motto, "Do it now," they enlisted the interest of one hundred and fifty of the leading women of the city and secured

the services of well-known lecturers who had been pioneers in this work elsewhere. The first practical step was to purchase sixty waste cans to be placed at the street corners and which have saved the streets from much litter. Children were interested in the movement, signing pledges and wearing buttons to prove their allegiance. A house to house canvass was made to induce residents to plant trees and flowers along prominent thoroughfares. Young society women took up the work with enthusiasm. Mill owners were asked to make their surroundings more attractive for their employes and wherever the workers went they were cordially received and encouraged. In connection there was started a movement for the collection of means to perpetuate this work. Later, with the idea of knowing more about the conditions in the environment where girls and women were employed and where children spend much of their time, a systematic visitation of factories, mills and schools was undertaken with promising success.

A stimulating factor of this new development is the Scranton City flag, which was officially adopted April 4, 1907. It was made from a design submitted by Victor Burschell. Its salient features include "a white background, rectangular in form, of which the length shall be one and one-third times its width; in the center of the same a colliery with background of culm heaps; in the foreground, at the left, a power house with four stacks and smoke issuing therefrom, and at the right a locomotive numbered 1866 (date of incorporation of city), starting from colliery with train of loaded coal cars; encircling the said picture is a wreath of mountain laurel, separated at the bottom by a large cog-wheel, about which are electric flashes and across which, following the circle of wreath, is the word "Scranton," the center picture being slate color, wreath green, wheel gray, electric flashes yellow, and the word Scranton black. The design as set forth is strikingly suggestive of the city and its environments, bringing as it does at once to the eye the basic industry upon which the city has grown, and electric power, with the progress of which the city is closely identified, while the mountain laurel growing in profusion upon the surrounding hills may very properly symbolize the success, not only of the past and present, but of the future as well."

The future of Scranton is in the hands of those who believe in a bigger and better city and who are willing to stake their money on that faith. "Watch Scranton Grow" is a sound and useful slogan. The town is on the threshold of real civic distinction and importance. Cities, as a rule, have a hard struggle to reach their first 100,000 population, but when once attained they never go backward. When people believe in their city as Scrantonians do in theirs, when civic pride and confidence are fully established, there is born assurance of the enduring city of steady and solid growth. This faith justifies the

declaration that Scranton is a good place to live, a city of agreeable home and social life, a fine field for business and professional enterprise, a place where brains and work will bring success and happiness.

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

A local office of the United States Weather Bureau has been maintained at Scranton since August, 1900. Its field of observation includes Scranton, Pennsylvania, and all that territory lying within a radius of twenty miles therefrom. These meteorological stations of the national government are maintained in the interests of science, agriculture and commerce. Records of barometric pressure, temperature, precipitation, humidity, direction and velocity of the wind, sunshine and general weather conditions are kept for each day of the year, and are always available for the use of the public. To obtain these records the following instrumental equipment is used: mecurial barometers, exposed thermometers, self-recording maximum and minimum thermometers for obtaining the highest and the lowest temperature for each twenty-four hours. A thermograph, in the roof instrument shelter, maintains a continuous record of the temperature for each hour of the day; and a barograph, in the office, keeps the same record of barometric pressure. The anemometer cups, on the roof, are used to obtain the velocity of the wind. The rain and the snow gauges gather and record the amount of precipitation of each kind. The glass sunshine recorder gives a record of the daily amount of sunshine. All these elements are recorded by electrical apparatus extending from the roof equipment to connections with the anemoscope in the office. This instrument is the most important of all, recording continuously the direction and the velocity of the wind, the amount of precipitation and the sunshine.

Reports of these various instruments are received daily from many stations throughout the United States and Canada, and local forecasts are made and issued on deductions from these readings. This data is also charted and issued in the form of a weather map. This chart gives the local and State forecasts, as well as a table of the maximum and minimum temperatures, velocity of wind and amount of precipitation reported from eighty-two stations in the United States and Canada. Besides these weather forecasts, warnings of frost, cold wave, heavy snow and flood are issued, especially for all interests that require them. These forecasts and warnings are also issued on forecast cards which are mailed daily to some one thousand addresses in and out of Scranton.

The records of the office indicate the following particulars:

Mean annual temperature, 48.8 degrees.

Highest maximum, 98 degrees, on July 2, 1901.

Lowest minimum, —15 degrees, on January 19, 1904.

Mean annual precipitation, 37.05 inches.

Greatest amount of rainfall, in any twenty-four hours, 3.74 inches, on October 8th and 9th, 1903.

Mean annual snowfall, 55.7 inches.

Greatest amount of snowfall in any twenty-four hours, 15.0 inches, on February 9, 1906.

Mean annual humidity (as per 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. reports), 72 per cent.

Average number of clear days, 85.

Average number of partly cloudy days, 118.

Average number of cloudy days, 162.

Average number of days with 0.01 inch or more of precipitation, 146.

The earliest date on which first "killing" frost occurred in autumn, September 22.

Average date on which first "killing" frost occurred in autumn, October 13.

Average date on which last "killing" frost occurred in spring, April 20.

The latest date on which last "killing" frost occurred in spring, May 10.

Scranton is located in latitude 41 degrees, 24 minutes, and longitude 79 degrees, 39 minutes west from Greenwich.

UNIONTOWN.

The borough of Uniontown had an humble origin, but its early history is quite interesting. Henry Beeson, a Virginia Quaker, settled west of the Allegheny mountains in the beautiful Monongahela River valley in 1768. About ten miles east of the river and approximately the same distance north of the Mason and Dixon Line he laid out and founded "Beeson Town." Fifty-four lots, containing one-fourth of an acre each, were plotted, and notices of the sale posted July 4, 1776. The lots were sold at the uniform price of five pounds, Pennsylvania money, equal to $13.33 each. Mr. Beeson donated land for public buildings, and upon the same were built through the ensuing generations several court houses which were eventually torn down or destroyed by fire, until in 1891-92 the present handsome Fayette county court house and jail were erected thereon. He also donated a tract to be used as a cemetery. Jacob Beeson, a brother of Henry, plotted

what is known as "Jacob's Addition," the western part of the town. Under the terms of sale of lots in both tracts an annual ground rental of one-half of a Spanish milled dollar each, forever, was to be paid, but that feature was soon extinguished. Jacob Beeson donated for public use the plot of ground now occupied by the municipal building.

Upon the erection of a flouring mill in 1772 by Henry Beeson, the locality became known as Beeson's Mill; but as it was the center of Union township Mr. Beeson later renamed the place as "Town of Union." In 1783 Fayette county was formed from a part of Westmoreland and the county seat was established here with the name of Uniontown, and as such it has become widely known.

But the history of this section antedates its settlement. It was on the line of march followed by Washington in the ill-fated campaign against the French and Indians, which resulted in defeat and the death of the English commander, General Braddock. His grave is upon a hillside not far from the town and around it and other associations of those early times cluster many historic events. Closely following this early trail was the famous "National Pike," a roadway constructed by the federal government in 1818 and which passed over the main street of Uniontown. Over this highway thundered stage coaches bearing the United States mails and travelers from the East to the West; long caravans of wagons passed through this then small borough, bearing the household effects and the families of the home seekers who eventually laid the foundations for the wonderfully prosperous and growing Middle West and the extreme West. On September 22, 1784, Washington was entertained here, and among the many other notables who have visited this most interesting town might be mentioned General Lafayette, James K. Polk, Henry Clay, Winfield Scott, Abraham Lincoln, General Santa Anna, General Taylor, John Quincy Adams, and a host of others.

MUNICIPAL DATA.

Uniontown Post Office was established on January 1, 1795, and the town was incorporated as a borough April 4, 1796. The first railroad communication was opened January 2, 1860, since which time the business enterprises of the town have forged to the front until it is claimed to be the wealthiest and busiest place of its size in the State. Located amidst surroundings that nature can hardly excel in beauty; with low, smooth, rolling hills hovering just near enough to afford ideal home sites; with the long ranges of the Allegheny mountains rising within convenient distance and constant view eastward, and stretching as far as the eye can see to the north and the south—a mountain vista restful and enticing; lying at the healthful elevation of one thousand feet above sea level; with millions of material riches

in coal underlying the entire region, Uniontown occupies a position well toward the front among the most desirable living communities in the country.

The smoothly rolling but none the less irregular surface contour has given the town unusual form. Only in small sections are there regular square formations. The streets generally converge toward the business center, making this portion readily accessible from almost any place within the limits, and affording the means of having excellent fire protection service, because of the accessibility of each section from the large central fire building here so centrally located. Main street, the principal thoroughfare, follows an easterly and westerly course for a few blocks through the business section, but near the county buildings veers off toward the southeast, and in the western end it takes a northwesterly course. Few of the streets take a straight course for any considerable distance.

Uniontown is seventy miles south of Pittsburgh, with which it is connected by both the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio railway systems. The latter road affords a seaboard connection at Baltimore, about three hundred miles to the eastward. Ample train privileges are provided and the means of communication are of an advantageous nature. But until these modern means were afforded Uniontown was somewhat isolated from trade centers and its growth was such only as pertained to an agricultural region. Even in 1890 the population was but 6,359. In the next decade there was an increase of about 1,000 more. The present estimated population is locally given as 15,000. These occupy an area of about one and one-half square miles.

Uniontown continues under the borough form of government, but if cherished hopes and expectations are realized by the 1910 enumeration it will become a third-class city, which will permit enlargement of its privileges. However, the present system has been well utilized. The affairs of the borough are carried on in very handsome municipal buildings, standing near the county court house. They are buff brick structures, erected at a cost of $80,000, thoroughly modern in their plans and splendidly adapted for the purposes for which they were designed.

The town took a forward stride when it provided itself with appropriate police headquarters and an efficient system for protection of this character. A strong effort is made to enforce the license laws and ordinances of the borough, but, as elsewhere, drunkenness causes more disorder and results in more arrests than any other offense. The force is composed of a chief, assistant chief and eight patrolmen. The safety of the public is well guarded. Disturbances are promptly quelled; even the many thousands who throng the streets on Saturdays are well controlled, and it is a most difficult task, because of the narrowness of the main thoroughfare and the necessarily congested traffic.

A juvenile court, established under an Act of General Assembly of the State, held its first session in January, 1910. Its promises for promoting the general welfare of that class of people are most encouraging.

The fire department of the borough has its home in the municipal building and the service is a volunteer system, but six men are regularly employed—five drivers and one electrician. The equipment is composed of one ladder truck, one chemical combination wagon, one hose reel, one hose wagon, one steamer, eight horses and about three thousand feet of hose. All sections of the town are brought within convenient reach of the department because of the arrangement of streets, permitting long runs with but few turns. This, with the first-class equipment, has given excellent results in the matter of low fire losses.

All of the principal streets are improved with high-grade vitrified brick paving, easily fifty per cent. of the entire street mileage. With these twelve and a half miles of first-class pavements the town is in an enviable position with respect to its size in comparison with other places, and even in comparison with much larger cities. To one interested in municipal improvements it is a pleasing sight to view them from the roof of the tall First National Bank Building; clean and well kept, they lead out of the city on all sides. The unpaved streets are also in excellent condition. Compared with those in other cities thus far investigated they easily rank first. Nothing but constant and painstaking care in grading, improving and repairing them, as well as keeping them cleanly and sanitary, could produce this condition. It is well worthy of compliment. In the work of cleaning them, a mechanical revolving sweeper, a large two-horse sprinkler and from twelve to fifteen men are employed. The force varies according to the amount of work to be done. Two men are daily engaged in hand work on Main street in the business section. This thoroughfare is a difficult one to keep clean owing to its narrowness and the congested traffic. In the work of street cleaning about $3,500.00 per annum is used. The workmen average $1.50 per day of nine hours.

The majority of the streets are sewered and the town contains few toilets not connected with that system. A combined system is at present in use, but plans are being drawn to comply with the system approved by the State Health Department. Future construction will conform to the new plans. The pipes are all composed of tile and empty into two local streams which flow into the Monongahela. In this connection an agreeable circumstance arises—the mine water that flows into these streams is of such chemical composition that it is said to quite effectively destroy the greater portion of the noxious sewage, leaving it without a perceptible odor.

A garbage incinerating plant has been successfully operated for the past three years just southwest of the town by the Redstone Garbage Company, a private corporation. This plant was designed to burn all kinds of garbage and is complete for its uses. Under the system now in force householders are charged seventy-five cents per month, the company to furnish the cans and remove the garbage once or twice each week, according to the season of the year. Large water-tight and covered galvanized iron cans and improved water-tight inclosed garbage wagons are used respectively to store and to convey the refuse. Borough licenses are also issued to garbage carriers at ten dollars per annum per wagon. This creates quite a field for private garbage men who maintain independent wagons, but who do not, as a rule, give as sanitary a service as the regular company, and who dump their loads wherever they can do so without incurring liability for trespass.

Local sanitary measures are in the hands of the Board of Health. The following statistics show that its members are active and know their work well. During the year ending January 1, 1909, the mortality rate, based on a population of 15,000, was but 11 1-5 per 1,000—excluding stillborn, 10 7-15 per 1,000. An epidemic of twenty-four cases of smallpox among the colored people, early in 1910, was quickly stamped out by a strict quarantine. No deaths resulted.

The mortality of 1909 follows:

Deaths occurring in hospital,		89
Non-residents,	10	
Residents,	79	
Residents of Uniontown dying during year (not in hospital),		168
Still born,		21

Of diseases, pneumonia heads the list with thirty-three deaths. Typhoid fever caused seventeen deaths, but thirteen of the decedents were non-residents. Tubercular trouble caused seventeen deaths. Seventeen cases of scarlet fever were reported, one death resulting. Out of two hundred and seventy-seven (277) cases of contagious and infectious diseases but six deaths resulted. Offenders guilty of committing a nuisance are promtply notified to abate the same, and when prosecution has been found necessary such action was taken. The accumulation of rubbish of any character in unsightly or unsanitary piles has been vigorously opposed. It is doubtful if there is a cleaner town in the State. This characteristic is apparent to almost any visitor. The low mortality rate may, in a measure, be attributed to a strict enforcement of sanitary measures by the Board of Health.

Water is supplied by the Uniontown Water Company, a private corporation whose pipes are fed from springs along the Chestnut Ridge of the Allegheny Mountains, three miles east of the borough. The watershed is largely timbered and about one-third of it is owned by the company. Six reservoirs, with an aggregate capacity of 160,000,-

000 gallons, lie along the base of the mountain. These are so arranged that any one may be shut off in case of necessity. Four large feed pipes lead into the town. During a few of the dry seasons it has been found necessary to draw from an industrial company's supply to provide a sufficient amount of water. The daily consumption amounts to about 1,500,000 gallons. Many analyses have proved the water to be free from dangerous bacteria. After protracted heavy rains it is at times a little discolored, but it is usually as clear as a crystal. The streets are flushed with this same pure water. About 2,800 consumers are on the contract schedule of rates, and about 200 use meters; 114 fire hydrants are now distributed throughout town and fourteen more will soon be added. These are contracted to the borough as follows: Forty dollars per annum each for the first thirty; $35.00 per annum each for the next fifty; $25.00 per annum each for all above eighty. Quite an extensive system of contract rates is in force; a few of same are quoted below:

Dwelling houses, one family each, per annum:

For the first faucet,	$6 00
For each additional faucet,	2 50
For first bath tub,	4 00
For first closet,	4 00
Maximum to one family,	25 00

Hot and cold water faucets emptying into one vessel are charged as one faucet. Higher rates are charged for two or more families in one house. There are special schedules for boarding houses, stores, offices, stables, hotels, public baths, commercial purposes, etc.

The meter rates as per monthly schedule are:

"First 20,000, 30 cents per M., $6.00; next 30,000, 25 cents per M., $7.50, $13.50; next 50,000, 20 cents per M., $10.00, $23,50; next 400,000, 15 cents per M., $60.00, $83.50. All over 400,000, 10 cents per M.

All meters should be read monthly, and, in accordance with the published rules and regulations, no meter shall return to the company less than $1.00 per month for ½ inch meter, $2.00 for ¾ inch meter, $4.00 for 1 inch meter, and $2.00 per month for each additional ½ inch in size of meter."

The assessed valuation of real estate in the borough in 1910 was $6,597,085, about double what it was in 1900, and the tax rates were as follows:

Borough,	General fund,	7.5 mills.
	Water and light,	2 mills.
	Sinking fund,	4 mills.
School tax,		9 mills.
County tax,		4 mills.
Total,		26½ mills.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Natural gas, for fuel and light, is supplied by the Fayette County Gas Company, a private corporation whose principal office is in Pittsburgh. The pipes are fed from the West Virginia oil and gas fields. For all purposes the rate is 27 cents per 1,000 cubic feet gross, and 25 cents net. Special rates are given to unusually large consumers. Gas is cheap enough to dispense with the use of any other fuel. Practically no coal nor wood is burned for this purpose. Such coal as is sold retails at about nine and ten cents per bushel. If it were not for the coke operations, the town would be free from smoke, as there is little smoke from any other source. As a means of good light at small cost natural gas at the above price is without a rival.

Electric current for light and power is furnished by the West Penn Electric Company, a private corporation with general offices at Connellsville, Pa. This is a large company and provides electricity for many towns in this section, about twenty in number. Uniontown is a well-lighted borough. There are one hundred and sixty-four large arc lamps maintained at $70.00 each per annum. It is expected that nineteen or twenty additional lamps will soon be installed. Current for domestic or office lighting purposes, and also for power, is sold at 12 cents gross and 10 cents net per kilowatt hour.

TROLLEY SERVICE.

Through the great coke region of southwestern Pennsylvania the "West Penn Railways" afford unsurpassed trolley service. Three of the company's strongest features are: a fine roadbed, modern steel vestibuled cars, and a fast, convenient schedule of service. The company maintains an extensive system, embracing about one hundred and fifty miles of track. On the Uniontown division there are forty-three employees. Local fares are five cents; suburban fares are governed by the distance carried. Nearly all the principal towns of the southwestern section of the State are reached by this division and others by the McKeesport division, connecting with Pittsburgh and its vicinity. In Uniontown the cars start from a central point on Main street, continuing along same for a short distance, thence branching off toward their various destinations. This division carries many thousands of passengers every month. The small station used is crowded throughout the greater part of the day. The trolley has been an important developing factor of Uniontown.

GENERAL BUSINESS INTERESTS.

A consideration of the growth of the business of Uniontown's post office will convey a fair idea of the general advance along all the lines of commercial and financial life of this locality. The gross receipts of the office for 1900 were $17,270.03; for the year ending March 31,

1910, the receipts were $57,378.37. A still greater growth was shown by the business of the domestic and international branches of the Money Order Department of the office. In 1900 the receipts were but $43,579.82, while for the year ending March 31, 1910, the receipts were 477 per cent. more. The office force consisted of two officials, eleven clerks and eleven carriers and substitute carriers. Four rural routes radiated from the office.

Three daily and three weekly newspapers are published at Uniontown. They are, without exception, public spirited, and unanimously lend their support to almost every movement for the welfare of the town. Six papers of such a high order as to command success in a place of this size are worthy of great commendation.

Banking is a field of labor in which the business men of this borough are past masters. There are three national banks, two trust companies and one State bank. Together they constitute a fortress of great financial strength, representing a total capitalization of $650,000.00, a surplus of $2,253,000.00, deposits aggregating more than $5,482,600.00, and resources of $9,231,681.00. In addition there are three private banking institutions conducted by foreign bankers for the benefit of their own people, of whom there are thousands in this locality. Every financial institution in the town has handsome, commodious banking offices. One of them, the First National Bank of Uniontown, has such a remarkable record of growth and prosperity that a brief description of it will interest any reader. Virtually the same institution was established as a private bank in 1851. During 1863 the management took advantage of the provisions of the National Bank Act and formed a national bank. It then began its ascent of the honor ladder. It has been climbing steadily and earnestly until to-day (and for the past seven years or more it has maintained the same position) it stands at the top, heading the honor roll of all the national banks of the United States. A most satisfactory record, being first among over six thousand banks. Its proportion of surplus to capitalization determines the rank, viz: Capital, $100,000; surplus, $1,322,000; resources, $4,000,000. Since March 31, 1903, palatial quarters in the magnificent eleven-story office and apartment building have been occupied. It had just been completed at a cost of nearly a million dollars, and is a fitting home for such a bank. The First National receives deposits subject to check only, paying no interest on them.

The building and loan association of the town has real estate loans amounting to $21,350.00; resources and liabilities, $23,913.04; due shareholders account installment stock, interest, etc., $18,212.55.

The Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies have offices in the town, which is also supplied with two express companies, the Adams and the United States. Telephone service is provided by the

Bell and the Tri-State, the latter properly known as the "Maryland, Pennsylvania and West Virginia Telephone Company." Approximately 2,800 phones are in use and it is claimed that they are about evenly divided between the two companies. A brief schedule of their rates follows:

	"BELL."		"TRI-STATE."	
	Residence.	Business.	Residence.	Business.
1-party line—	$21 per year,	$30 per yr.	$30 per year,	$36 per yr.
2-party line—	$18 per year,	$24 per yr.	$24 per year,	30 per yr.
4-party line—	$15 per year,		$18 per year,	24 per yr.
Suburb. lines—	$15 per year,	$24 per yr.	$18 per year,	24 per yr.

MANUFACTURING AND MINING.

Manufacturing has been developed only to a very limited extent. A radiator and enameling works, employing about two hundred hands, is the sole manufactory of considerable proportions. There are a small glass factory, a lumber and planing mill, one or two small cigar factories and several breweries. The town needs a variety of good, strong industries employing skilled labor. These would help offset the hordes of foreign laborers who man the coke ovens and mines, and provide a more evenly balanced population. Such industries would also afford steady employment in their home town for the younger element, maintain more stable conditions during periods of business depression, and raise the place to a position where the future inevitable drifting of the coking interests to the west and southwest would not so materially injure it. The local brake, shoe and foundry works is not in operation because of the recent financial depression. It is estimated that about $3,000,000 are invested in the plants already established.

Unusual interest centers about Uniontown because of its location in the heart of the greatest coke region in the world. Coking operations have been drifting southward for the past ten years owing to the increase in demand for that product and the failure of the older plants to satisfy the ever-increasing market. To-day Uniontown is in the center of the coke region. That is the real cause of the town's prosperity. In Fayette county and vicinity natural conditions were right to develop immense coking plants, which are the largest, most modern and complete in the world. Nearby, in Luzerne township, it is claimed a quality of coke superior to any other is produced. Southwestern Pennsylvania also holds the first place in the world for the quantity of coke produced. The Uniontown District extends about ten miles to the north, about the same distance south, and nine miles west. The coking field reaches over the Mason and Dixon Line into West Virginia, where there are many modern ovens. In 1909 about 87 per cent. of the ovens in the Uniontown District were in operation.

RELATIONS OF LABOR.

As there are but few local manufactories the matter of the relations existing between capital and labor has not become a topic of very great popular concern. These relations are, and have been for many years, friendly and pleasant. The miners and coke workers form a body by themselves. They are scattered over the Monongahela Valley in small settlements. The typical miners' double frame dwelling has been erected for them. They have been placed upon good-sized lots, but no advantage has been taken of that fact, as very few gardens were observed. Most of the yards in the settlements referred to are bare and worn and show very little tendency to produce more agreeable surroundings. This is, of course, the fault of the renter and not the owner, as the land is there and could be kept in better condition if the householders were so inclined. Conditions are as sanitary as could be expected in foreign settlements where little is done in the way of modern sanitation. In the town it is far different. Evidence of good sanitation is seen on every side, and great pride is taken in keeping a green lawn, a few flowers, and occasionally a good garden. But the whole territory is well-drained and dry—a healthful location, and one in which disease would not be apt to occur unless the situation was particularly bad. The coke workers average about $1.75 per day in wages, and the miners and others employed about the mines receive from $1.94 to $2.25 per day. Those under sixteen years of age are paid from $1.05 to $1.19. The coke workers and miners are said to be unorganized. Both are almost wholly foreign speaking people.

So far as the trades are concerned this is a union town. The plumbers have a 90 per cent. organization; the bartenders a 100 per cent. organization of forty-two members; the National Stogie Makers' League is just about as strong, with sixty members; the electricians are organized and have about thirty members; the Typographical Union has thirty-three members and has been able to secure advances in wages during the past ten years aggregating 25 per cent. The bricklayers are well organized with thirty-five members. They have made considerable progress during the past ten years, and have secured an advance of 10 cents per hour in wages. Their present wage scale is 60 cents per hour for a nine-hour day. The carpenters have no organization. They earn from $3.00 to $3.50 per day with a nine-hour day, and have secured an increase of about $1.00 per day during the past ten years. The stage employees have a 100 per cent. union with twenty members. Glass workers are thoroughly organized with twenty-five members. The barbers and brewery workers are both well organized. The railway brotherhoods have a strong representation. Excepting the bricklayers and the railway brotherhoods all the local labor unions affiliate with the central body, The Trades and Labor

Council. Tinners, stonemasons and painters are unorganized. Present conditions in the trades are reported good. Plenty of work at good wages is the general report. But there is the usual complaint of high rents and the tendency toward higher prices for living commodities. Labor was found to be happy and contented and living much better than in the larger communities investigated.

Nearly all nationalities are represented in the army of workmen who live in this borough and vicinity. In the immediate neighborhood it is estimated that there are fully 8,000 foreign speaking people. Among them Slavs predominate with about 3,000. The Poles number approximately 2,000; the Hungarians, 1,000; Italians, 1,000; Croatians, 600, the balance being composed of a varied element representing many different tongues. By including some of the settlements just a few miles distant many thousands could be added, all of whom do the greater portion of their trading in Uniontown. It is claimed that fully 60 per cent. are unmarried laborers, who have no intention of locating in this country permanently, but who send their earnings abroad to their home countries, to which they hope to return. Just prior to the recent panic thousands of dollars were forwarded and the forwarders soon followed. During prosperous business periods they flock into the coke regions by the ten thousands and fill every dwelling to its capacity. Only about 18 per cent. are said to locate here permanently. These are progressive and develop into good citizens. About eighty foreigners own real estate in the borough, and more are following in their footsteps. This class help support our institutions, send their children to the public schools, and creditably exercise the franchise of an American citizen. Four small frame churches have been erected—one Hungarian Lutheran, one Slavish and two Polish Catholic. As compared with such structures in some other localities having a strong foreign population, they lack the air of permanency. Foreign bankers are very intelligent and progressive. One was interviewed who spoke sixteen languages and could understand thirty. In this locality the foreign laboring element has little opportunity to mingle with Americans. Their numbers are so great that they form towns or settlements of their own people. This necessarily makes them clannish. Few alter their ways of living or manner of dress unless they conclude to locate here permanently. They work together and live together. A matter upon which they seem to unanimously agree, is that under no circumstances will they labor under a man selected from their own number. Every boss or foreman must be an American. They will not agreeably tolerate one of their own nationality in a position of authority over them. The local bars reap a great harvest from them, as they are almost without exception strong drinkers. This habit is the cause of the most of their trouble. Local churches are working among them and are producing good results.

Several missions have been built, more detailed information of which will be given under the heading of religious data. The great majority are not citizens and have no interest in American institutions except as a means of providing them with work that they may accumulate a savings account with which to support themselves in their native countries. Few understand or speak English, and a less number can read or write it.

THE NEGRO ELEMENT.

A large colored population is located in the borough and vicinity. These people have erected four very creditable churches varying in valuation from $12,000 to $20,000, and worth in the aggregate $67,000. Their total membership is about 1,050. It is believed by local pastors that about one-third of the colored people are associated with churches, and, based upon these figures, it is claimed that there are about 3,000 colored people in Uniontown and vicinity. They are engaged in almost all kinds of work, but very few have entered into the professions or into independent business enterprises. It was ascertained that there were four colored pastors, two doctors and two merchants. One who has been associated with them for the past twenty-three years reports great progress in that period in educational and religious work. Increasing numbers are attending the schools and some have demonstrated considerable ability. One instance was given of a colored boy who earns his living by putting in a full working day's time each day about the coke ovens and also attends the high school, where he is considered one of the brightest boys in his class. To accomplish this he is compelled to live with much less rest and sleep than will satisfy the ordinary person, and to put to test wonderful powers of endurance. Such heroic effort to acquire an education is worthy of commendation and helps to show that the colored man in Uniontown is doing his best to elevate himself to a higher plane. Home conditions are very satisfactory and old residents state that they are constantly improving. Quite a number own good properties. Those renting live well, in frame dwellings upon fair-sized lots, and pay from ten to twenty dollars per month rental. Their homes look comfortable. In general, they are as far advanced as their own race has been found to be in any of the cities in the State, and, indeed, leading many localities by a handsome margin. Few are living idle, listless lives. They are decidedly industrious and thrifty as compared with some other localities. There are numerous lodges and social organizations among them. A strong factor in keeping them alive to the necessity of sanitary and cleanly ways of living is the Board of Health.

FOOD PRICES.

Prior to the great development of the coke industry, the country around Uniontown was one of the best agricultural sections of the State. The soil is of a fine quality and sufficient depth; it is well watered and nicely drained, and has as fine a surface contour as one could wish to view. Notwithstanding the impediment of industrial activity, cultivation of the soil is followed to an appreciable extent. But in the vicinity of the coke ovens it is impossible because the gases are so strong that they check and kill vegetation. Sufficient green vegetables are raised to supply the local markets with "in-season" produce. Out-of-season vegetables and fruits are shipped into town from the South. The bulk comes via Cincinnati, Ohio, and considerable from Baltimore, Maryland. There are no public market houses. That class of produce is handled through numerous stores. The majority of the latter are centralized in the business section, which is a desirable feature in Uniontown because there are no great distances within the borough limits and this section is conveniently and quickly reached from almost any point. Prices of food stuffs were ascertained on April 28, 1910, and were not found to vary greatly from those obtained in other localities at about the same period. A number of quotations follow:

Beef,	tenderloin and porterhouse, 25c per lb. sirloin, 22c per lb. pin, 25c per lb. round, 18c per lb. boiling and neck, 11c to 12½c per lb.
Pork,	loin and chops, 22c per lb. shoulder, 18c per lb. steak and boiling pieces not handled at this season.
Lamb,	leg, 25c per lb. chops, 30c per lb. roast (loin), 30c per lb.
Veal,	cutlet, 25c per lb. chops, 17c to 18c per lb. chops (loin), 20c per lb. roast, 17c to 18c per lb.
Dried beef,	35c per lb.
Ham,	whole, 25c per lb. sliced, 30c per lb.
Bacon,	30c per lb., sliced or whole; some at 28c per lb.
Chickens and ducks,	22c to 23c per lb. live; 28c dressed.
Bologna,	12c to 25c per lb.
Sausage,	fresh, 20c per lb. smoked, 12c per lb.
Eggs,	24c to 25c per dozen.
Butter,	35c to 38c per lb.
Lard,	20c per lb.
Flour,	winter wheat, 80c per 25-pound sack. blend, 85c per 25-pound sack. straight spring, 90c to 95c per 25-pound sack. fancy brands, $1.00 to $1.05 per 25-pound sack.
Potatoes,	50c per bushel.
Apples,	Baldwins, 50c pk.
Turnips,	new, 5c to 8c per bunch.
Beets,	new, 5c to 8c per bunch.
Cabbage,	old, 6c per lb. new, 10c per lb.
Lettuce,	20c per lb.
Onions,	green, 5c per bunch. old, three pounds for 25c.
Carrots,	5c bunch, new.
Sugar,	7c per lb., or 16 pounds for $1.00.

GENERAL HOME CONDITIONS.

In the matter of agreeable and livable home conditions, Uniontown will bear comparison with any city of like size in the United States. Here home comforts are enjoyed to an extent unrivaled by many places, and equalled by few. About two-fifths of the dwellings are owned by their occupants. More are constructed of frame than of any other material, though there are also a very large number of handsome brick, stone and concrete houses. Modern architecture is in evidence on every side. Rentals, in town, range from $12.00 and $15.00 per month upward. Very few and very poor houses at the first figure, not enough at the latter, and a large majority at $18.00, $20.00 and $25.00 upward. Nearly all houses have good sized lots and an abundance of light and air space around them. The average rental of a laborer's home is little more than $15.00 per month. Many demand a good grade of dwelling house with bath and other improvements. A home without them is undesirable and unpopular. Gas provides cheap and convenient fuel and light and permits payment of more rent than in some other places. The families of the working people are usually well cared for and there is little or no evidence of poverty in the borough. This is in part substantiated also by the healthy and well-dressed appearance of the school children. Only a very limited amount of vegetable gardening is done, but flower-beds, grass-plots, shrubbery and shade trees abound in profusion. Many houses have fine porches. Real estate on Main street is as high in value as in any of the third-class cities. A house renting for $15.00 per month usually meets a ready market at $2,500 to $3,000. Stores, known as "supply houses," owned by the coking companies, are scattered throughout the settlements and towns, and retail groceries and other supplies to their employees. This has been mentioned as an evil.

Considering its population, Uniontown has no superior in the State as a "city of beautiful homes." The wealth of her citizens, blended with a generous display of architectural taste and superior landscape gardening, have brought about this condition. Its streets and avenues are bordered with homes of the highest grade, which have been set well back from the sidewalk line. The intervening space is almost a continuous stretch of beautiful velvety-green turf. A strong feature is the condition of the sidewalks; they are wide and well-constructed throughout the entire town. There are miles of the best grade concrete walks. Very little of the cheaper brick walk has been constructed, or if it has, it has been taken out and replaced by better material. The general wealth of the residents of this place is a matter of common knowledge. Lumbering, followed by a phenomenal coal and coke development, produced the condition.

EDUCATIONAL.

Public educational methods are upon a high plane. When it is considered that in a town of 15,000 population only twenty-two employment certificates have been issued during the past year, it will be seen how earnestly and to what an admirable extent the school laws are enforced. Plans, which are being considered for a new high school and new grammar school buildings, will be carried into effect within the coming year, and will provide the town with as fine school buildings as there are in the State. There are now six occupied buildings, and one other in process of erection. All are new buildings except the high school. The board has been offered $125,000 for that building and lot, which will probably be accepted, as they have purchased a new plot for the new building at a cost of $16,000. The proposed high school will cost at least $100,000 and the grammar building, $75,000. The present valuation of school real estate is placed at $310,000; the equipment would bring it much higher. The new buildings will provide for both manual training and domestic science. Every feature will be modern and up-to-date. The manual training work will be largely confined to wood working. The schools have a good gymnasium with physical instructors for both boys and girls. Medical inspection has been attempted only to a very limited extent. There are two commercial courses, a two-year and a four-year course; 2,650 pupils are enrolled in the schools; 300 in the high school, and the balance in the grammar, intermediate and primary grades. Sixty-four teachers are employed, and during the next school year this will be increased to seventy. Good teachers are secured and high salaries paid. They range from $495 to $3,000 per year, averaging $60.00 per month. Segregation of the colored race in the schools did not succeed here. All schools are now mixed. The colored enrollment is 300. One colored boy will graduate from the high school and one girl from the commercial department this spring. There are no night schools, but such institutions are said to be needed. The schools are growing rapidly and have a good hold on the laboring classes, to whom they pay particular attention. A careful record is kept of every child in town and all are diligently searched out and compelled to go to school. No child under fourteen years of age can avoid attending some school, as shown by the fact that during the past year but twenty-two employment certificates were issued to children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen. No kindergartens are maintained. The high school has a very good reference and circulating library. A most commendable and strong feature is the course in civic betterment and citizenship. This is conducted by a Harvard graduate who is an expert in his work. The boys and girls who attend the classes are wonderfully interested and its good results are already manifesting themselves.

This class of work will help to provide a great civic future for the city and will supply a class of high school graduates that will be informed on all material public affairs to an extent never before realized. It will bridge a gap long left open in the education of the young American. The foreign element is rapidly assimilating with the Americans in the schools.

There are no parochial schools in Uniontown. There are also no colleges or schools of higher education located here. A private academy, known as Madison Academy, largely for the preparation of boys for college, has been conducted here for many years. In recent years it has not occupied the building originally used for that purpose because of its great age and bad state of repair. A good private business college and a private school for girls have met with success, but both are maintained almost exclusively by local patronage.

In a place of the size and importance of this borough, a free public library is almost a necessity. An institution of that character would benefit every man, woman and child in the town. A free library, where anybody could retreat into a comfortable reading room, supplied with an abundance of history and fiction, biographies and works of travel, a goodly portion of educational text-books, the leading magazines, periodicals, etc., would create an influence which would be felt in every walk of local life.

The Uniontown Book Club, a subscription library club of sixty members, and with an annual fee of $3.00, has quarters in the basement of the Court House. Here in ten large cases are stored about three thousand five hundred volumes of fiction, history, travel and biography. These are available to the members twice each week. It is largely used by ladies. A public-spirited citizen, who has done much to preserve and keep the collection together, is in charge. Here is probably the nucleus for an excellent free library. The Sunday schools all have libraries.

RELIGIOUS.

Religious development has been strong and steady. Twenty-two churches have thus far been erected. Of these, four are Presbyterian, five Methodists, three Baptists, one Christian, one Lutheran, two Jewish, three Catholic, two Brethren and one Episcopal. Many of the structures are of rare beauty and unusual costliness for a place of this size. The First Presbyterian Church is valued at no less than $160,000, and its manse was erected at a cost of $40,000. The church is built in the form of a cross; the low but massive spire rises from the intersection of the two wide bars. It is of gray stone construction, and, notwithstanding its large appearance and great cost, is much too small to accommodate the membership it enjoys, or could enjoy if it had more space. Owing to its style of architecture it would be a most

difficult and costly undertaking to enlarge it. The windows are reputed to have been the finest and richest ever designed and constructed by the firm of Tiffany and Company of New York.

The leading Baptist Church property is valued at $100,000. This is a handsome and imposing structure of gray stone. It is so designed that a fine manse is constructed under the same roof with the church.

There are at least four other handsome churches ranging in value from $50,000 to $75,000. These, and the remaining churches of the town, reflect a sincere general interest in religious work and an earnest desire to give it unrestrained support. Such institutions are substantial and far reaching in their effect, and are bound to be of permanent benefit to the people.

The smaller foreign churches will undoubtedly be replaced by more substantial structures in the future, if their resident population increases sufficiently to warrant the expenditure. Local Hungarian Presbyterians have recently erected a handsome little house of worship, which is said to be valued at about $5,000. On East Wilson avenue members of the Presbyterian Church have erected a sightly Slavonic mission. This cost $9,000 and has already become almost self-supporting. The Baptists have established an Italian mission and are very actively engaged in improving conditions in the local settlements of that nationality. All of this work is telling, and only a little more time will be required to make it quite general throughout the valley. These people are appreciative and responsive, and soon learn to take up the work for themselves among their own people. In addition to getting them into better ways of living, it will assist in the production of a much higher grade of citizenship.

Another manifestation of the generosity and attitude of the people of Uniontown in support of religious work is the property and fund, representing about a quarter of a million dollars, which is available for the proposed Young Men's Christian Association building. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars was paid for the lot, which is 76 x 150 feet and located on Main street in the heart of the town. A like sum will be expended on the building and equipment, so that, when completed, the property will represent an investment of about $300,000. The building will be constructed of terra cotta and brick. It will be five stories in height and will be an imposing structure. It is planned to break ground and begin operations during the fall of 1910. This means that Uniontown will have one of the best Y. M. C. A. homes in the country. It will afford a comfortable home and a place of religious, moral, mental and physical training and recreation, amid proper surroundings, for every well-meaning man in the community who desires any or all of the above advantages.

The local Citadel of the Salvation Army is an imposing three-story buff brick, centrally located building, erected at a cost of $25,000, upon a large lot. The site was donated to the organization by a

public-spirited citizen. The army has thirty members, whose field of work extends all through the coke regions. The seventeen lodging rooms are filled to their capacity almost every night. Lodgers pay twenty-five and thirty-five cents per night. Those who cannot pay are kept over night free of charge. Meals are provided only when a person is seen to be in real need of food and has no money with which to procure it.

CHARITABLE.

Fayette county contemplates building a home for misguided and orphaned children at some suitable point near the borough. These future plans include also a new and vastly better county home, on the present site, on the National Road, a short distance west of the town. Both buildings will be thoroughly modern and especially constructed for the intended purposes.

A handsome new buff brick hospital, known as the Uniontown Hospital, crowns the hill just west of town, along the McClellandtown Road. It is located on a plot of three acres and was erected in 1904 at a cost of between eighty and ninety thousand dollars. Of this amount the State appropriated $43,500. On September 30th, 1909, a statement of assets revealed the following:

Buildings and real estate,	$95,190 45
Furniture and fixtures,	12,585 35
Equipment,	2,688 21
Ambulance,	615 50
Cash balance,	508 00
Total,	$111,587 51

During the year from October 1, 1908, to September 30, 1909, the hospital disbursements amounted to $39,991.18. The State appropriation for that period was $14,934.43; $11,814.33 was received from pay-patients, and the balance from subscriptions, etc. The institution has a capacity of eighty-four beds, fully one-third of which are free. About two-thirds of the cases treated are surgical. This is due to the hazardous employment about the mines and coke ovens. During the year ending September 30, 1909, 940 cases were treated; 1,010 cases were treated the preceding year. A very good nurses' training school is conducted in connection with the hospital. There are now eighteen pupil nurses enrolled. Two classes have thus far been graduated, turning out twelve competent trained nurses.

CIVIC DEVELOPMENT.

In consequence of the rapid growth of the business interests of the borough, the development of essential features of civic life was somewhat neglected. There is no active civic club in the town, neither

is there a board of trade. Such an organization has just been projected and it should promptly enter upon the performance of necessary, wholesome work usually done by such bodies.

The borough has no playgrounds or any public parks within its bounds, except those connected with the school buildings. General diversion and recreation are afforded by a park known as Shady Grove, about four miles north on a trolley line, which is much patronized.

Price's Band, a musical organization of wide reputation in southwestern Pennsylvania, is maintained at Uniontown; and there are also several Italian and Hungarian bands which reflect credit upon the town.

Professional and business life is supported by a group of able men. In the borough there are four firms of architects, eleven civil engineers' and surveyors' offices, fourteen dentists, sixty-five lawyers, thirty-eight physicians and three veterinary surgeons. Other professions and business enterprises are fully as well followed.

Uniontown hotels are noted, State wide, for their hospitality and admirable adaptability to the purposes for which they were established. In the town there are nine licensed hotels and one unlicensed tavern, two theatres and two moving picture amusement houses.

And now, in conclusion, we come to quite the largest feature of Uniontown; at least the one which looms up to a visitor as its largest visible object—the eleven-story skyscraper, the First National Bank Building. This pile of steel, concrete, buff-brick and gray stone, rises abruptly out of the centre of the town like a gigantic mountain in the midst of a group of molehills. Tall and plain, stern and commanding, dignified, useful and imposing, it is the pride of the people. They call it "the building." Think of a structure covering a plot 150 by 175 feet and rising to a height of eleven full stories being in a borough which had, in 1900, only 7,433 population, and consider that the building was conceived and well under way within a year or two after that date! It was completed and occupied March 31, 1903. No town in Pennsylvania, outside of the first and second-class cities, has a building that can compare with it in proportions, even at this time, seven years after its completion. In it there are 509 offices and rooms, and all are occupied as offices or apartments except four or five. Six hundred business men, women and members of families are housed therein. From early morning until late at night it is a scene of continuous activity. Some days more than three thousand people are transported in its many elevators. Thirty-two employes are required to care for the building, including engineers, elevator men, janitors, carpenters, machinists, etc. On the ground floor is located the magnificent banking office of the First National, with its $50,000 vault, supposed to be absolutely secure, being a duplicate of the vault of the

Union Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, in the Frick Building. Light, heat and power are furnished to all occupants from the steam and electric plant in the basement. Hot water, ordinary reservoir water, and ice water, are also supplied through pipes to every office and apartment. The building has its own ice plant. Altogether it is a most complete and beautiful building and a great monument to Uniontown enterprise.

PART THREE.

BUREAU STATISTICS

MINING AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1909.

PENNSYLVANIA PIG IRON PRODUCTION.

An analysis of the pig iron production for 1909 as reported to this Bureau shows an increase in the volume of business over 1908 and bears out the statement made last year that the manufacturers were full of hope and confidence for the future. What is now known as a needless scare in financial circles in the latter part of 1907 unsettled business and left its impress on the 1908 production, reducing the tonnage 4,338,364 gross tons. But this year the loss is nearly recovered and the production is almost equal to the output of 1906 and 1907.

In 1909, 10,721,024 gross tons of pig iron were manufactured showing an increased tonnage over the previous year of 3,747,403 gross tons, or gain of 53.7 per cent. The value of the production amounted to $186,963,842 while in 1908 the value of the furnace output was but $110,987,346, showing a gain of $75,976,496, or an increase of 68.5 per cent.

The consumption of basic material, such as ore, cinder and scrap, out of which pig iron is made, showed a cost of $89,144,483—an increase over the previous year of $28,810,115, which naturally produced the increased tonnage.

In 1909 there were 1,963 more wage earners employed who received $1,495,269 more earnings. The workmen in 1908 numbered 12,964, while in 1909 there were employed 14,921 people, showing a gain of 15.1 per cent. The total wages in 1908 were $7,267,035, while in 1909 these workmen received $8,762,304, or a gain of 20.6 per cent.

Twenty-two of the sixty-seven counties of the State had pig iron production—there being 103 furnaces in operation within these bounds. Full particulars as to the production by counties appear in a table in this connection. Allegheny county was the largest producer, having a tonnage of 5,497,375 gross tons or over 51 per cent. of the total output.

A SUMMARY OF THE PIG IRON INDUSTRY IN PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE YEAR 1909.

Capital invested,	$203,355,638
Tonnage production (gross tons),	10,721,024
Market or realized value of production,	$186,963,842
Value of basic material,—ore, scrap and cinder only (fuel, limestone and other expenses not considered),	$89,144,483

Average cost of basic material per ton,		$8 31
Average market or realized value per ton,		$17 44
Average number of days in operation,		300
Average number employed as managers and office help,		828
Total salaries paid,		$1,115,542
Average number of wage earners employed, as relative to days in operation,		14,921
Males,	14,904	
Minors,	17	
Aggregate wages paid to these workmen,		$8,762,304
Males,	$8,756,796	
Minors,	5,508	
Average yearly earnings,		$627 20
Managers and office force,	$1,347 27	
Wage earners, males,	587 65	
Wage earners, minors,	324 00	
Average daily wage,		$2 09
Males,	$1 96	
Minors,	1 08	
Cost of labor per ton,		$0 82
Tonnage per man per day,		$2 39
Accidents in this industry:		
Fatal,		42
Non-fatal,		1,994
Nationality of employes,		13,674
Americans,	4,977	
Foreigners,	8,290	
Negroes,	407	

COMPARATIVE TABLES—PIG IRON PRODUCTION.

Years.	Totals.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with preceding year.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1909 as compared with 1896.	
		Amounts.	Percentage.	Amounts.	Percentage.
GROSS TONS PRODUCED.					
1896, ...	4,026,350	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901, ...	7,364,295	+3,337,945	+82.9	.....	.....
1906, ...	11,244,292	+3,879,997	+52.7	.....	.....
1907, ...	11,311,985	+67,693	+.6	.....	.....
1908, ...	6,973,621	—4,338,364	—38.4	.....	.....
1909, ...	10,721,024	+3,747,403	+53.7	+6,694,674	+166.2
VALUE OF PRODUCTION.					
1896, ...	$45,172,039	$	.....	$	.....
1901, ...	106,883,000	+61,710,961	+136.6	.....	.....
1906, ...	187,909,541	+81,026,541	+75.8	.....	.....
1907, ...	206,443,155	+18,533,614	+9.9	.....	.....
1908, ...	110,987,346	—95,455,809	—46.2	.....	.....
1909, ...	186,963,842	+75,976,496	+68.5	+141,791,803	+313.9
AGGREGATE COST OF BASIC MATERIAL.					
1896, ...	$26,251,420	$	.....	$	.....
1901, ...	53,511,173	+27,259,753	+103.8	.....	.....
1906, ...	92,507,500	+38,996,327	+72.9	.....	.....
1907, ...	100,308,832	+7,801,332	+8.4	.....	.....
1908, ...	60,334,368	—39,974,464	—39.8	.....	.....
1909, ...	89,144,483	+28,810,115	+47.7	+62,893,063	+239.6
NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED.					
1896, ...	11,580	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901, ...	14,749	+3,169	+27.4	.....	.....
1906, ...	18,637	+3,888	+26.4	.....	.....
1907, ...	18,960	+323	+1.7	.....	.....
1908, ...	12,964	—5,996	—31.6	.....	.....
1909, ...	14,921	+1,963	+15.1	+3,341	+28.8
AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID.					
1896, ...	$4,589,165	$	.....	$	.....
1901, ...	8,646,479	+4,057,314	+88.4	.....	.....
1906, ...	12,063,556	+3,417,077	+39.5	.....	.....
1907, ...	12,675,001	+611,445	+5.1	.....	.....
1908, ...	7,267,035	—5,407,966	—42.7	.....	.....
1909, ...	8,762,304	+1,495,269	+20.6	+4,173,139	+90.9
AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS.					
1896, ...	$396 30	$	.....	$	.....
1901, ...	586 24	+189 94	+47.9	.....	.....
1906, ...	647 29	+61 05	+10.4	.....	.....
1907, ...	668 51	+21 22	+3.3	.....	.....
1908, ...	605 46	—63 05	—9.4	.....	.....
1909, ...	627 20	+21 74	+3.6	+230 90	+58.3
AVERAGE DAILY WAGE.					
1896, ...	$1 37	Cts.	.....	Cts.	.....
1901, ...	1 85	+48	+35.0	.....	.....
1906, ...	1 93	+08	+4.3	.....	.....
1907, ...	2 05	+12	+6.2	.....	.....
1908, ...	2 14	+09	+4.4	.....	.....
1909, ...	2 09	—05	—2.3	+72	+52.6

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON BY COUNTIES AND RELATIVE PER CENT., 1909.

Counties.	Gross tons.	Percentage
Allegheny,	5,497,375	51.277
Cambria,	786,771	7.338
Mercer,	734,082	6.847
Lawrence,	678,789	6.331
Lehigh,	451,423	4.211
Dauphin,	390,547	3.643
Northampton,	346,175	3.229
Montgomery,	304,596	2.842
Washington,	268,633	2.506
Lebanon,	254,023	2.369
Berks,	209,467	1.954
Beaver,	159,497	1.488
Bedford,	103,867	.969
Indiana,	103,161	.962
Fayette,	84,371	.787
Erie,	84,226	.785
Clearfield,	70,303	.656
Carbon,	68,842	.642
Jefferson,	57,644	.537
Cameron,	37,839	.353
Centre,	28,863	.269
Union,	530	.005
Total,	10,721,024	100

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION.

With a corporate capital of $610,322,731 invested (and this does not include the black plate mills), in the manufacture of iron and steel, this industry not only made eventful history for this Commonwealth but for the entire nation. The natural resources of this State, such as coal, limestone and a limited quantity or iron ore, have given advantages that are possessed by few other states in the Union, and which have placed Pennsylvania in the front rank of production not only in the United States, but in the world. Over one-half of the entire iron and steel tonnage production of this country is manufactured in this State.

As in the past, these industries continue to be the most important factors of the business life of the State, developing resources and enriching the many thousands given employment. They exemplify the undaunted, aggressive spirit of the true American in manufacturing life and justify the splended judgment shown by their founders years ago. It is proper to here briefly note some of the phases of the progress made by this industry in the past one hundred years:*

In the early history of iron making a puddling furnace was built near Brownsville, in Fayette county, which was partially destroyed by a flood of Redstone creek in 1817. Subsequently the machinery was removed to Brownsville. Two years later a rolling mill was built at Pittsburgh which had four puddling furnaces. This was accidentally blown up and what machinery was useful was carried to Covington, Kentucky. Thus both these early enterprises in this State ended in disaster and for the next twenty-five years but little progress along those lines was made.

In 1844 the manufacture of rails assumed importance, and that product caused puddling to become a principal occupation in iron manufacturing—a position maintained until superceded by the Bessemer process of making steel.

Prior to 1856 but few improvements were made either in machinery or in the manner of rolling except the introduction of the rail straightening machine which took the place of the sixty-pound sledge and a special man to handle it. Other improvements were made in more recent years, and through this transition the steel age was reached.

Steel has become the base of our immense inland system of transportation. It is the imperial metal that has enabled the engineer to accomplish the most daring feats of building construction in the past half century. Its use has made it possible to span rivers or build tunnels under them; to erect gigantic buildings and to con-

*As presented on July 2, on the occasion when the Lukens Iron and Steel Company of Coatesville celebrated the centenary of the rolling of the first boiler plates in America.

struct the great Panama canal. It also is the material used in the construction of the monster floating palaces which quickly cross our vast oceans. Its uses in varied ways, large and small, are almost innumerable.

The modern practice of steel making, in the hands of the mechanical engineer, the metallurgist, and the chemist have made it possible to produce material which is used alike in the manufacture of articles of the rudest nature and in the construction of the most delicate and finest implements and machinery.

Recent inventions and the greater skill devoted to the perfection of modern steel making machinery have almost revolutionized this art and the use of steel products in this and other civilized countries has taken so wide a range that the application has bordered on the marvelous. Pace has been kept for this increased demand by the erection of huge plants whose aggregated operations in our State are summarized in the following paragraphs:

The value of the total production of the blast furnaces, steel works, rolling mills and tin plate works in 1909 amounted to $666,688,885. Employment was given to 155,967 people whose earnings were $104,859,616.

These mills turned out in 1909, 365,506 more tons of steel rails than in 1908. The increased tonnage in plates and sheets amounted to 881,250. Iron and steel structural shapes, such as beam girders, tees, angles, channels, etc., were increased over 85 per cent.; that is, the 1908 production amounted to 840,918 gross tons, while in 1909 the mills manufactured 1,560,224 gross tons.

The steel works and rolling mills gave employment to 23,411 more workmen than the previous year, and the wage earners received $22,467,403 more wages. To be more explicit: the employes in 1908 numbered 92,049 and in 1909 there were 115,460 employed, or a gain of 25.4 per cent. The total wages paid in 1908 amounted to $51,974,293 and in 1909 the amount that the wage earners received totaled $74,416,696, a gain of 43.2 per cent.

Thirty-three counties in the State made iron and steel in greater or less quantities. Allegheny county took the lead with nearly 53 per cent. of the product; and Crawford county had the smallest product, having only 88 tons to its credit.

Attention was called in our 1908 report to the new English process of treating steel so as to make it rust proof. The invention has been fully tested and used with most pronounced success in the application to small articles of steel, like bolts, nuts, screws, springs, castings, forgings, fittings, buckles, cutlery and small hardware generally. But up to the present time its use has been limited to articles which can be treated in receptacles not exceeding two feet in diameter by eleven feet long, outside measurement. However, what was Sherardized

appears to have met every demand placed upon it, and many establishments have installed this feature in preference to the ordinary methods of plating or galvanizing. The process is still in its infancy but when it can be adapted for use upon large steel products its effect will be so far reaching that some lines of manufacture will be revolutionized.

SUMMARIZED STEEL PRODUCTION IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1909.

This data is gathered from 29 mills that do not make a rolled or finished product.

Capital invested in this industry,		$22,513,665
Production, steel ingots and castings (gross tons),		245,639
Bessemer,	6,921	
Open hearth (acid),	185,159	
Open hearth (basic),	45,894	
Crucible,	1,733	
Other kinds,	5,932	
Value of production,		$18,328,342
Average number employed as managers and office help,		620
Total salaries paid to conduct the business,		$772,721
Average number of working people employed,		9,108
Males,	9,074	
Minors,	34	
Aggregate wages paid to those working people,		$5,665,979
Males,	$5,659,743	
Minors,	6,236	
Average yearly earnings per each employe,		$622 09
Males,	$623 73	
Minors,	183 41	
Average daily wage,		$2 14
Males,	$2 15	
Minors,	63	
Average value per ton,		$74 61
Average number of days in operation,		290
Days idle from various causes,		1,542
Average days idle for each mill, 1909,		53
Accidents reported in this industry, 1909:		
Fatal,		4
Non-fatal,		483
Nationality of employes,		8,299
Americans,	4,683	
Foreigners,	3,316	
Negroes,	300	

A STATEMENT OF IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1909.

STEEL WORKS THAT HAVE ROLLING MILLS AND MAKE A FINISHED PRODUCT.

Capital invested,			$326,254,012
Market value of production,			$308,871,697
*Total tonnage production (gross tons),			21,135,918
Classified as follows:			
Bessemer steel,	2,831,004		
Open hearth steel (acid),	584,897		
Open hearth steel (basic),	8,417,546		
Crucible and other processes,	107,454		
		11,940,901	
Rolled product:			
Muck and scrap bar,	407		
Slabs, blooms, billets, tin plate bar, sheet bar, etc.,	2,270,253		
Structural shapes,	1,558,093		
Rails,	853,586		
Plates and sheets,	1,926,602		
Other rolled products, such as skelp, wire and spike rods, spike bars, hoop bands, etc.,	2,586,072		
		9,195,013	
Average number of days in operation,			302
Total number employed as managers and office help,			3,687
Total amount of salaries paid,			$5,023,658
Average number of wage earners employed,			72,545
Males,		72,287	
Minors,		258	
Aggregate wages paid to wage earners,			$49,487,364
Males,		$49,419,277	
Minors,		68,087	
Average yearly earnings,			$682 16
Males,		$683 65	
Minors,		263 90	
Average daily wage,			$2 26
Males,		$2 26	
Minors,		87	
Accidents reported in this industry, 1909:			
Fatal,			166
Non-fatal,			10,200
†Nationality of employes as reported,			54,008
American,		22,241	
Foreigners,		30,331	
Negroes,		1,436	
Total number of days idle,			692

*In giving the tonnage production part of it is twice counted. The steel went into the rolled product but to show the people employed and wages paid it is necessary to give the total tonnage of the mills.

†A number of mills did not report nationality of employes.

COMPARATIVE TABLES—STEEL PRODUCTION.

Years.	Gross Tons.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with preceding year.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1909 as compared with 1896.	
		Amounts.	Percentage.	Amounts.	Percentage.
BESSEMER STEEL.					
1896, ...	2,292,814	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901, ...	4,319,144	+2,026,330	+88.4	.....	.....
1906, ...	4,468,468	+149,324	+3.4	.....	.....
1907, ...	4,345,399	—123,069	—2.7	.....	.....
1908, ...	2,102,190	—2,243,209	—51.6	.....	.....
1909, ...	2,831,004	+728,814	+34.7	+538,190	+23.5
OPEN HEARTH STEEL.					
1896, ...	1,009,608	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901, ...	3,554,828	+2,545,220	+252.1	.....	.....
1906, ...	7,226,124	+3,671,296	+103.3	.....	.....
1907, ...	7,657,132	+431,008	+6.0	.....	.....
1908, ...	5,230,229	—2,426,903	—31.7	.....	.....
1909, ...	9,002,443	+3,772,214	+72.1	+7,992,835	+791.6
CRUCIBLE STEEL AND OTHER PROCESSES.					
1896, ...	43,107	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901, ...	85,748	+42,641	+98.9	.....	.....
1906, ...	90,807	+5,059	+5.9	.....	.....
1907, ...	87,083	—3,724	—4.1	.....	.....
1908, ...	45,791	—41,292	—47.4	.....	.....
1909, ...	107,454	+61,663	+134.7	+64,347	+149.3
TOTAL STEEL PRODUCTION.					
1896, ...	3,345,529	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901, ...	7,959,720	+4,614,191	+137.9	.....	.....
1906, ...	11,785,399	+3,825,679	+48.0	.....	.....
1907, ...	12,089,614	+304,215	+2.6	.....	.....
1908, ...	7,378,210	—4,711,404	—39.0	.....	.....
1909, ...	11,940,901	+4,562,691	+61.8	+8,595,372	+256.9

PRODUCTION OF STEEL BY COUNTIES IN 1909 AND RELATIVE PER CENT.

Counties.	Gross tons.	Per cent.
Allegheny,	6,695,385	56.071
Cambria,	1,010,940	8.466
Lawrence,	687,008	5.753
Westmoreland,	619,724	5.190
Dauphin,	576,410	4.827
Northampton,	496,928	4.162
Chester,	491,385	4.115
Washington,	420,958	3.525
Montgomery,	382,472	3.203
Mercer,	300,509	2.517
Schuylkill,	111,403	.933
Philadelphia,	106,090	.889
Armstrong,	18,335	.153
Beaver,	17,744	.149
Berks,	5,401	.045
Crawford,	209	.002
Totals,	11,940 901	100

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION, ROLLED INTO FINISHED FORM, BY MILLS THAT DO NOT HAVE STEEL PLANTS.

This statement comprises 84 rolling mills in Pennsylvania as reported to this Bureau, 1909.

Capital invested,		$58,199,416
Value of finished production,		$123,983,162
Total tonnage production (gross tons),		3,161,268
Classified as follows:		
Muck and scrap iron,	243,168	
Structural shapes,	2,131	
Cut nails and spikes,	26,564	
Plates and sheets,	89,477	
Other rolled products (such as wire and spike rods, splice bars, hoops, bands, etc.),	2,799,928	
Total number employed as managers and office help,		1,747
Total amount of salaries paid,		$2,224,120
Average number of days in operation,		274
Average number of wage earners employed,		42,915
Males,	42,516	
Minors,	399	
Aggregate wages paid to these employes,		$24,954,332
Males,	$24,854,809	
Minors,	995 23	
Average yearly earnings,		$581 48
Males,	$584 60	
Minors,	249 43	
Average daily wage,		$2 12
Males,	$2 13	
Minors,	0 91	
Market or realized value per ton,		$39 22
Accidents reported for the year 1909:		
Fatal,		14
Non-fatal,		665
Nationality of employes as reported,		36,883
Americans,	21,487	
Foreigners,	14,592	
Negroes,	804	

COMBINED PRODUCTION OF ALL THE STEEL WORKS AND ROLLING MILLS THAT MAKE A ROLLED PRODUCT IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1909.

Total capital invested,		$384,453,428
Total production (gross tons),		12,718,317
Classified as follows:		
Slabs, blooms, billets, tin plate bars, sheet bars, etc.,	2,270,253	
Muck bar,	243,575	
Rails,	853,586	
Iron and steel structural shapes,	1,560,224	
Cut nails and spikes,	26,564	
*Plates and sheets including black plate for tinning made by the black plate works,	2,378,115	
Other rolled product such as wire and spike rods, splice bars, hoops, bands, etc.,	5,386,000	
Total value of production not including the value of the black plate works,		$432,854,859
Average number of days in operation,		291
Total number of managers and office help,		5,434
Total amount of salaries paid,		$7,247,778
Total number of wage earners exclusive of the black plate works,		115,460
Males,	114,803	
Minors,	657	
Aggregate amount of wages paid to these working people,		$74,441,696
Males,	$74,274,086	
Minors,	167,610	
Average yearly earnings,		$644 74
Males,	$646 98	
Minors,	255 11	
Average daily wage,		$2 22
Males,	$2 22	
Minors,	0 88	
Average value of production per each employe,		$3,748 96
Average value per ton,		$35 03
Cost of labor per ton,		$6 02
Total accidents in steel works and rolling mills:		
Fatal,		180
Non-fatal,		10,865

*Includes 362,036 gross tons of black plate and other sheets made by the Black Plate Works.

A STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL IN DETAIL, REPRESENTING 66 STEEL WORKS AND 84 ROLLING MILLS.

According to an Act of Assembly passed in 1901, it specifically says: It shall be the duty of the owner or superintendent of all places subject to the factory laws, to report in writing all accidents or serious injury done to any person in their employ within twenty-four hours after the accident occurs, stating as fully as possible the cause of such injury.

Sundry accidents such as are peculiar in operating works of this kind are not fully reported to this Bureau, consequently are of general information.

Causes Assigned.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.
Falling off locomotive crane,	1	.....
Heart failure,	1	.....
Riding on converter crane contrary to rules,	1	.....
Boiler explosion,	2	.....
Head under steam hammer,	1	.....
Carelessness,	1	.....
No cause given,	173	10,137
Carelessness,	.....	180
Not serious,	.....	180
Cuts, bruises, burns, lacerations,	.....	212
Flashes from rolls,	.....	92
Splashes of iron and cinder,	.....	28
Machinery,	.....	20
Steel in eye,	.....	2
Dislocated shoulder,	.....	1
Collar bone broken,	.....	1
Leg broken,	.....	1
Fall of bloom,	.....	2
Fell from roof,	.....	1
Boiler explosion,	.....	7
Toole broke,	.....	1
Totals,	180	10,865

COMPARATIVE TABLES—COMPARISON OF ROLLED IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION.

Years.	Totals.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with preceding year.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1909 as compared with 1896.	
		Amounts.	Percentage.	Amounts.	Percentage.
CAPITAL INVESTED.					
1896, ...	$123,951,317	$	.....	$	.....
1901, ...	232,108,715	+108,157,398	+87.2	.....	.....
1906, ...	345,563,126	+113,454,411	+48.9	.....	.....
1907, ...	346,361,420	+798,294	+.2	.....	.....
1908, ...	380,811,415	+34,449,995	+9.9	.....	.....
1909, ...	384,453,428	+3,642,013	+.9	+260,502,111	+210.2
IRON AND STEEL RAILS (GROSS TONS.)					
1896, ...	674,651	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901, ...	1,406,532	+731,881	+108.5	.....	.....
1906, ...	1,300,112	—106,420	—7.6	.....	.....
1907, ...	1,323,739	+23,627	+1.8	.....	.....
1908, ...	488,080	—835,659	—63.1	.....	.....
1909, ...	853,586	+365,506	+74.9	+178,935	+26.5
PLATES AND SHEETS (GROSS TONS.)					
1896, ...	630,861	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901, ...	1,590,502	+959,641	+152.1	.....	.....
1906, ...	2,643,499	+1,052,997	+66.2	.....	.....
1907, ...	2,464,554	—178,945	—6.8	.....	.....
1908, ...	1,496,865	—967,689	—39.3	.....	.....
1909, ...	2,378,115	+881,250	+58.9	+1,747,254	+276.9
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES (GROSS TONS.)					
1896, ...	28,840	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901, ...	37,349	+8,509	+29.5	.....	.....
1906, ...	29,850	—7,499	—20.1	.....	.....
1907, ...	29,279	—571	—1.2	.....	.....
1908, ...	23,460	—5,819	—19.9	.....	.....
1909, ...	26,564	+3,104	+13.2	—2,276	—7.9
AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED.					
1896, ...	53,573	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901, ...	86,086	+32,513	+60.7	.....	.....
1906, ...	128,209	+42,123	+48.9	.....	.....
1907, ...	137,712	+9,503	+7.4	.....	.....
1908, ...	92,049	—45,663	—33.2	.....	.....
1909, ...	115,460	+23,411	+25.4	+61,887	+115.5

COMPARATIVE TABLES—COMPARISON OF ROLLED IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION—Continued.

Years.	Totals.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with preceding year.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1909 as compared with 1896.	
		Amounts.	Percentage.	Amounts.	Percentage.
AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID.					
1896, ...	$23,832,628	$	.....	$	.....
1901, ...	53,334,787	+29,502,159	+123.8	.....	.....
1906, ...	82,623,830	+29,289,043	+54.9	.....	.....
1907, ...	91,413,384	+8,789,554	+10.6	.....	.....
1908, ...	51,974,293	—39,439,091	—43.1	.....	.....
1909, ...	74,441,696	+22,467,403	+43.2	+50,609,068	+212.3
AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS.					
1896, ...	$444 89	$	.....	$	.....
1901, ...	619 55	+174 66	+39.2	.....	.....
1906, ...	644 45	+24 90	+4.0	.....	.....
1907, ...	663 80	+19 35	+3.0	.....	.....
1908, ...	564 64	—99 16	—14.9	.....	.....
1909, ...	644 74	+80 10	+14.2	+199 85	+44.9

PRODUCTION OF ROLLED IRON AND STEEL BY THE STEEL WORKS, ROLLING MILLS AND BLACK PLATE WORKS, 1909, BY COUNTIES AND RELATIVE PER CENT.

Counties.	Steel works. Tonnage.	Rolling mills. Tonnage.	Black plate works. Tonnage.	Total production. Gross tons.	Per cent.
Allegheny,	4,918,381	1,724,141	59,047	6,701,569	52.692
Westmoreland,	666,455	6,851	120,415	793,721	6.241
Lawrence,	550,290	42,344	89,789	682,423	5.366
Cambria,	669,132	.....	.....	669,132	5.261
Washington,	357,236	239,352	36,368	632,956	4.976
Dauphin,	496,020	24,299	10,157	530,476	4.171
Montgomery,	334,846	178,756	.....	513,602	4.038
Chester,	366,808	36,096	.....	402,904	3.168
Mercer,	255,239	84,887	45,912	386,038	3.035
Northampton,	342,253	.....	.....	342,253	2.691
Berks,	16,274	259,507	.....	275,781	2.169
Lehigh,	.....	127,039	.....	127,039	.999
Lebanon,	.....	109,468	.....	109,468	.861
Schuylkill,	91,146	3,000	.....	94,146	.740
Philadelphia,	62,229	25,427	.....	87,656	.689
Lancaster,	.....	86,704	.....	86,704	.682
Montour,	.....	64,068	.....	64,068	.504
Armstrong,	54,098	.....	.....	54,098	.425
Northumberland,	.....	33,730	.....	33,730	.265
Columbia,	.....	26,038	.....	26,038	.205
Mifflin,	.....	23,140	.....	23,140	.182
Lackawanna,	.....	21,549	.....	21,549	.170
Lycoming,	.....	15,848	.....	15,848	.125
Beaver,	9,211	.....	.....	9,211	.072
Venango,	.....	7,435	.....	7,435	.059
Blair,	.....	6,257	.....	6,257	.049
Erie,	.....	5,500	.....	5,500	.043
Indiana,	5,307	.....	.....	5,307	.042
Bucks,	.....	5,000	.....	5,000	.039
Centre,	.....	2,000	.....	2,000	.016
Luzerne,	.....	1,600	.....	1,600	.012
Fayette,	.....	1,232	348	1,580	.012
Crawford,	88	.....	.....	88	.001
Totals,	9,195,013	3,161,268	362,036	12,718,317	100.

TIN AND TERNE PLATE PRODUCTION.

In 1909 the black plate works manufactured 810,915,524 pounds of black plate, an increase over the previous year of 164,508,445 pounds, which equals 25.5 per cent.

There were 65,699,778 pounds more tin and terne plate produced than in 1908, or a gain of 10.1 per cent. The increased valuation amounted to $1,446,793. Ten hundred and five more people were employed, and the earnings were $1,183,612 greater than in the former year. The male wage earner averaged $2.91 per day.

MANUFACTURE OF TIN AND TERNE PLATE IN PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE YEAR 1909.

A statement in aggregate form of tin and terne production by the black plate dipping works combined.

Number of plants in operation,		18
Total number of hot mills,		171
Total number of cold mills,		168
Total number of tin and terne sets,		315
Daily capacity of black plate (pounds),		3,587,826
Daily capacity of tin and terne plate (pounds),		3,692,250
Capital invested in tin plate industry,		$10,603,434
Average number of days in operation,		246
Managers and office force employed,		328
Aggregate salaries paid,		$361,346
Wage earners employed,		9,268
Males,	8,914	
Females,	318	
Minors,	36	
Aggregate wages paid to wage earners,		$6,494,250
Males,	$6,383,409	
Females,	98,838	
Minors,	12,003	
Average yearly earnings,		$700 72
Males,	$716 11	
Females,	310 81	
Minors,	333 42	
Average daily wage,		$2 85
Males,	$2 91	
Females,	1 26	
Minors,	1 36	

Production of black plate for tinning (pounds), ...		810,915,524
Production of black plate for tinning but not tinned (pounds), ...		46,683,771
Production of tin plate (pounds), ...		663,700,590
Production of terne plate (pounds), ...		51,039,436
Production of sheet and plate other than black plate (pounds), ...		82,964,074
Market value of tinned production, ...		$22,245,727
Market value of terned production, ...		$2,258,768
Market value of black plate not tinned, ...		$1,133,603
Market value of plates and sheets other than black plate, ...		$2,903,744
Value of entire production, tinned and untinned, ...		$25,638,098
Average value per hundred pounds of tin plate, ...		$3 35
Average value per hundred pounds of terne plate, ...		$4 43
Average value per net ton of black plate, not tinned, .		$48 60
Average value of production for each employe, ...		$3,079 61
Nationality of employes as reported, ...		2,451
Americans, ...	1,732	
Foreigners, ...	671	
Negroes, ...	48	
Accidents reported, non-fatal, ...		93

These mills were shut down 998 days caused by lack of orders and repairs which makes an average of 55½ days for each mill.

One strike took place July 9th, affecting 2,421 employes, caused by refusal of a part of the employes working in an open shop.

COMPARATIVE TABLES—COMPARISON OF TIN AND TERNE PLATE.

Years.	Totals.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with preceding year.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1909 as compared with 1896.	
		Amounts.	Percentage.	Amounts.	Percentage.
PRODUCTION OF BLACK PLATE FOR TINNING (POUNDS.)					
1896, ...	158,306,490	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901, ...	435,628,000	+277,321,510	+175.2	.....	.....
1906, ...	684,405,527	+248,777,527	+57.1	.....	.....
1907, ...	633,902,496	—50,503,031	—7.4	.....	.....
1908, ...	646,407,079	+12,504,583	+2.0	.....	.....
1909, ...	810,915,524	+164,508,445	+25.5	+652,609,034	+412.2
POUNDS OF BLACK PLATE NOT TINNED.					
1896, ...	60,491,728	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901, ...	58,198,000	—2,293,728	—3.8	.....	.....
1906, ...	27,257,798	—30,940,202	—53.2	.....	.....
1907, ...	72,739,788	+45,481,990	+166.9	.....	.....
1908, ...	27,739,583	+45,000,205	—61.9	.....	.....
1909, ...	46,683,771	+18,944,188	+68.3	—13,807,957	—22.8
POUNDS OF TIN AND TERNE PLATE.					
1896, ...	139,588,703	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901, ...	421,640,000	+282,051,297	+202.1	.....	.....
1906, ...	683,219,564	+261,579,564	+62.1	.....	.....
1907, ...	590,245,624	—92,973,940	—13.6	.....	.....
1908, ...	649,040,248	+58,794,624	+10.0	.....	.....
1909, ...	714,740,026	+65,699,778	+10.1	+575,151,323	+412.0
VALUE OF TINNED AND TERNED PRODUCTION.					
1896, ...	$5,045,097	$	.....	$	.....
1901, ...	17,612,030	+12,566,933	+249.1	.....	.....
1906, ...	24,382,962	+6,770,932	+38.4	.....	.....
1907, ...	22,508,521	—1,874,441	—7.7	.....	.....
1908, ...	23,057,702	+549,181	+2.4	.....	.....
1909, ...	24,504,495	+1,446,793	+6.3	+19,549,398	+385.7

PRODUCTION OF TIN AND TERNE PLATE, 1909, BY COUNTIES AND RELATIVE PER CENT.

Counties.	Pounds.	Per cent.
Westmoreland,	226,145,653	31.641
Lawrence,	181,130,813	25.342
Allegheny,	119,183,912	16.675
Mercer,	91,330,965	12.778
Washington,	70,117,783	9.810
Philadelphia,	26,830,900	3.754
Totals,	714,740,026	100

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The reports received from operators of this industry indicate a fairly satisfactory business in 1909; and, in consequence of the new agreement, whose terms are given below, fine prospects are assured for the next few years.

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE

ANTHRACITE COAL OPERATORS

AND THE

ANTHRACITE MINE WORKERS,

IN EFFECT FROM

April 1st, 1909, to March 31st, 1912.

Whereas, pursuant to letters of submission signed by the parties interested in 1902, "All questions at issue between the respective companies and their own employes, whether they belong to a Union or not," were submitted to the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission to decide as to the same and as to "the conditions of employment between the respective Companies and their own employes," and the said Strike Commission under date of March 18, 1903, duly made and filed its award upon the subject matter of the submission and provided that said award should continue in force for three years from April 1, 1903, and the said period has expired,

And Whereas, by agreement dated May 7, 1906, it was stipulated the "said Award and the provisions thereof and any action which has been since taken pursuant thereto, either by the Conciliation Board or otherwise, shall be extended and shall continue in force for three years from April 1, 1906, namely until March 31, 1909, with like force and effect as if that had been originally prescribed as its duration."

Now, Therefore, it is stipulated between the undersigned, in their own behalf and so far as they have power to represent any other parties in interest, that the said Award and the provisions thereof and any action which has been since taken pursuant thereto, either by

the Conciliation Board or by written agreement between representatives of the employers and employes, shall be extended and shall continue in force for three years from April 1, 1909, namely until March 31, 1912, with like force and effect as if that had been originally prescribed as the duration.

It is further covenanted and agreed as follows, viz:

First.—The rates that shall be paid for new work shall not be less than the rates paid under the Strike Commission's Award for old work of a similar kind or character.

Second.—The arrangement and decisions of the Conciliation Board permitting the collection of dues on the Company property and the posting of notices thereon shall continue during the life of this agreement.

Third.—An employee discharged for being a member of a Union shall have a right to appeal his case to the Conciliation Board for final adjustment.

Fourth.—Any dispute arising at a colliery under the terms of this agreement must first be taken up with the Foreman and Superintendent by employee, or committee of employes directly interested, before it can be taken up with the Conciliation Board for final adjustment.

Fifth.—Employers shall issue pay statements designating the same of the Company, the name of the Employe, the Colliery where employed, the half month, the amount of wages and the class of work performed.

On behalf of the Anthracite Operators:

George F. Baer,
E. B. Thomas,
W. H. Truesdale,
L. F. Loree,
T. B. Fowler,
Morris Williams,
Jos. L. Cake.

On behalf of the Representatives of the Anthracite Mine Workers:

E. S. McCollough,
Adam Ryscavage,
John T. Dempsey,
John Waters,
Andrew Matti,
John Fahy,
Geo. W. Hartlein.

April 29, 1909.

A STATEMENT OF ANTHRACITE COAL MINING, 1909, GIVING THE TOTAL GROSS TONS MINED—NOT INCLUDING THE COAL REDEEMED FROM THE CULM BANKS—TOTAL VALUE OF THE PRODUCT ON BOARD CARS AT THE BREAKER, NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED, AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID, DAYS IN OPERATION, ETC.

Number of corporations or firms reporting,		106
Number of collieries operated (not including washeries),		281
Total gross tons of coal mined,		66,727,113
Mined and shipped,	58,269,635	
Mined and sold locally,	1,509,277	
Mined and used for steam,	6,948,201	
Market or realized value of coal mined,		$148,760,632
Value of shipped coal at mines,	$141,503,904	
Value of coal sold locally,	3,711,097	
Value (estimated) of coal used for steam,	3,545,631	
Average number of in operation (breaker time) for all collieries during the year,		213
Number of salaried men employed, such as superintendents, clerks, foremen, bosses, etc.,		3,011
Earnings for salaried employes,		$3,287,358
Average number of wage earners employed,		169,336
Miners,	43,343	
Miners' laborers,	32,778	
Other inside men,	46,034	
Boys employed inside mine,	315	
Outside workmen,	27,217	
Breaker employes,	16,855	
Boys, outside,	2,794	
Aggregate amount of wages paid to workmen employed,		$84,358,705
Miners,	$28,228,311	
Miners' laborers,	14,447,211	
Other inside men,	22,511,518	
Boys employed inside mine,	69,300	
Outside workmen,	13,124,275	
Breaker employes,	5,442,000	
Boys, outside,	536,090	
Average yearly earnings,		$498 17

Superintendents, foremen, bosses and office force, ...		$1,091 78
Miners, ...	$651 28	
Miners' laborers, ...	440 76	
Other inside men, ...	489 02	
Boys, inside mine, ...	220 00	
Outside workmen, ...	482 21	
Breaker employes, ...	322 87	
Boys, outside, ...	191 87	
Average daily wage, ...		$2 34
Miners, ...	$3 06	
Miners' laborers, ...	2 07	
Other inside men, ...	2 30	
Boys, inside mine, ...	1 03	
Outside workmen, ...	2 26	
Breaker employes, ...	1 52	
Boys, outside, ...	0 90	
Average value per ton f. o. b. without regard to size, ...		$2 43
*Average number of tons of coal mined by each miner for the year 1909, ...		1,540
Average number of tons coal mined for each miner per day, ...		7
Average tonnage for each colliery per day, ...		1,119
Nationality of employes working in and around the mines as reported, ...		137,695
Americans, ...	51,567	
Foreigners, ...	86,105	
Negroes, ...	23	
Accidents in this industry:		
Fatal, ...		539
Non-fatal, ...		3,360
Mines not in operation, ...		5

ANTHRACITE WASHERIES.

WASTED COAL REDEEMED FROM CULM BANKS, 1909.

Total number of washeries reporting, ...	57
†Total gross tons of marketable coal, ...	4,584,981
Market or realized value of production, ...	$3,158,399
Number of wage earners employed, ...	1,818
Aggregate amount of wages paid, ...	$798,980
Average yearly earnings, ...	$439 48
Average value of production for each employe, ...	$1,737 29
Average value per ton, ...	$0 69
Average tonnage production for each employe, ...	2,522

*Represent miner and his laborer.
†Some companies have included washed coal in their mining operations.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF COAL DREDGED FROM THE SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RIVERS, NUMBER OF TONS TAKEN OUT, NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED, AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID, ETC.

Number of plants for dredging on the Susquehanna, ..		11
Number of plants for dredging on the Schuylkill, ...		7
Capital invested, ...		$57,850
Tons secured and sold, ...		61,337
From the Susquehanna, ...	36,060	
From the Schuylkill, ...	25,277	
Value of coal taken from river bottom, ...		$60,159
Susquehanna, ...	$32,045	
Schuylkill, ...	28,114	
Average number of days worked, ...		102
Number of men employed in the business, ...		153
Along the Susquehanna, ...	110	
Along the Schuylkill, ...	43	
Amount of wages earned, ...		$29,770
Along the Susquehanna, ...	$20,856	
Along the Schuylkill, ...	8,914	
Yearly earnings, ...		$194 57
Daily wage, ...		$1 90
Average value of coal per ton, ...		$0 98
Average value of production for each employe, ...		$393

The following shows the amount and various sizes of coal taken from the river beds.

Number tons of birdseye coal, ...	24,943
Number tons of buckwheat coal, ...	16,221
Number tons of mustard coal, ...	6,496
Number tons of pea coal, ...	13,274
Number tons of rice coal, ...	403

COMPARATIVE TABLES—COMPARISON OF ANTHRACITE COAL.

Years.	Totals.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with preceding year.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1909 as compared with 1903.	
		Amounts.	Percentage.	Amounts.	Percentage.
GROSS TONS MINED AND SOLD.					
1903, ...	64,595,664	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904, ...	58,057,447	+6,538,217	+10.1	.....	.....
1905, ...	61,634,226	+3,576,779	+6.1	.....	.....
1907, ...	65,477,649	+3,843,423	+6.2	.....	.....
1908, ...	63,016,935	—2,460,714	—3.7	.....	.....
1909, ...	66,727,113	+3,710,178	+5.9	+2,131,449	+3.3
MARKET VALUE OF PRODUCTION.					
1903, ...	$151,277,587	$	.....	$	.....
1904, ...	140,370,498	—10,907,089	—7.2	.....	.....
1905, ...	143,048,605	+2,678,107	+1.9	.....	.....
1907, ...	156,154,760	+13,106,155	+9.2	.....	.....
1908, ...	150,010,163	—6,144,597	—3.3	.....	.....
1909, ...	148,760,632	—1,249,531	—.8	—2,516,955	—1.7
AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED.					
1903, ...	157,955	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904, ...	160,579	+2,624	+1.7	.....	.....
1905, ...	167,466	+6,887	+4.3	.....	.....
1907, ...	164,861	—2,605	—1.6	.....	.....
1908, ...	176,377	+11,516	+7.0	.....	.....
1909, ...	169,336	—7,041	—4.0	+11,381	+7.2
AGGREGATE WAGES PAID.					
1903, ...	$77,624,281	$	.....	$	.....
1904, ...	92,217,814	+14,593,533	+18.8	.....	.....
1905, ...	87,178,257	—5,039,557	—5.5	.....	.....
1907, ...	94,638,339	+7,460,082	+8.6	.....	.....
1908, ...	87,506,850	—7,131,489	—7.5	.....	.....
1909, ...	84,358,705	—3,148,145	—3.6	+6,734,424	+8.7
AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS.					
1903, ...	$491 43	$	.....	$	.....
1904, ...	574 28	+82 85	+16.8	.....	.....
1905, ...	520 57	—53 71	—9.4	.....	.....
1907, ...	574 44	+53 87	+10.3	.....	.....
1908, ...	496 13	—78 31	—13.6	.....	.....
1909, ...	498 17	+2 04	+.4	+6 74	+1.4

COMPARATIVE TABLES—COMPARISON OF ANTHRACITE COAL—Continued.

Years.	Totals.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with preceding year.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1909 as compared with 1903.	
		Amounts.	Percentage.	Amounts.	Percentage.
AVERAGE DAILY WAGE.					
1903, ...	$2 07	Cts.	.....	Cts.	.....
1904, ...	2 48	+41	+19.8	.....	.....
1905, ...	2 24	—24	—9.4	.....	.....
1907, ...	2 36	+12	+10.3	.....	.....
1908, ...	2 23	—13	—5.5	.....	.....
1909, ...	2 34	+11	+5.0	+27	+13.0
AVERAGE DAYS OF EMPLOYMENT.					
1903, ...	237	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904, ...	231	—6	—2.5	.....	.....
1905, ...	232	+1	+.4	.....	.....
1907, ...	243	+11	+4.7	.....	.....
1908, ...	222	—21	—8.6	.....	.....
1909, ...	213	—9	—4.0	—24	—10.1

ANTHRACITE COAL.—COUNTY PRODUCTION.

The following table shows the counties in which anthracite is mined together with the number of collieries in each county, the number of gross tons and relative per cent. as to tonnage. This represents the freshly mined coal. To the total can be added 4,584,981 gross tons of marketable coal washed from the culm banks that have accumulated from past year's mining and considered useless. Recent methods have been found to consume this fine coal.

Counties.	Number of collieries.	Gross tons.	Per cent.
Luzerne,	97	25,373,370	38.026
Lackawanna,	70	15,719,261	23.558
Schuylkill,	74	14,988,155	22.462
Northumberland,	16	5,325,097	7.980
Carbon,	11	2,326,394	3.486
Columbia,	4	974,026	1.460
Dauphin,	2	644,290	.965
Sullivan,	4	572,515	.858
Susquehanna,	2	515,258	.772
Wayne,	1	288,747	.433
Totals,	281	66,727,113	100

Notwithstanding all the laws safeguarding employes in the mining industry, too many needless accidents continue to occur. These, to a large degree, are due to the employment of inexperienced foreigners who neither speak nor understand the English language, and consequently, through ignorance, many become maimed or lose their lives. Of the 86,105 foreigners employed in anthracite mining, a majority never saw a coal mine before landing in this country, hence it is not a strange thing that they place in jeopardy their own and coworker's lives. The mine law requires two years' experience as a miner or miner's laborer before being granted a certificate by the examining board, but many of the men hold certificates obtained through fraud or transferred to them by their compatriots upon returning to their native land.

There are many avoidable accidents but by a natural sequence there are many that are unavoidable. Each successive year the mining of coal becomes more dangerous as the tunnels under the earth lead farther and farther away from the openings as the coal is being

removed, producing more risks to those engaged in this hazardous work. It is harder also to control ventilation and the gases in these mines, as well as to prevent falls of roof liable to occur in the best regulated mine that human agency can devise or provide for those employed.

There have been other causes for increased accidents in these later years, one of which is the mining of thinner veins as the large veins are becoming exhausted in the upper northeast counties. Veins that were thought worthless ten years ago and could not be worked at a profit are now extensively mined.

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS IN ANTHRACITE MINING, 1909.

Causes Assigned.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Total.
No cause given,	292	2,758	3,050
Gas and powder explosions, cars, mules, blasts, falls of coal and rock bruises, etc.,	138	401	539
Falls of roof,	10	13	23
Falls of coal,	17	47	64
Falls of rock,	6	19	25
Falls of bone,	....	2	2
Falls of clod,	2	....	2
Run over by mine cars,	7	....	7
Squeezed between mine cars,	4	7	11
Hit by mine cars,	4	16	20
Squeezed between mine car and door,	....	2	2
Squeezed between mine car and prop,	....	1	1
Falls of roof, premature blasts, mine cars, etc.,	31	33	64
Burnt by gas,	....	7	7
Burnt by powder,	....	11	11
By locomotives,	2	2	4
Scalded with steam,	2	2	4
Falls of coal and gas explosion,	3	16	19
Explosion of gas under boiler,	1	....	1
Caught in scraper,	1	....	1
Rope on drive wheel,	1	....	1
Fly wheel of engine,	1	....	1
Caught in belt,	1	....	1
Caught in jig sprocket,	1	....	1
Caught by falling wheel,	....	1	1
Caught by falling timber,	1	3	4
By falling down,	....	9	9
Caught in air compressor,	....	1	1
Caught in machinery,	1	3	4
Caught by rope,	....	1	1
Foot caught in wheel,	....	1	1

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS IN ANTHRACITE MINING, 1909—Continued.

Causes Assigned.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Total.
Fell down chute,	1	1	2
Crushed by empty car,	1	....	1
Fall of slate,	1	....	1
Kicked by mules,	2	....	2
Loading steam boiler on cars,	1	....	1
Belated blasts,	1	2	3
Cut finger with axe—lockjaw,	1	....	1
Cut with axe,	....	1	1
On railroad,	1	....	1
Riding on bumper,	1	....	1
Electrocuted,	1	....	1
Bursting of steam pipe,	2	....	2
Totals,	539	3,360	3,899

BITUMINOUS COAL.

The operations in this industry were attended by disturbances of less or greater degrees of duration and loss. As reported by miners and operators these can be summarized as follows:

During the year 1909 there were twenty strikes in the bituminous coal fields of this State, causing a loss of 1,025 days, affecting 5,721 people and involving an estimated money loss of $163,920, or $28.65 for each person.

Five of these strikes were caused by a contention over the signing of the wage scale; a satisfactory understanding having been reached between the contending parties, the employes returning to work.

Two strikes were caused through the introduction by the company of safety lamps and safety powder, the men refusing to use the same; settled by the men returning to work under the conditions proposed by the company.

One strike was caused by the employes interfering with the management of the company's property; this case was submitted to arbitration, the decision of the arbitrators sustaining the contention of the operators.

A strike occurred because of the custom of deducting from the earnings of the employes, all store bills contracted by them being insisted on by the company; the men asked that this method of collections be abolished. Employes also demanded the discharge of the

mine foreman; the company refused to concede to their demands and opened its mine, employing new men.

Another strike, caused by the discharging of men, submitted their case to arbitration, but no information was given as to which party was favored by the decision of the arbitrators.

A strike was caused by the suspension of a mule driver who neglected to comply with the rules of the company regarding the proper care of the mules. This case was settled by the men returning to work under conditions named by the company.

Still another strike was caused by employes demanding agreement as to wage scale existing between them and the company in 1907. In this case a compromise was affected, satisfactory to both parties and the men returned to work.

One strike was caused by the coke drawers refusing to draw heavy charges four days in a week; this request was made of them during the business depression, and under arrangements made by the company the men returned to work.

Another strike was caused by "too much union," as alleged by the company; this was settled under completely changed conditions except as to the wages paid, the men returning to work under what the company terms "non-union conditions."

One strike was caused by the company refusing to sign the wage scale approved by the miners of that district. A settlement was finally affected by the men and operators signing an agreement as to prices and conditions for a period of five years.

Still another strike was caused by the employes making demands contrary to agreement. This strike remains unsettled.

Two other strikes were caused by the adjustment of the dead work scale; no information was given as to how these issues terminated.

Another strike was caused by employes demanding higher rate of wages and shorter hours. The company refused to grant any concessions and the men returned to work under the same conditions existing prior to the suspension.

Yet another strike was caused by the refusal of the men to properly prepare the coal for market. This ended by the men returning to work under an agreement to clean and prepare the coal in the manner required by the company.

COMBINED PRODUCTION OF ALL BITUMINOUS COAL MINED AND COKED IN ALL COUNTIES, 1909, SHOWING TONNAGE, VALUE, PERSONS EMPLOYED, WAGES PAID, ETC.

Statements follow showing sub-division.		
Total number of mines or openings in operation,		1,162
Total number of tons (net) mined,		133,824,240
Total number of tons (net) shipped,	95,589,403	
Total number of tons (net) consumed at plant,	3,545,175	
Total number of tons (net) sold to local trade,	1,189,852	
Total number of tons (net) used in coke making,	33,499,810	
Total number of tons coke produced,		22,395,694
Total value of coal mined,		$132,837,578
Market or realized value of coal shipped f. o. b.,	$95,863,639	
Market or realized value of coal consumed at plant,	3,221,632	
Market or realized value of coal sold to local trade,	1,280,214	
Market or realized value of coal used in coke making,	32,472,093	
Market or realized value of coke at plant,		$44,277,439
Average number of days in operation,		261
Number of superintendents, foremen and office force,		3,603
Aggregate wages paid superintendents, foremen and office force,		$3,732,612
Average number of people employed,		173,003
Miners (pick),	65,822	
Miners (machine),	47,032	
Other inside workmen over 16 years,	27,215	
Other inside workmen under 16 years,	882	
Outside workmen over 16 years,	19,451	
Outside workmen under 16 years,	134	
Number of coke workers,	12,874	

Aggregate wages paid to these employes,		$90,680,216
Miners (pick),	$34,502,633	
Miners (machine),	23,826,938	
Other inside workmen over 16 years,	15,350,176	
Other inside workmen under 16 years,	221,799	
Outside workmen over 16 years,	10,294,154	
Outside workmen under 16 years,	29,010	
Coke workers,	6,455,506	
Average yearly earnings,		$524 15
Miners (pick),	$524 33	
Miners (machine),	506 61	
Other inside workmen over 16 years,	564 03	
Other inside workmen under 16 years,	251 47	
Outside workmen over 16 years,	529 23	
Outside workmen under 16 years,	216 49	
Coke workers,	501 43	
Average daily wage,		$2 00
Miners (pick),	$2 01	
Miners (machine),	2 01	
Other inside workmen over 16 years,	2 16	
Other inside workmen under 16 years	0 96	
Outside workmen over 16 years,	2 07	
Outside workmen under 16 years,	0 83	
Coke workers,	1 92	
Tons of coal produced per miner for the year,		1,186
Average tonnage mined per day, each miner,		4.5
Average price net ton run of mines,		$0 99
Average value of production for each employe,		$767 83
Number of mines not in operation,		29
Reported firms out of business,		6

A STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS IN BITUMINOUS COAL MINING, 1909, AND CAUSES FOR THE SAME AS REPORTED BY THE OPERATORS.

Causes Assigned.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Total
Electrical contact,	7	2	9
Fall of slate,	41	136	177
Squeezed by cars,	4	15	19
Fall of roof,	12	15	27
Haulage rope,	2	4	6
Roof and coal,	....	9	9
Fall of rock,	13	45	58
Unexploded blast,	....	1	1
Fall of timber entrance to mine,	1	....	1
Hit by leaver,	....	1	1
Hauling rail,	....	1	1
Drowned,	1	....	1
Falling roof and slate,	22	20	42
Falling under cars,	16	46	62
Fall of slate and coal,	14	19	33
Motors,	4	2	6
Caught between car and roof,	1	....	1
Carelessness,	44	276	320
Premature blast,	1	2	3
Caught between rib and car,	1	....	1
Cleaning drill,	....	1	1
Stoker,	....	1	1
Dust explosion,	21	12	33
Fall of coal,	19	58	77
Mining pick,	....	1	1
Kicked by mule,	1	2	3
Fan belt,	1	....	1
Falling down shaft,	4	....	4
Wiping engine,	....	1	1
Caught between railroad ties,	1	....	1
Explosion of gas,	2	....	2
Struck by larry,	1	....	1
Cage,	3	....	3
Coupling cars,	....	4	4
Mining machinery,	....	5	5
Stepping on nail,	....	1	1
Fall of boney,	....	3	3
On plane,	....	12	12
Explosion of powder,	....	1	1
Drilling out blast,	....	1	1

A STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS IN BITUMINOUS COAL MINING.—Continued.

Causes Assigned.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Total
Fall from wall,	1	....	1
Railroad cars,	....	3	3
Heart failure,	1	....	1
Scalded,	....	1	1
Falling from tipple,	....	1	1
Various causes not classified,	114	2,143	2,257
Causes not given,	96	1,306	1,402
Totals,	449	4,151	4,600

PRODUCTION OF BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE.

This statement shows the number of tons of coal and coke produced in counties having coke ovens, value of coal mined and coke produced, people employed in mining and coking coal, average days in operation, yearly earnings and daily wage.

Total number of corporations or firms reporting,		106
Total number of mines or openings,		367
Total tonnage (net), mined,		65,525,182
Total tonnage (net) of coal mined and shipped,	29,830,533	
Total tonnage (net) consumed at plant,	1,783,448	
Total tonnage (net) of coal sold to local trade,	411,391	
Total tonnage (net) of coal used in coke making,	33,499,810	
Total number of tons of coke produced,		22,395,694
Total value of coal mined,		$63,807,438
Market or realized value of coal mined and shipped f. o. b.,	$29,464,304	
Value of coal consumed at plant,	1,453,849	
Realized value of coal sold to local trade,	417,192	
Market or realized value of coal used in coke making,	32,472,093	
Market or realized value of coke at plant,		$44,277,439
Number of coke ovens in service,		47,922
Number of days in operation,		243
Number of superintendents, foremen and office force,		1,895
Aggregate salaries paid superintendents, foremen and office force,		1,818,691
Average number of people employed,		84,764
Miners (pick),	30,294	
Miners (machine),	17,489	
Other inside workmen over 16 years,	13,590	
Other inside workmen under 16 years,	407	
Outside workmen over 16 years,	10,473	
Outside workmen under 16 years,	44	
Coke workers,	12,874	
Aggregate wages paid to all these working people,		$42,954,055
Miners (pick),	$15,348,695	
Miners (machine),	8,493,978	

Other inside workmen over 16 years,	7,079,987	
Other inside workmen under 16 years,	89,948	
Outside workmen over 16 years, ...	5,476,291	
Outside workmen under 16 years, ...	9,650	
Coke workers, ...	6,455,506	
Average yearly earnings, ...		$506 75
Miners (pick), ...	$506 65	
Miners (machine), ...	485 67	
Other inside workmen over 16 years,	520 97	
Other inside workmen under 16 years,	221 00	
Outside workmen over 16 years, ...	522 89	
Outside workmen under 16 years, ...	219 31	
Coke workers, ...	501 43	
Average daily wage, ...		$2 08
Miners (pick), ...	$2 08	
Miners (machine), ...	2 00	
Other inside workmen over 16 years,	2 14	
Other inside workmen under 16 years,	0 91	
Outside workmen over 16 years, ...	2 15	
Outside workmen under 16 years, ...	0 90	
Coke workers, ...	1 83	
Tons of coal mined per miner for the year, ...		1,371
Average tonnage mined per day, each miner, ...		5.6
Tons of coal coked per man, for the year, ...		1,739
Average price, net tons, run of mine, ...		$0 99
Average price per ton for coke at plant, ...		$1 98

BITUMINOUS COAL COKE, COUNTY PRODUCTION.

The following shows the counties producing bituminous coal from which coke was made, with number of mines, the tonnage and relative per cent.

Counties.	Number of mines.	Net tons.	Percentage of product.
Fayette,	134	22,871,709	34.905
Westmoreland,	95	20,122,315	30.709
Allegheny,	27	5,637,361	8.604
Cambria,	40	5,268,729	8.041
Washington,	18	3,839,345	5.859
Jefferson,	6	2,607,029	3.979
Somerset,	18	1,736,407	2.649
Indiana,	10	1,549,377	2.365
Clearfield,	7	1,095,059	1.672
Elk,	3	381,739	.582
Blair,	3	197,814	.302
Bedford,	3	124,529	.190
Armstrong,	1	55,029	.84
Huntingdon,	2	38,740	.59
Totals,	367	65,525,182	100

Production of bituminous coal, 1909, in counties that have no coke ovens, or do not coke coal.

Total number of mines or openings,		795
Total number of tons (net) mined,		68,299,058
Total number of tons shipped f. o. b.,	65,758,870	
Total number of tons consumed at plant,	1,761,727	
Total number of tons sold to local trade,	778,461	
Market or realized value of product at mines,		$69,030,140
Market or realized value of coal shipped f. o. b.,	$66,399,335	
Market or realized value of coal consumed at plant,	1,767,783	

Market or realized value of coal sold to local trade,	863,022	
Average number of days in operation,		277
Number of superintendents, foremen and office force,		1,708
Aggregate salaries paid superintendents, foremen and office force,		$1,913,921
Average number of people employed,		88,239
Miners (pick),	35,528	
Miners (machine),	29,543	
Other inside workmen over 16 years,	13,625	
Other inside workmen under 16 years,	475	
Outside workmen over 16 years,	8,978	
Outside workmen under 16 years	90	
Aggregate wages paid to all these employes (not including superintendents, foremen or office force),		$47,726,161
Miners (pick),	$19,153,938	
Miners (machine),	15,332,960	
Other inside workmen over 16 years,	8,270,189	
Other inside workmen under 16 years,	131,851	
Outside workmen over 16 years,	4,817,863	
Outside workmen under 16 years,	19,360	
Average yearly earnings,		$542 01
Miners (pick),	$539 12	
Miners (machine),	519 00	
Other inside workmen over 16 years,	606 98	
Other inside workmen under 16 years,	277 58	
Outside workmen over 16 years,	537 85	
Outside workmen under 16 years,	215 11	
Average daily wage,		$1 96
Miners (pick),	$1 94	
Miners (machine),	1 80	
Other inside workmen over 16 years,	2 19	
Other inside workmen under 16 years,	1 00	
Outside workmen over 16 years,	1 94	
Outside workmen under 16 years,	0 77	
Average number of tons per miner mined during year,		1,049
Average number of tons produced per miner per day,		3.78
Average value per ton at the mines,		$1 01

BITUMINOUS COAL SUPPLEMENT—LABOR.

Statistical summary of employes, their number, nationality, average number of working hours per week, number affected by strikes and lockouts.

Total number of companies,	588
Number of days lost by strikes,	1,025
Number of employes affected by strikes,	5,721
Average working hours per week,	51
Number of fatal accidents,	449
Number of non-fatal accidents,	4,151

Nationality.

Nationality of employes reported, total number,	154,861
Nationality and number of each:	
Americans,	45,531
Foreigners,	107,728
Negroes,	1,602

BITUMINOUS COAL—NOT COKED, COUNTY PRODUCTION.

The following shows the counties in which bituminous coal is mined that do not coke coal, together with the number of tons mined in each county and the relative per cent. of total mined in the State.

Counties.	Number of mines.	Net tons.	Percentage of product.
Washington,	45	9,182,267	13.444
Cambria,	120	8,985,677	13.156
Allegheny,	65	8,892,174	13.019
Westmoreland,	47	7,011,515	10.267
Indiana,	56	6,362,835	9.316
Somerset,	54	6,060,682	8.874
Clearfield,	134	5,715,643	8.369
Fayette,	26	3,796,536	5.559
Armstrong,	35	3,203,051	4.690
Jefferson,	21	1,910,990	2.798
Centre,	41	1,395,379	2.043
Butler,	24	975,843	1.429
Elk,	7	893,819	1.309
Mercer,	14	867,505	1.270
Tioga,	20	818,806	1.199
Clarion,	28	788,598	1.155
Huntingdon,	14	450,543	.659
Bedford,	19	291,383	.427
Clinton,	3	264,919	.388
Lawrence,	5	155,376	.227
Greene,	2	129,291	.189
Beaver,	11	104,316	.153
Lycoming,	2	29,192	.42
Blair,	2	12,718	.18
Totals,	795	68,299,058	100

COMPARATIVE TABLE—COMPARISON OF BITUMINOUS COAL MINING.

Years.	Totals.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with preceding year.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1909 as compared with 1903.	
		Amounts.	Percentage.	Amounts.	Percentage.
COAL MINED (NET TONS.)					
1903, ...	101,113,290	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904, ...	97,490,708	—3,622,582	—3.6	.....	.....
1905, ...	116,263,504	+18,772,796	+19.3	.....	.....
1906, ...	122,493,923	+6,230,419	+5.4	.....	.....
1907, ...	149,390,965	+26,897,042	+21.9	.....	.....
1908, ...	118,313,525	—31,077,440	—21.4	.....	.....
1909, ...	133,824,240	+15,510,715	+13.1	+32,710,950	+32.3
MARKET VALUE OF PRODUCTION.					
1903, ...	$128,991,363	$	.....	.....	.....
1904, ...	91,936,570	—37,054,793	—28.7	.....	.....
1905, ...	104,231,121	+12,294,551	+13.4	.....	.....
1906, ...	159,226,444	+54,995,323	+52.8	.....	.....
1907, ...	174,035,853	+14,809,409	+9.3	.....	.....
1908, ...	119,431,259	—54,604,594	—31.4	.....	.....
1909, ...	132,837,578	+13,406,319	+11.2	+3,846,215	+3.0
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED.					
1903, ...	145,880	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904, ...	146,231	+451	+0.3	.....	.....
1905, ...	153,141	+6,810	+4.7	.....	.....
1906, ...	155,602	+2,461	+1.6	.....	.....
1907, ...	175,271	+19,669	+12.6	.....	.....
1908, ...	176,380	+1,109	+.6	.....	.....
1909, ...	173,003	—3,377	—1.9	+27,123	+18.6
AGGREGATE WAGES PAID.					
1903, ...	$78,857,502	$	.....	$	.....
1904, ...	66,134,195	—12,723,307	—16.1	.....	.....
1905, ...	76,966,725	+10,832,530	+16.4	.....	.....
1906, ...	84,806,403	+7,839,678	+10.2	.....	.....
1907, ...	105,760,578	+20,954,175	+24.7	.....	.....
1908, ...	83,620,643	—22,139,935	—20.9	.....	.....
1909, ...	90,680,216	+7,059,573	+8.2	+11,822,714	+15.0

COMPARATIVE TABLE—COMPARISON OF BITUMINOUS COAL MINING—Continued.

Years.	Totals.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with preceding year.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1909 as compared with 1903.	
		Amounts.	Percentage.	Amounts.	Percentage.
AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS.					
1903, ...	$540 69	$	.....	$	.....
1904, ...	452 09	—88 60	—16.4	.....	.....
1905, ...	502 58	+50 49	+11.1	.....	.....
1906, ...	545 21	+42 63	+8.5	.....	.....
1907, ...	603 72	+58 51	+10.7	.....	.....
1908, ...	477 56	—126 16	—20.9	.....	.....
1909, ...	524 15	+46 59	+9.8	—16 54	—3.1
AVERAGE DAILY WAGE.					
1903, ...	$2 31	Cts.	.....	Cts.	.....
1904, ...	2 26	—05	—2.2	.....	.....
1905, ...	2 23	—03	—1.3	.....	.....
1906, ...	2 66	+43	+19.3	.....	.....
1907, ...	2 25	—41	—1.5	.....	.....
1908, ...	1 92	—33	—14.6	.....	.....
1909, ...	2 00	+08	—.4	—31	—13.4
AVERAGE DAYS OF EMPLOYMENT.					
1903, ...	234	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904, ...	204	—30	—12.8	.....	.....
1905, ...	261	+57	+27.9	.....	.....
1906, ...	205	—56	—21.4	.....	.....
1907, ...	268	+63	+30.7	.....	.....
1908, ...	248	—20	—7.5	.....	.....
1909, ...	279	+31	+12.5	+45	+19.2

PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

The textile industry in all its branches, in the city of Philadelphia, as reported to this Bureau, gives employment to 65,357 people. Some of the conditions of trade, pertaining to the different branches, have been reported by the factory and mill owners, and are given in connection with these statistics.

Reports from 663 mills indicate that few only had labor troubles, and these were of short duration and satisfactorily settled.

Operatives of one mill asked for an advance of 10 per cent. in wages, resulted in a compromise of 5 per cent. advance. There were 229 people affected. The strike lasted for two months with an estimated money loss in wages of $22,900 without considering the loss to the manufacturers, which would be hard to estimate, as there are so many relative conditions to be considered.

Another firm reported a strike of twelve days on account of demand for wage increase, which was not granted. There were sixty-two people affected at this mill and a loss of wages amounting to $1,500.00.

Similar conditions as above caused trouble in another mill and the loss of ten days' time.

In the dyeing and bleaching establishment a strike took place lasting six days, caused by a desire for shorter hours and increase of wages. It was settled by the granting of fifty cents advance per week, but the hours were to remain the same as before. One hundred and nine wage earners were affected, incurring a loss in wages of $1,500.00.

MAUNFACTURE OF COTTON GOODS IN PHILADELPHIA, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		87
Capital invested (realty, machinery and working capital),		$7,912,914
Market value of production,		$12,664,703
Average number of days in operation,		294
Total number employed as managers and office help,		234
Total amount of salaries paid,		$307,370
Average number of wage earners employed,		6,410
Males,	2,050	
Females,	4,054	
Minors,	306	

Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$2,534,608
Males,	$1,125,132	
Females,	1,351,806	
Minors,	57,670	
Average yearly earnings in this industry,		$395 43
Males,	$548 84	
Females,	333 44	
Minors,	188 46	
Average daily wage,		$1 35
Males,	$1 85	
Females,	1 13	
Minors,	64	
Average value produced by each employe,		$1,975 77
Accidents to working people in this industry,		
Non-fatal,		6
Nationality of employes,		5,756
Americans,	5,079	
Foreigners,	648	
Negroes,	29	
Lost time in this industry (days),		453
Average working hours in this industry (per week),		57

MANUFACTURE OF COTTON AND WOOLEN WASTE AND SHODDY IN PHILADELPHIA, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		23
Capital invested (realty, machinery and working capital),		$1,321,651
Average value of production,		$2,712,180
Average number of days in operation,		295
Total number employed as managers and office help,		52
Total amount of salaries paid office help and managers,		$60,270
Average number of wage earners employed,		378
Males,	319	
Females,	59	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$177,390
Males,	$161,095	
Females,	16,295	

Average yearly earnings in this industry,		$461 35
Males,	$505 00	
Females,	276 18	
Average daily wage,		$1 56
Males,	$1 71	
Females,	94	
Average value produced by each employe,		$7,148 62
Accidents to working people in this industry:		
Non-fatal,		1
Nationality of employes,		394
Americans,	272	
Foreigners,	119	
Negroes,	3	
Lost time in this industry (days),		175
Average working hours per week,		59

MANUFACTURE OF COTTON AND WOOLEN YARNS IN PHILADELPHIA, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		70
Capital invested (realty, machinery and working capital),		$16,030,799
Market value of production,		$25,813,885
Average number of days in operation,		295
Total number employed as managers and office help,		223
Total amount of salaries paid,		$306,864
Average number of wage earners employed,		8,882
Males,	3,082	
Females,	4,780	
Minors,	1,020	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$3,339,749
Males,	$1,718,563	
Females,	1,377,286	
Minors,	243,900	
Average yearly earnings in this industry,		$376 01
Males,	$557 61	
Females,	288 13	
Minors,	239 11	

Average daily wage,		$1 27
Males,	$1 89	
Females,	97	
Minors,	81	
Average value produced by each employe,		$2,906 31
Accidents to working people in this industry,		
Non-fatal,		83
Nationalty of employes,		7,745
Americans,	6,045	
Foreigners,	1,696	
Negroes,	4	
Lost time in this industry (days),		602
Production in given quantity (in pounds),		53,646,742
Average working hours in this industry (per week),		59

MANUFACTURE OF CARPETS AND RUGS IN PHILADELPHIA, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		86
Capital invested (realty, machinery and working capital),		$18,942,241
Market value of production,		$23,317,963
Average number of days in operation,		262
Total number employed as managers and office help,		296
Total amount of salaries paid,		$366,539
Average number of wage earners employed,		11,006
Males,	6,407	
Females,	4,069	
Minors,	530	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$4,926,129
Males,	$3,370,294	
Females,	1,443,739	
Minors,	112,096	
Average yearly earnings in this industry,		$447 58
Males,	$526 03	
Females,	354 81	
Minors,	211 50	

Average daily wage,		$1 71
Males,	$2 01	
Females,	1 35	
Minors,	81	
Average value produced by each employe,		$2,118 65
Accidents to working people in this industry,		
Non-fatal,		9
Nationality of employes,		7,808
Americans,	6,781	
Foreigners,	1,027	
Lost time in this industry (days),		596
Average working hours in this industry (per week),		58

DYERS, BLEACHERS AND FINISHERS IN PHILADELPHIA, 1908, GIVING VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

Number of establishments considered,		63
Capital invested (realty, machinery and working capital),		$3,457,876
Market value of production,		$3,009,838
Amount received on commission goods,		$2,150,988
Average number of days in operation,		288
Total number employed as managers and office help,		172
Total amount of salaries paid,		$226,434
Average number of wage earners employed,		2,925
Males,	2,439	
Females,	366	
Minors,	120	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$1,491,908
Males,	$1,308,600	
Females,	152,266	
Minors,	31,042	
Average yearly earnings in this industry,		$510 05
Males,	$536 53	
Females,	413 29	
Minors,	258 68	

Average daily wage,		$1 77
Males,	$1 86	
Females,	1 43	
Minors,	90	
Average value produced by each employe,		$1,764 38
Accidents to working people in this industry,		
Non-fatal,		9
Nationality of employes,		2,926
Americans,	2,113	
Foreigners,	809	
Negroes,	4	
Lost time in this industry (days),		134
Average working hours per week,		58

DYERS, BLEACHERS AND FINISHERS IN PHILADELPHIA, 1909, NO VALUE GIVEN.

Number of establishments considered,		16
Capital invested (realty, machinery and working capital),		$907,892
Average number of days in operation,		280
Total number employed as managers and office help,		28
Total amount of salaries paid,		$31,364
Average number of wage earners employed,		470
Males,	436	
Females,	27	
Minors,	7	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$254,661
Males,	$242,955	
Females,	9,686	
Minors,	2,020	
Average yearly earnings in this industry,		$541 83
Males,	$557 23	
Females,	358 74	
Minors,	288 57	
Average daily wage,		$1 94
Males,	$1 99	
Females,	1 28	
Minors,	1 03	

Nationality of employes,		409
Americans,	330	
Foreigners,	79	
Average working hours in this industry (per week),		58

MANUFACTURE OF HOSIERY IN PHILADELPHIA, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		82
Capital invested (realty, machinery and working capital),		$8,023,829
Market value of production,		$14,165,350
Average number of days in operation,		297
Total number employed as managers and office help,		286
Total amount of salaries paid,		$318,331
Average number of wage earners employed,		11,131
Males,	2,416	
Females,	7,341	
Minors,	1,374	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$4,311,260
Males,	$1,566,552	
Females,	2,460,330	
Minors,	284,378	
Average yearly earnings in this industry,		$387 41
Males,	$648 41	
Females,	335 15	
Minors,	206 97	
Average daily wage,		$1 30
Males,	$2 18	
Females,	1 13	
Minors,	70	
Average value produced by each employe,		$1,272 60
Accidents to working people in this industry:		
Non-fatal,		8
Nationality of employes,		8,553
Americans,	7,629	
Foreigners,	924	

Lost time in this industry (days),	214
Production in given quantity:	
Dozen pair hosiery,	7,592,060
Average hours per week,	48

MANUFACTURE OF KNIT GOODS, UNDERWEAR, ETC., PHILADELPHIA, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		68
Capital invested (realty, machinery and working capital),		$4,504,215
Market value of production,		$8,247,785
Average number of days in operation,		294
Total number employed as managers and office help,		192
Total amount of salaries paid,		$226,135
Average number of wage earners employed,		5,284
Males,	1,194	
Females,	3,771	
Minors,	319	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$2,107,293
Males,	$752,909	
Females,	1,294,792	
Minors,	59,592	
Average yearly earnings in this industry,		$398 81
Males,	$630 57	
Females,	343 35	
Minors,	186 81	
Average daily wage,		$1 36
Males,	$2 14	
Females,	1 16	
Minors,	63	
Average value produced by each employe,		$1,560 89
Accidents to working people in this industry:		
Non-fatal,		18
Nationality of employes,		4,595
Americans,	3,869	
Foreigners,	709	
Negroes,	17	
Lost time in this industry (days),		243
Average hours per week,		57

MANUFACTURE OF LACE GOODS—CURTAINS AND EDGINGS IN PHILADELPHIA, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		11
Capital invested (realty, machinery and working capital),		$5,334,291
Market value of production,		$3,873,804
Average number of days in operation,		264
Total number employed as managers and office help,		83
Total amount of salaries paid,		$91,000
Average number of wage earners employed,		1,877
Males,	831	
Females,	878	
Minors,	168	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$815,231
Males,	$520,977	
Females,	280,751	
Minors,	13,503	
Average yearly earnings in this industry,		$434 33
Males,	$626 92	
Females,	319 76	
Minors,	80 37	
Average daily wage,		$1 65
Males,	$2 37	
Females,	1 21	
Minors,	30	
Average value produced by each employe,		$2,063 83
Accidents to working people in this industry:		
Non-fatal,		17
Nationality of employes,		1,015
Americans,	800	
Foreigners,	213	
Negroes,	2	
Average working hours in this industry (per week),		51

MANUFACTURE OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS THAT BELONG TO THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN PHILADELPHIA, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		5
Capital invested (realty, machinery and working capital),		$139,000
Market value of production,		$242,264
Average number of days in operation,		301
Total number employed as managers and office help,		9
Total amount of salaries paid,		$12,200
Average number of wage earners employed,		116
Males,	70	
Females,	43	
Minors,	3	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$43,205
Males,	$28,921	
Females,	13,684	
Minors,	600	
Average yearly earnings in this industry,		$372 45
Males,	$413 15	
Females,	318 23	
Minors,	200 00	
Average daily wage,		$1 24
Males,	$1 37	
Females,	1 06	
Minors,	66	
Average value produced by each employe,		$2,088 48
Nationality of employes,		113
Americans,	103	
Foreigners,	9	
Negroes,	1	
Accidents to working people in this industry:		
Non-fatal,		2
Average working hours in this industry (per week),		58

MANUFACTURE OF SILK GOODS IN PHILADELPHIA IN 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		32
Capital invested (realty, machinery and working capital),		$3,101,365
Market value of production,		$6,206,933
Average number of days in operation,		299
Total number employed as managers and office help,		138
Total amount of salaries paid,		$165,413
Average number of wage earners employed,		2,899
Males,	912	
Females,	1,818	
Minors,	169	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$1,085,489
Males,	$496,670	
Females,	550,646	
Minors,	38,173	
Average yearly earnings in this industry,		$374 43
Males,	$544 59	
Females,	302 88	
Minors,	225 87	
Average daily wage,		$1 25
Males,	$1 82	
Females,	1 01	
Minors,	75	
Average value produced by each employe,		$2,141 06
Accidents to working people in this industry:		
Non-fatal,		1
Nationality of employes,		2,434
Americans,	2,054	
Foreigners,	376	
Negroes,	4	
Lost time in this industry (days),		125
Average hours per week,		57

MANUFACTURE OF UPHOLSTERY AND DRAPERY GOODS IN PHILADELPHIA, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		42
Capital invested (realty, machinery and working capital),		$3,742,256
Market value of production,		$7,487,637
Average number of days in operation,		255
Total number employed as managers and office help,		181
Total amount of salaries paid,		$241,128
Average number of wage earners employed,		3,321
Males,	1,791	
Females,	1,404	
Minors,	126	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$1,634,287
Males,	$1,041,212	
Females,	568,087	
Minors,	24,988	
Average yearly earnings in this industry,		$493 91
Males,	$581 36	
Females,	404 62	
Minors,	198 32	
Average daily wage,		$1 93
Males,	$2 28	
Females,	1 58	
Minors,	77	
Average value produced by each employe,		$2,254 63
Accidents to working people in this industry,		9
Fatal,	1	
Non-fatal,	8	
Nationality of employes,		3,112
Americans,	2,447	
Foreigners,	660	
Negroes,	5	
Lost time in this industry, (days),		315
Average working hours per week,		58

MANUFACTURE OF WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS IN PHILADELPHIA, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		78
Capital invested (realty, machinery and working capital),		$15,927,057
Market value of production,		$29,550,823
Average number of days in operation,		284
Total number employed as managers and office help,		348
Total amount of salaries paid,		$476,365
Average number of wage earners employed,		10,658
Males,	5,145	
Females,	4,809	
Minors,	704	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$5,088,835
Males,	$3,009,822	
Females,	1,916,547	
Minors,	162,466	
Average yearly earnings in this industry,		$477 46
Males,	$584 00	
Females,	398 53	
Minors,	230 77	
Average daily wage,		$1 68
Males,	$2 05	
Females,	1 40	
Minors,	81	
Average value produced by each employe,		$2,772 65
Accidents to working people in this industry,		85
Fatal,	2	
Non-fatal,	83	
Nationality of employes,		10,070
Americans,	7,401	
Foreigners,	2,668	
Negroes,	1	
Lost time in this industry (days),		704
Average working hours per week,		57

COMMENTS ON TRADE CONDITIONS, 1909.

Philadelphia manufacturers have freely expressed comments on trade conditions of the several industries carried on by them. Some of these are given in a general way, and others are grouped more specifically in the following pages:

In the manufacture of cotton goods labor was plentiful at reasonable compensation and general contentment prevailed throughout the year. Trade was better than in 1908, but owing to high prices of raw cotton and wool the tendency to smaller orders was noticed the latter part of the year.

Another says "That trade was very quiet the first five months but business was better for the rest of the year, so we had the pleasure of employing more people to meet the increased demand for our product."

Still another reported volume of business satisfactory, but raw material is too high to make business profitable.

One firm puts it in a nut shell, which will apply to most of the other reports, "Trade outlook fair, prices low, good help scarce, no labor troubles."

Observations on the hosiery trade were given by some manufacturers as follows:

"Conditions were unsatisfactory; more wages demanded; advance in cost of yarns and jobbers will not or cannot pay more for the manufactured goods."

"An improvement over 1908 but not what the business should be."

In the knit goods and underwear business trade conditions were expressed:

"For the first six months, poor; since then normal conditions have been reached. No trouble of any kind with help in our mill."

"The high tariff on wool and being compelled to meet lower prices for our product makes the margins of profit very close."

CARPETS AND RUGS.

"Speculation in raw cotton arouses an unnatural condition, and causes manufacturers of cotton goods to realize little or no profits on their products; labor plentiful."

"Labor conditions never quiet, volume of trade in this line considerably below normal."

"Improvement over previous year."

"It has been the worst year since we started in this business, 1889; material entirely too high for poor people."

"Orders are plentiful but prices of manufactured goods did not advance, notwithstanding the increased cost of raw material."

"Better than 1908."

"Not enough duty on matting, and too much duty on carpet wool that is not raised here. There should be the smallest possible duty on No. 3 carpet wool."

"We need very badly a proper revision of tariff on wool, as it is going to effect business."

"In competition with prison made goods which are sold too cheap."

"Plenty of business, price of raw material too high, labor dictatorial."

"Labor unsettled, money tight."

"Labor conditions O. K. at present writing; business good last year, and the outlook for the new year is bright, except for one thing, the bullish condition of cotton."

"Trade for 1909 was the worst ever experienced by us; and outlook is not very bright."

"Outlook best for two years, running full for first time."

"Raised wages of Wilton department 5 per cent. and reduced working hours from fifty-nine to fifty-four per week."

"High cost of raw materials has caused a reduction in sales."

"They were poor in the beginning but began to pick up every month; last three months very good."

COTTON AND WOOLEN YARNS.

"Plenty of activity, but margin of profit small."

"Fairly good business but margin of profit very close."

"Business and labor conditions were satisfactory for 1909."

"We do not think conditions for good trade was ever in better shape but unfortunate speculation in cotton has ruined business so far."

"Labor good; other conditions, yarn low, cotton high."

"Trade is better than last year, no labor troubles."

"Trade good, all we could do; labor O. K., no cause to complain."

"An improvement on 1908."

"Business excellent, labor satisfactory."

"Generally satisfactory."

DYERS, BLEACHERS AND FINISHERS.

"Trade one of the best we had, labor conditions good."

"Trade poor, but better than previous year; no labor trouble."

"Business slow and uncertain, with keen competition."

"Very much better than previous year."

"Trade was extremely good considering general conditions of country."

"Conditions improved, particularly for the laborer, a voluntary advance in wages of about 10 per cent. with a corresponding advance in prices."

SILK GOODS.

"There seems to be a slight improvement noticeable in the textile trade in general."

"First six months not satisfactory—last six months quite so."

"Business good with prospect of improvement."

"We had no trouble with labor but business done was far from satisfactory."

"Trade conditions were poor first six months, but good last six months."

"Good business, exceeding previous five years, and no labor trouble."

"Demands for ribbons during 1909 due to fashion has been the dullest experienced in forty years."

"Trade much better than previous year."

"The worst in thirty years, mostly caused by fashion being against the use of ribbons."

"Spring very good; fall very poor."

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

"Conditions better than in 1908."

"Trade conditions of 1909, particularly the last six months, greatly improved."

"Very satisfactory, we had all the business we could take care of, but a close margin of profit on account of the sharp advance in price of yarns."

"Better than previous year, but still about thirty per cent. below what it should be."

"First half of year was comparatively dull, last half was much better but not up to normal."

"I have lost money through the high price of yarns which I think is caused by the juggling in cotton."

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS.

"I believe trade is better generally this year than last; it has been a decided improvement with me, but we still have fifteen to twenty per cent. of our machinery standing for want of orders. Help is plentiful on account of the dull times."

"We manufacture high class fabrics but on account of high cost of new material, supplies and labor it is difficult to compete with foreign manufacturers, or produce a strictly all-worsted cloth at moderate price."

CLASSIFIED INDUSTRIES.

A number of industries of the State of Pennsylvania not heretofore especially treated in these pages have been grouped to form an alphabetical classification. A ready reference is thus secured in the pages following:

ALCOHOL, ACETATE OF LIME, CHARCOAL, ETC., MANUFACTURED, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		19
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$2,808,440
Market value of production,		$1,309,446
Average days in operation,		250
Number employed as managers and office help,		55
Total salaries paid,		$76,224
Average number of wage earners employed,		558
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$291,142
Average yearly wages,		$521 94
Average daily wage,		$2 09
Average value produced by each employe,		$2,346 68
Total production given in quantities:		
Wood alcohol, in gallons,		1,018,116
Acetate of lime, in pounds,		19,975,063
Charcoal, in bushels,		9,591,082
Accidents in this industry:		
Non-fatal,		3
Nationality of employes as reported,		546
Americans,	363	
Foreigners,	183	
Average working hours per week,		74

Number of days idle in this industry, ... 680

Six firms report trade conditions fair, one reports conditions good, five report dull.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS MANUFACTURED, 1909.

Number of establishments considered, ...		15
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.), ...		$6,854,663
Market value of production, ...		$6,135,884
Average days in operation, ...		293
Average number employed as managers and office help,		255
Total salaries paid, ...		$302,110
Average number of wage earners employed, ...		2,868
Males, ...	2,862	
Females, ...	2	
Minors, ...	4	
Aggregate amount of wages paid, ...		$1,500 399
Males, ...	$1,498,488	
Females, ...	1,000	
Minors, ...	911	
Average yearly earnings, ...		$523 15
Males, ...	$523 58	
Females, ...	500 00	
Minors, ...	227 75	
Average daily wage, ...		$1 78
Males, ...	$1 78	
Females, ...	1 71	
Minors, ...	0 78	
Average value produced by each employe, ...		$2,139 43
Accidents in this industry, ...		52
Fatal, ...	1	
Non-fatal, ...	51	
Total production as given:		
Machines, in numbers, ...		75,301
Implements, in tons, ...		5,082
Nationality of employes, ...		2,811
Americans, ...	2,727	
Foreigners, ...	84	

Working hours per week, 54 to 60—Average hours per week,	58
Number of days idle in this industry,	136

Six firms in this industry report trade conditions good, four report conditions fair.

AUTOMOBILES MANUFACTURED, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		7
Capital invested (realty, machinery),		$3,147,445
Market value of production,		$4,129,882
Average days in operation,		303
Number employed as managers and office help,		158
Total salaries paid,		$148,081
Average number of wage earners employed,		1,597
Males,	1,594	
Females,	3	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$1,000,755
Males,	$999.891	
Females,	864	
Average yearly wages,		$626 65
Males,	$627 28	
Females,	288 00	
Average daily wage,		$2 06
Males,	$2 07	
Females,	0 95	
Average value produced by each employe,		$2,592 29
Total product as given, automobiles,		1,282
Accidents in this industry, non-fatal,		46
Nationality of employes as reported,		1,562
Americans,	1,522	
Foreigners,	37	
Negroes,	3	
Average working hours per week,		56

Two firms report trade conditions good.

BARRELS AND KEGS MANUFACTURED, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		4
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$604,800
Market value of production,		$385,608
Average number of days in operation,		291
Managers and office help employed,		14
Total salaries paid,		$19,725
Average number of working people employed,		161
Males,	148	
Minors,	13	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$64,908
Males,	$62,188	
Minors,	2,720	
Average yearly earnings,		$403 09
Males,	$420 19	
Minors,	209 23	
Average daily wage,		$1 38
Males,	$1 44	
Minors,	0 72	
Average value produced by each employe,		$2,395 08
Barrels,	128,449	
Kegs,	1,787,172	
Nationality of employes as reported,		161
Americans,	145	
Foreigners,	16	
Average working hours per week,		60
Days idle in this industry,		198

One firm reports trade conditions good.

BROOM INDUSTRY, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,	4
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),	$106,715
Market value of production,	$234,618
Average days in operation,	254

Managers and office help employed,		9
Total salaries paid,		$6,770
Average number of working people employed,		85
Males,	72	
Females,	9	
Minors,	4	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$30,767
Males,	$27,767	
Females,	2,250	
Minors,	750	
Average yearly earnings,		$361 96
Males,	$385 65	
Females,	250 00	
Minors,	187 50	
Average daily wage,		$1 42
Males,	$1 52	
Females,	0 98	
Minors,	0 78	
Average value produced by each employe,		$2,760 21
Total production as given:		
In dozens,		56,749
Nationality of employes as reported:		
Americans,		85
Average working hours per week,		55
Days idle in this industry,		212

Four firms report trade conditions fair.

MANUFACTURE OF CARPETS AND RUGS MANUFACTURED, 1909, NOT INCLUDING PHILADELPHIA PRODUCTION.

Number of establishments considered,	16
Capital invested (realty, machinery and working capital),	$1,839,292
Market value of production,	$2,747,370
Average number of days in operation,	282
Average number of employes as managers and office help,	59
Total amount of salaries paid,	$63,600

Average number of wage earners employed,		1,423
Males,	987	
Females,	381	
Minors,	55	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$528,975
Males,	$399,421	
Females,	118,788	
Minors,	10,766	
Average yearly earnings,		$373 44
Males,	$404 68	
Females,	311 78	
Minors,	195 74	
Average daily wage,		$1 32
Males,	$1 43	
Females,	1 11	
Minors,	0 69	
Average value produced by each employe,		$1,930 69
Accidents in this industry:		
Non-fatal,		55
Nationality of employes as reported,		1,422
Americans,	1,167	
Foreigners,	252	
Negroes,	3	
Total production as given:		
Carpet, in yards,		2,712,671
Yarn, in pounds,		1,083,461
Rugs, in numbers,		40,450
Rolls,		623
Bales,		8,500
Working hours per week, 54 to 60—average hours per week,		58
Days idle in this industry,		242

Three firms report trade conditions in the carpet trade good, two report fair, two report conditions quiet.

CARS, CAR WHEELS AND CASTINGS, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,	18
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),	$29,259,324
Market value of production,	$31,416,872

Average number of days in operation,		293
Managers and office force,		599
Total salaries paid office force,		$786,866
Average number of wage earners employed,		10,971
Males,	10,899	
Females,	18	
Minors,	54	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$6,410,627
Males,	$6,395,367	
Females,	5,400	
Minors,	9,860	
Average yearly earnings,		$584 42
Males,	$585 86	
Females,	300 00	
Minors,	182 59	
Average daily wage,		$1 99
Males,	$1 99	
Females,	1 02	
Minors,	0 62	
Average value produced by each employe,		$2,863 63
Total production as reported:		
Cars,	16,802	
Trucks,	8,810	
Castings, in pieces,	34,451	
In tons,	9,441	
Accidents in this industry,		272
Fatal,	5	
Non-fatal,	267	
Nationality of employes as reported,		10,959
Americans,	5,600	
Foreigners,	5,324	
Negroes,	35	
Average working hours per week,		66
Days idle in this industry,		792

One firm reports trade conditions good, one reports conditions poor.

One strike occurred in this industry, cause, demand for higher wages, idle twelve days, men returned at old rate.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, AXLES AND SPRINGS, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		19
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$2,181,017
Market value of production,		$3,371,382
Average days in operation,		301
Average number employed as managers and office help,		94
Total salaries paid,		$93,102
Average number of wage earners employed,		2,177
Males,	2,081	
Females,	43	
Minors,	53	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$1,003,360
Males,	$980,082	
Females,	10,656	
Minors,	12,622	
Average yearly wages paid,		$465 49
Males,	$470 97	
Females,	247 81	
Minors,	238 15	
Average daily wage,		$1 54
Males,	$1 56	
Females,	0 82	
Minors,	0 79	
Average value produced by each employe,		$1,548 68
Total product as given:		
Wagons,	2,040	
Axles, in tons,	20,162	
Axles, in sets,	56,152	
Nationality of employes as reported,		2,174
Americans,	1,791	
Foreigners,	378	
Negroes,	5	
Accidents in this industry:		
Non-fatal,		26
Average working hours per week,		57
Days idle in this industry,		49

Two firms report trade conditions good, eight report conditions fair.

CEMENT PRODUCTION IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1909.

Number of firms or corporations considered,		23
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$44,031,955
Market value of production,		$15,692,210
Average days in operation,		305
Average number employed as managers and office help,		516
Total salaries paid,		$601,949
Average number of wage earners employed,		9,449
Males,	9,420	
Females,	4	
Minors,	25	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$4,687,807
Males,	$4,681,461	
Females,	1,673	
Minors,	4,673	
Average yearly earnings,		$496 12
Males,	$498 03	
Females,	418 30	
Minors,	186 92	
Average daily wage,		$1 63
Males,	$1 63	
Females,	1 37	
Minors,	0 61	
Average value produced by each employe,		$1,660 72
Number of barrels of cement produced,		19,592,335
Average value per barrel,		$0 80
Accidents in this industry,		458
Fatal,	23	
Non-fatal,	435	
Nationality of employes as reported,		9,540
Americans,	3,598	
Negroes,	14	
Foreigners,	5,928	
Working hours per week, 60 to 168—average hours per week,		121

Trade conditions in the cement industry: Three firms report fair. Three firms report poor. Two firms report good.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CEMENT PRODUCTION, 1909.

Years.	Number of establishments.	Totals.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with preceding year.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1909 as compared with 1906.	
			Amounts.	Per cent.	Amounts.	Per cent.
CAPITAL INVESTED.						
1906, ...	22	$38,730,529	$	.....	.....	.....
1907, ...	23	42,452,427	+3,721,898	+9.6	.....	.....
1908, ...	23	41,586,277	—866,150	—2.0	$	.....
1909, ...	23	44,031,955	+2,445,678	+5.9	+5,301,426	+13.7
MARKET VALUE OF PRODUCTION.						
1906, ...	22	$19,748,569	$	.....	.....	.....
1907, ...	23	20,109,453	+360,884	+1.8	.....	.....
1908, ...	23	14,481,153	—5,628,300	—28.0	.....	.....
1909, ...	23	15,692,210	+1,211,057	+8.4	—4,056,359	—20.5
WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED.						
1906, ...	22	10,781	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907, ...	23	11,052	+271	+2.5	.....	.....
1908, ...	23	8,501	—2,551	—23.1	.....	.....
1909, ...	23	9,449	+948	+11.1	—1,332	—12.4
AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID.						
1906, ...	22	5,161,569	$	.....	$	.....
1907, ...	23	5,349,128	+187,559	+3.6	.....	.....
1908, ...	23	3,823,725	—1,525,403	—28.5	.....	.....
1909, ...	23	4,687,807	+864,082	+22.6	—473,762	—9.2
NUMBER BARRELS CEMENT.						
1906, ...	22	19,922,747	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907, ...	23	21,451,495	+1,528,748	+7.6	.....	.....
1908, ...	23	17,831,195	—3,620,300	—16.9	.....	.....
1909, ...	23	19,592,335	+1,761,140	+9.9	—330,412	—1.7

HOLLOW CEMENT BUILDING BLOCKS MANUFACTURED, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		10
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$489,058
Market value of production,		$317,673
Average days in operation,		251
Average number employed as managers and office help,		19
Total salaries paid,		$20,447
Average number of wage earners employed,		223
Males,	220	
Females,	1	
Minors,	2	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$102,860
Males,	$102,510	
Females,	240	
Minors,	110	
Average yearly earnings,		$461 26
Males,	$465 96	
Females,	240 00	
Minors,	55 00	
Average daily wage,		$1 84
Males,	$1 86	
Females,	0 96	
Minors,	0 22	
Average value produced by each employe,		$1,427 19
Total production as given:		
Blocks, in numbers,	2,777,284	
Blocks, in tons,	31,767	
Nationality of employes as reported,		212
Americans,	161	
Foreigners,	51	
Working hours per week, 48 to 60—average hours per week,		55
Days idle in this industry,		675

Two firms report trade conditions good; three report fair.

CHAINS AND FORGINGS MANUFACTURED, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		11
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$2,276,345
Market value of production,		$1,813,915
Average days in operation,		272
Average number employed as managers and office help,		45
Total salaries paid,		$48,245
Average number of wage earners employed,		1,105
Males,	1,006	
Females,	2	
Minors,	97	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$450,135
Males,	$431,674	
Females,	636	
Minors,	17,825	
Average yearly earnings,		$407 36
Males,	$429 00	
Females,	318 00	
Minors,	183 76	
Average daily wage,		$1 49
Males,	$1 57	
Females,	1 16	
Minors,	0 67	
Average value of production for each employe,		$1,641 55
Total production as given:		
Chains and forgings, in pounds,		35,701,306
Accidents in this industry:		
Non-fatal,		15
Nationality of employes as reported,		1,049
Americans,	823	
Foreigners,	223	
Negroes,	3	
Working hours per week, 54 to 120—average working hours per week,		61
Idle days in this industry,		268

Seven firms report trade condition better than 1908, one reports conditions bad.

CORDAGE, ROPE AND TWINE INDUSTRY, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		11
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$4,701,221
Market value of production,		$7,946,259
Average days in operation,		297
Average number employed as managers and office help,		76
Total salaries paid,		$140,051
Average number of wage earners employed,		2,828
Males,	1,255	
Females,	1,238	
Minors,	335	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$914,480
Males,	$553,090	
Females,	302,652	
Minors,	58,738	
Average yearly earnings,		$323 37
Males,	$440 71	
Females,	244 47	
Minors,	175 34	
Average daily wage,		$1 09
Males,	$1 48	
Females,	0 82	
Minors,	0 69	
Average value produced by each employe,		$2,809 85
Total production as given:		
Cordage, rope and twine, in pounds,		153,337,026
Nationality of employes as reported,		1,491
Americans,	1,033	
Foreigners,	458	
Accidents in this industry:		
Non-fatal,		25
Working hours per week, 51 to 60—average hours per week,		58
Number of days idle in this industry,		103

CORK INDUSTRY, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		4
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$4,944,000
Market value of production,		$4,619,170
Average days in operation,		305
Average number employed as managers and office help,		71
Total salaries paid,		$95,984
Average number of wage earners employed,		1,990
Males,	1,067	
Females,	774	
Minors,	149	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$710,882
Males,	$486,667	
Females,	194,160	
Minors,	30,055	
Average yearly wages paid,		$357 18
Males,	$456 11	
Females,	252 02	
Minors,	201 71	
Average daily wage,		$1 17
Males,	$1 53	
Females,	0 83	
Minors,	0 66	
Average value produced by each employe,		$2,321 19
Total product as given:		
Casks, in gross,		255,000
Nationality of employes as reported,		1,989
Americans,	1,785	
Foreigners,	185	
Negroes,	19	
Accidents in this industry:		
Non-fatal,		7
Average working hours per week,		55

One firm reports trade conditions improving.

COTTON GOODS MANUFACTURED, 1909, NOT INCLUDING PHILADELPHIA PRODUCTION.

Number of establishments considered,		22
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.).		$4,915,454
Market value of production,		$6,734,229
Average days in operation		311
Managers and office force employed,		96
Salary of office force,		$125,257
Average number of working people employed,		3,556
Males,	1,410	
Females,	1,870	
Minors,	276	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$1,388,167
Males,	$763,652	
Females,	570,881	
Minors,	53,634	
Average yearly earnings,		$390 37
Males,	$540 88	
Females,	305 23	
Minors,	194 32	
Average daily wage,		$1 26
Males,	$1 74	
Females,	0 99	
Minors,	0 63	
Average value produced by each employe,		$1,893 76
Total product in given quantities:		
Cotton goods, in yards,	32,319,022	
Cotton, in pounds,	1,777,066	
In pieces,	78,623	
In cases,	788	
Accidents in this industry:		
Non-fatal,		13
Nationality of employes as reported,		3,500
Americans,	3,140	
Foreigners,	360	
Average working hours per week,		59
Days idle in this industry,		262

Trade condition in this industry: Four firms report good, four report fair, one strike occurred, discharged hands for going out to see parade, idle ten days.

EDGE TOOLS AND IRON AND STEEL SPECIALTIES MANUFACTURED, 1909.

Number of establishments,		19
Capital invested, (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$4,226,380
Market value of production,		$3,246,309
Average days in operation		281
Average number employed as managers and office help,		115
Total salaries paid,		$147,247
Average number of wage earners employed,		1,756
Males,	1,666	
Females,	66	
Minors,	24	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$944,471
Males,	$923,342	
Females,	17,329	
Minors,	3,800	
Average yearly earnings,		$537 85
Males,	$554 23	
Females,	262 56	
Minors,	158 33	
Average daily wage,		$1 91
Males,	$1 97	
Females,	0 93	
Minors,	0 56	
Average value produced by each employe,		$1,848 69
Total production as given:		
Tools, in dozens,	400,390	
Forgings, in tons,	7,526	
Accidents in this industry:		
Non-fatal,		57
Nationality of employes as reported,		1,553
Americans,	978	
Negroes,	4	
Foreigners,	571	
Working hours per week, 48 to 90—average hours per week,		57
Number of idle days in this industry,		537

Five firms reports trade conditions in this industry fair, one reports conditions dull, two reports conditions normal.

EMERY AND WATER WHEELS MANUFACTURED, 1909

Number of establishments considered,		5
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$1,799,520
Market value of production,		$1,439,227
Average days in operation,		301
Average number employed as managers and office help,		39
Total salaries paid,		$64,028
Average number of wage earners employed,		547
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$300,824
Average yearly wage,		$549 95
Average daily wage,		$1 83
Average value produced by each employe,		$2,631 09
Total production, given in tons,		420
Nationality of employes as reported,		552
Americans,	538	
Foreigners,	14	
Average working hours per week,		56

Two firms report trade conditions good, one reports conditions fair.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS AND ELECTRIC LAMP INDUSTRY, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		4
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business),		$29,389,666
Market value of production,		$17,214,667
Average days in operation,		307
Average number employed as managers and office help,		2,056
Total salaries paid,		$2,304,521
Average number of wage earners employed,		7,241
Males,	6,247	
Females,	988	
Minors,	6	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$4,190,408
Males,	$3,913,264	
Females,	276,120	
Minors,	1,024	

Average yearly wages paid,		$578 76
Males,	$626 42	
Females,	279 47	
Minors,	170 67	
Average daily wage,		$1 89
Males,	$2 04	
Females,	0 98	
Minors,	0 56	
Average value produced by each employe,		$2,377 38
Total product as given:		
Electric lamps,		111,000
Nationality of employes as reported,		7,239
Americans,	2,802	
Foreigners,	4,418	
Negroes,	19	
Accidents in this industry,		48
Fatal,	1	
Non-fatal,	47	
Average working hours per week,		52

Two firms report trade conditions fair.

FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		34
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$21,722,788
Market value of production,		$16,233,038
Average days in operation,		305
Managers and office help employed,		634
Total salaries paid,		$738,991
Average number of working people employed,		7,477
Males,	7,361	
Females,	76	
Minors,	40	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$4,470,258
Males,	$4,438,383	
Females,	21,576	
Minors,	10,299	

Average yearly earnings,		$597 87
Males,	$602 96	
Females,	203 89	
Minors,	257 47	
Average daily wage,		$1 96
Males,	$1 98	
Females,	0 67	
Minors,	0 84	
Average value produced by each employe,		$2,170 93
Total production as given in tons,		45,902
Nationality of employes as reported,		7,329
Americans,	5,946	
Foreigners,	1,259	
Negroes,	124	
Average working hours per week,		57
Accidents in this industry,		601
Fatal,	2	
Non-fatal,	599	
Days idle in this industry,		294

Seven firms report trade conditions good, seven report conditions fair, five report not good.

FURNITURE PRODUCTION, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		132
Capital invested (realty, machinery and working capital),		$10,246,420
Market value of production,		$13,033,481
Average days in operation,		288
Managers and office force,		479
Salaries paid office force,		$612,392
Average number of wage earners employed,		7,973
Males,	7,596	
Females,	179	
Minors,	198	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$4,065,091
Males,	$3,970,233	
Females,	56,348	
Minors,	38,510	

Average yearly earnings,		$509 86
Males,	$522 67	
Females,	314 79	
Minors,	193 99	
Average daily wage,		$1 77
Males,	$1 82	
Females,	1 09	
Minors,	0 67	
Average value of production for each employe,		$1,634 72
Accidents in this industry,		62
Fatal,	2	
Non-fatal,	60	
Total production as given:		
In pieces,	200,374	
Chairs,	778,301	
Tables,	47,896	
Couches,	4,800	
Frames and sideboards,	24,800	
Parlor suits,	300	
Mattresses,	24,000	
Nationality of employes as reported,		7,775
Americans,	6,743	
Foreigners,	1,012	
Negroes,	20	
Days idle in this industry,		2,644

Seventeen firms report trade conditions good; 38 firms report conditions fair and better than 1908; twelve firms report conditions dull and slow.

GAS, GASOLINE AND STEAM ENGINES AND OIL WELL SUPPLIES MANUFACTURED, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,	17
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),	$7,955,476
Market value of production,	$5,231,586
Average days in operation,	303
Average number of employes as managers and office help,	246
Total salaries paid,	$381,394

Average number of wage earners employed,		2,092
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$1,674,349
Average yearly wage,		$800 36
Average daily wage,		$2 61
Average value produced by each employe,		$2,500 76
Total production as given:		
Engines,	2,214	
Boilers,	4,285	
Heaters,	118	
Pumps,	117	
Accidents in this industry,		32
Fatal,	1	
Non-fatal,	31	
Nationality of employes as reported,		1,786
Americans,	1,546	
Foreigners,	238	
Negroes,	2	
Average working hours per week,		57

One firm reports trade conditions brisk; two report conditions fair; one reports conditions bad.

GLUE, CURLED HAIR, ETC., MANUFACTURED, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		5
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$3,503,313
Market value of production,		$4,101,529
Average days in operation,		311
Average number employed as managers and office help,		48
Total salaries paid,		63,949
Average number of wage earners employed,		820
Males,	772	
Females,	33	
Minors,	15	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$394,187
Males,	$381,716	
Females,	9,996	
Minors,	2,475	

Average yearly earnings,		$480 71
Males,	$494 45	
Females,	302 91	
Minors,	165 00	
Average daily wage,		$1 55
Males,	$1 58	
Females,	0 98	
Minors,	0 53	
Average value of production for each employe,		$5,001 86
Total production as given:		
Glue, in pounds,	7,659,710	
Grease, in pounds,	3,467,885	
Fertilizers, tons,	980	
Tankage, tons,	1,072	
Nationality of employes as reported,		794
Americans,	228	
Foreigners,	525	
Negroes,	41	
Working hours per week, 54 to 70—average hours per week,		61
Days idle in this industry,		18

Two firms report trade conditions good; one reports better than 1908.

GLASS BOTTLES AND TABLEWARE MANUFACTURED IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,	62
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),	$13,391,721
Market value of production,	$15,615,089
Average days in operation,	243
Average number of managers and office help,	572
Total salaries paid,	$747,282
Average number of wage earners employed,	14,990
Males,	11,419
Females,	1,877
Minors,	1,694

Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$6,609,998
Males,	$5,857,738	
Females,	434,749	
Minors,	317,511	
Average yearly wages,		$440 94
Males,	$512 98	
Females,	231 59	
Minors,	187 38	
Average daily wage,		$1 81
Males,	$2 11	
Females,	0 95	
Minors,	0 78	
Average value produced by each employe,		$1,047 04
Total production as given:		
Glass, in pounds,	67,791,651	
Glass, in dozens,	2,247,433	
Glass, in gross,	305,600	
Glass, in barrels,	107,910	
Glass, in pieces,	139,417	
Nationality of employes as reported,		12,911
Americans,	10,267	
Foreigners,	2,550	
Negroes,	94	
Accidents in this industry:		
Non-fatal,		47
Average working hours per week,		58
Days idle in this industry,		1,357

Thirteen firms report trade conditions good; fourteen report conditions fair; four report conditions below normal.

Two strikes reported in this industry, cause, change of wage scale; time lost, 27 days; settled by arbitration by which all received the same scale.

CAST AND ROLLED GLASS MANUFACTURED IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,	2
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),	$479,203
Market value of production,	$487,203
Average days in operation,	272
Average number employed as managers,	14

Total salaries paid,		$15,640
Average number of wage earners employed,		207
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$99,287
Average yearly wage,		$479 65
Average daily wage,		$1 76
Average value produced by each employe,		$2,353 63
Nationality of employes as reported,		207
Americans,	153	
Foreigners,	54	
Average working hours for week,		60
Days idle in this industry,		190

One firm reports trade conditions slow.

POLISHED PLATE GLASS MANUFACTURED IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		11
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$15,542,837
Market value of production,		$8,774,240
Average days in operation,		293
Average number employed as managers and office help,		110
Total salaries paid,		$137,557
Average number of wage earners employed,		5,618
Males,	5,486	
Females,	46	
Minors,	86	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$3,528,337
Males,	$3,489,144	
Females,	12,969	
Minors,	26,224	
Average yearly wages,		$628 04
Males,	$636 01	
Females,	281 92	
Minors,	304 93	
Average daily wage,		$2 14
Males,	$2 17	
Females,	0 96	
Minors,	1 04	

Average value produced by each employe,		$1,544 01
Accidents in this industry,		901
Fatal,	4	
Non-fatal,	897	
Nationality of employes,		5,358
Americans,	1,598	
Foreigners,	3,753	
Negroes,	7	
Average working hours for week,		85
Days idle in industry,		183

Two firms report trade conditions good; one reports conditions bad market.

One strike occurred in this industry, causing a money loss of $125,000; time lost, 70 days; demand for higher wages refused. After 60 days men came back voluntarily.

WINDOW GLASS, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		15
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$18,758,128
Market value of production,		$4,848,587
Average days in operation,		254
Number of employes as managers and office help,		165
Total salaries paid,		$192,204
Average number of wage earners employed,		5,191
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$2,646,757
Average yearly wage,		$509 87
Average daily wage,		$2 01
Average value of production by each employe,		$934 04
Total production given in boxes,		2,784,818
Accidents in this industry,		3
Non-fatal,	1	
Fatal,	2	
Nationality of employes as reported,		5,183
Americans,	3,383	
Foreigners,	1,700	
Negroes,	100	
Average working hours per week,		58
Days idle in this industry,		1,869

Two firms report trade conditions good; two report conditions fair; two report conditions poor.

One strike in this industry; time lost, 10 days. Cause: demand for higher wages; new scale issued.

HOSIERY PRODUCTION, 1909, NOT INCLUDING PHILADELPHIA, WHICH WILL BE FOUND ON ANOTHER PAGE.

Number of establishments considered,		153
Capital invested (realty, machinery and working capital),		$9,195,012
Market value of production,		$15,388,382
Average days in operation,		285
Managers and office force employed,		351
Salaries of office force,		$353,811
Average number of working people employed,		15,565
Males,	2,696	
Females,	11,032	
Minors,	1,837	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$4,315,546
Males,	$1,216,268	
Females,	2,767,795	
Minors,	331,483	
Average yearly earnings,		$277 26
Males,	$451 14	
Females,	250 89	
Minors,	180 44	
Average daily wage,		$0 97
Males,	$1 55	
Females,	0 88	
Minors,	0 63	
Average value produced by each employe,		$988 65
Total production given in dozens,		13,164,572
Nationality of employes as reported,		13,704
Americans,	12,272	
Foreigners,	1,432	
Average working hours per week,		58
Days idle in this industry,		3,415

Eighteen firms report trade conditions good; twenty-six report conditions fair; eighteen report unsatisfactory.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF HOSIERY PRODUCTION, 1909, WITH YEARS AS FOLLOWS.

Years.	Number of establishments.	Totals.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with preceding year.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1909 as compared with 1906.	
			Amounts.	Per cent.	Amounts.	Per cent.
CAPITAL INVESTED.						
1906,	74	$5,150,257	.....	.....	$	.....
1907,	88	6,355,345	+$1,205,088	+23.4	.....	.....
1908,	146	8,029,616	+1,674,271	+26.3	.....	.....
1909,	153	9,195,012	+1,165,396	+14.5	+4,044,755	+78.5
MARKET VALUE OF PRODUCTION.						
1906,	74	$8,171,615	$	.....	$	.....
1907,	88	9,397,240	+1,225,625	+15.0	.....	.....
1908,	146	13,458,461	+4,061,221	+43.2	.....	.....
1909,	153	15,388,382	+1,929,921	+14.3	+7,216,767	+88.3
WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED.						
1906,	74	9,252	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907,	88	10,485	+1,233	+13.3	.....	.....
1908,	146	14,527	+4,042	+38.5	.....	.....
1909,	153	15,565	+1,038	+7.1	+6,313	+68.2
AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID.						
1906,	74	$2,692,713	$	.....	$	.....
1907,	88	2,968,933	+276,220	+10.3	.....	.....
1908,	146	4,012,622	+1,043,689	+35.1	.....	.....
1909,	153	4,315,546	+302,924	+7.5	+1,622,833	+60.3
NUMBER OF DOZENS OF HOSIERY.						
1906,	74	8,532,043	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907,	88	9,096,667	+564,624	+6.5	.....	.....
1908,	146	10,783,493	+1,686,826	+18.5	.....	.....
1909,	153	13,164,572	+2,381,079	+22.1	+4,632,529	+54.3
AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS.						
1906,	74	$291 04	$	.....	$	.....
1907,	88	283 16	—7 88	—2.7	.....	.....
1908,	146	276 21	—6 95	—2.5	.....	.....
1909,	153	277 26	+1 05	+.4	—13 78	—4.7
AVERAGE DAILY WAGE.						
		Cts.	Cts.		Cts.	
1906,	74	.98	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907,	88	.95	—.03	—3.1	.....	.....
1908,	146	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....
1909,	153	.97	+.02	+2.1	+.01	—1.0

IRON AND STEEL BRIDGES AND STRUCTURAL WORK, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		11
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$12,063,564
Market value of production,		$20,133,208
Average days in operation,		305
Average number employed as managers and office help,		739
Total salaries paid,		$102,311
Average number of wage earners employed,		7,540
Males,	7,527	
Females,	4	
Minors,	9	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$3,505,295
Males,	$3,500,217	
Females,	2,904	
Minors,	2,174	
Average yearly wages paid,		$464 89
Males,	$466 48	
Females,	726 00	
Minors,	241 55	
Average daily wage,		$1 52
Males,	$1 52	
Females,	2 38	
Minors,	0 79	
Average value produced by each employe,		$2,670 18
Total product as given in tons,		422,429
Nationality of employes as reported,		3,602
Americans,	1,876	
Foreigners,	1,701	
Negroes,	25	
Accidents in this industry,		170
Fatal,	4	
Non-fatal,	166	
Average working hours per week,		54
Days idle in this industry,		42

Two firms report trade conditions good; three report conditions poor.

KNIT GOODS, UNDERWEAR, ETC., MANUFACTURED, 1909, NOT INCLUDING PHILADELPHIA, PRODUCTION WHICH WILL BE FOUND ON ANOTHER PAGE.

Number of establishments considered,		69
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$4,194,529
Market value of production,		$8,224,919
Average number of days in operation,		283
Managers and office force employed,		150
Salaries paid office force,		$150,281
Average number of wage earners employed,		5,743
Males,	1,127	
Females,	4,239	
Minors,	377	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$1,689,617
Males,	$551,318	
Females,	1,076,706	
Minors,	61,593	
Average yearly earnings,		$294 20
Males,	$489 19	
Females,	254 00	
Minors,	163 38	
Average daily wage,		$1 04
Males,	$1 73	
Females,	0 90	
Minors,	0 58	
Average value produced by each employe,		$1,432 16
Total production as given:		
Underwear, in dozens,	3,346,723	
Hosiery, in dozens,	2,092	
Gloves, in dozens,	101,690	
Underwear, in cases,	1,490	
Accidents in this industry:		
Non-fatal,		5
Nationality of employes as reported,		4,836
Americans,	4,507	
Foreigners,	329	
Average working hours per week,		58
Days idle in this industry,		1,715

Twenty-five firms report trade conditions good; seven report fair; five report conditions poor.

LACE GOODS AND DRAPERIES MANUFACTURED, 1909, NOT INCLUDED IN PHILADELPHIA.

Number of establishments considered,		10
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$3,014,517
Market value of production,		$4,457,892
Average days in operation,		302
Managers and office force employed,		87
Total salaries paid,		$128,844
Average number of wage earners employed,		2,779
Males,	1,104	
Females,	1,397	
Minors,	278	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$1,098,307
Males,	$694,835	
Females,	360,156	
Minors,	43,316	
Average yearly earnings,		$395 22
Males,	$629 38	
Females,	257 73	
Minors,	155 81	
Average daily wage,		$1 31
Males,	$2 08	
Females,	0 85	
Minors,	0 52	
Average value of production for each employe,		$1,604 14
Total production as given:		
Lace, in yards,	5,792,035	
Curtains, in pairs,	3,825,200	
Lace goods, in pounds,	179,250	
Accidents in this industry:		
Non-fatal,		5
Nationality of employes as reported,		2,746
Americans,	2,376	
Foreigners,	370	
Working hours per week 54 to 60—average working hours,		57
Days idle in this industry,		55

Two firms report trade condition good; one reports fair; one reports depressed.

SOLE AND HARNESS LEATHER, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		56
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$49,750,491
Market value of production,		$37,944,268
Average days in operation,		307
Average number of managers and office help,		225
Total salaries paid,		$336,052
Average number of wage earners employed,		5,300
Males,	5,284	
Minors,	16	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$2,299,288
Males,	$2,296,566	
Minors,	2,722	
Average yearly earnings,		$433 83
Males,	$434 63	
Females,	170 12	
Average daily wage,		$1 41
Males,	$1 42	
Females,	0 50	
Average value of production by each employe,		$7,159 29
Total production as given:		
In sides,	7,197,602	
In pounds,	193,060,445	
Accidents in this industry,		265
Fatal,	2	
Non-fatal,	263	
Nationality of employes as reported,		5,300
Americans,	2,954	
Foreigners,	2,334	
Negroes,	12	
Number of days idle in this industry,		572
Average working hours per week,		60

One firm reports trade conditions good.

SHOE LEATHER—ENAMELED AND GLAZED KID PRODUCTION, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		13
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$9,940,856
Market value of production,		$19,949,502
Average days in operation,		300
Average number of employes as managers and office help,		113
Total salaries paid,		$204,037
Average number of wage earners employed,		4,406
Males,	4,035	
Females,	249	
Minors,	122	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$2,194,256
Males,	$2,091,155	
Females,	75,881	
Minors,	27,220	
Average yearly wage,		$475 32
Males,	$518 25	
Females,	304 73	
Minors,	223 11	
Average daily wage,		$1 58
Males,	$1 73	
Females,	1 02	
Minors,	0 74	
Average value produced by each employe,		$4,527 83
Total production as given, in dozens,		1,384,432
Accidents in this industry,		83
Fatal,	1	
Non-fatal,	82	
Nationality of employes as reported,		3,924
Americans,	1,850	
Foreigners,	2,071	
Negroes,	3	
Average working hours per week,		58
Days idle in this industry,		266

Two firms report trade conditions good; one reports conditions fair; one reports better than 1908.

LEATHER BELTING PRODUCTION, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		12
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$759,871
Market value of production,		$1,713,701
Average days in operation,		309
Managers and office help employed,		48
Total salaries paid,		$59,933
Average number of working people employed,		355
Males,	354	
Minors,	1	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$173,779
Males,	$173,545	
Minors,	234	
Average yearly earnings,		$489 57
Males,	$490 21	
Minors,	234 00	
Average daily wage,		$1 58
Males,	$1 60	
Minors,	0 76	
Average value produced by each employe,		$4,827 32
Total production as given:		
In feet,		41,600
Nationality of employes as reported,		362
Americans,	194	
Negroes,	6	
Foreigners,	162	
Average working hours per week,		58

Two firms report trade conditions good; five report conditions fair and improving.

LEATHER MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTION, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		8
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$2,776,341
Market value of production,		$5,651,449
Average days in operation,		309
Managers and office help employed,		32
Total salaries paid,		$46,292
Average number of working people employed,		868
Males,	815	
Females,	29	
Minors,	24	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$380,221
Males,	$366,221	
Females,	8,300	
Minors,	5,700	
Average yearly earnings,		$438 04
Males,	$449 35	
Females,	286 21	
Minors,	237 55	
Average daily wage,		$1 42
Males,	$1 45	
Females,	0 93	
Minors,	0 74	
Average value produced by each employe,		$6,510 88
Nationality of employes as reported,		850
Americans,	420	
Foreigners,	430	
Average working hours per week,		59
Accidents in this industry:		
Fatal,		1

Three firms report trade conditions good; one reports conditions bad.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LEATHER PRODUCTION, 1909, AS COMPARED WITH YEARS AS FOLLOWS.

Years.	Number of establishments.	Totals.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with preceding year.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1909 as compared with 1906.	
			Amounts.	Per cent.	Amounts.	Per cent.
CAPITAL INVESTED.						
1906, ...	88	$27,190,330	$	.....	$	.....
1907, ...	92	27,455,481	+265,151	+.9	.....	.....
1908, ...	82	26,172,102	—1,283,379	—4.7	.....	.....
1909, ...	89	63,227,559	+37,055,457	+141.6	+36,037,229	+132.5
MARKET VALUE OF PRODUCTION.						
1906, ...	88	$74,000,566	$	.....	$	.....
1907, ...	92	66,122,651	—7,877,915	—10.6	.....	.....
1908, ...	82	56,600,166	—9,522,485	—14.4	.....	.....
1909, ...	89	65,258,920	+8,658,754	+15.3	—8,741,646	—11.8
WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED.						
1906, ...	88	11,053	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907, ...	92	9,847	—1,206	—10.9	.....	.....
1908, ...	82	10,490	+643	+6.5	.....	.....
1909, ...	89	10,929	+439	+4.2	—124	—1.1
AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID.						
1906, ...	88	$5,466,226	$	.....	$	.....
1907, ...	92	4,899,590	—566,636	—10.4	.....	.....
1908, ...	82	4,658,254	—241,336	—4.9	.....	.....
1909, ...	89	5,047,544	+389,290	+8.4	—418,682	—7.7
AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS.						
1906, ...	88	$543 79	$	.....	$	.....
1907, ...	92	496 55	—47 24	—8.7	.....	.....
1908, ...	82	444 07	—52 48	—10.6	.....	.....
1909, ...	89	461 85	+17 78	+4.0	—81 94	—15.1

LOCKS, SAFES, VAULTS AND HARDWARE SPECIALTIES, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		11
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$3,535,729
Market value of production,		$2,913,167
Average days in operation,		282
Managers and office help employed,		220
Total salaries paid,		$178,080
Average number of working people employed,		2,552
Males,	2,244	
Females,	168	
Minors,	140	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$1,043,952
Males,	$973,894	
Females,	47,768	
Minors,	22,290	
Average yearly earnings,		$409 08
Males,	$434 00	
Females,	284 33	
Minors,	159 21	
Average daily wage,		$1 45
Males,	$1 54	
Females,	1 01	
Minors,	0 57	
Average value produced by each employe,		$1,141 12
Total production as given:		
Safes,	748	
Locks, in dozens,	564,123	
Nationality of employes as reported,		1,230
Americans,	1,106	
Foreigners,	118	
Negroes,	6	
Average working hours per week,		56
Accidents in this industry, non-fatal,		2
Days idle in this industry,		173

Four firms report trade conditions satisfactory.

LOCOMOTIVE, STATIONARY ENGINES AND METALLIC PACKING, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		8
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$24,052,472
Market value of production,		$14,892,379
Average days in operation,		306
Average number employed as managers and office help,		758
Total salaries paid,		$851,471
Average number of wage earners employed,		8,371
Males,	8,360	
Minors,	11	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$5,775,390
Males,	$5,773,680	
Minors,	1,710	
Average yearly earnings,		$689 93
Males,	$690 63	
Minors,	155 45	
Average daily wage,		$2 25
Males,	$2 26	
Minors,	0 51	
Average value produced by each employe,		$1,779 04
Total production as given:		
Locomotives,	1,227	
Locomotives, in tons,	13,932	
Accidents in this industry,		581
Fatal,	4	
Non-fatal,	579	
Nationality of employes as reported,		454
Americans,	449	
Foreigners,	4	
Negroes,	1	
Working hours per week, 57 to 60—average hours, per week,		58

Four firms report trade conditions improvement over 1908; one firm reports conditions good.

MATTRESS INDUSTRY, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		14
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$504,492
Market value of production,		$1,295,923
Average days in operation,		298
Number employed as managers and office help,		66
Total salaries paid,		$80,210
Average number of wage earners employed,		334
Males,	268	
Females,	61	
Minors,	5	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$168,844
Males,	$147,879	
Females,	20,019	
Minors,	946	
Average yearly wages,		$505 52
Males,	$551 75	
Females,	328 18	
Minors,	189 20	
Average daily wage,		$1 69
Males,	$1 85	
Females,	1 10	
Minors,	0 63	
Average value produced by each employe,		$3,880 01
Total production as given:		
Mattresses, in numbers,	33,693	
Felt, in pounds,	2,000,000	
Fibre, in pounds,	750,000	
Cotton tufts,	5,000	
Accidents in this industry, non-fatal,		7
Nationality of employes as reported,		330
Americans,	260	
Foreigners,	62	
Negroes,	8	
Average working hours per week,		55
Days idle in this industry,		501

Five firms report trade conditions fair; one reports conditions poor; one reports conditions good.

MEN'S HATS AND CAPS MANUFACTURED, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		31
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$13,655,132
Market value of production,		$13,452,626
Average days in operation,		293
Average number employed as managers and office help,		212
Total salaries paid,		$253,874
Average number of wage earners employed,		7,571
Males,	5,302	
Females,	1,921	
Minors,	348	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$3,806,531
Males,	$3,089,808	
Females,	654,275	
Minors,	62,448	
Average yearly earnings,		$502 78
Males,	$582 76	
Females,	340 59	
Minors,	179 45	
Average daily wage,		$1 72
Males,	$1 99	
Females,	1 16	
Minors,	0 61	
Average value of production for each employe,		$1,776 86
Total production given in dozens,		772,726
Accidents in this industry:		
Non-fatal,		40
Nationality of employes,		7,270
Americans,	6,117	
Foreigners,	1,153	
Working hours per week, 48 to 60—average hours per week,		55
Days idle in this industry,		813

Four firms report trade conditions good; seven report conditions fair.

One strike was reported lasting from Jan. 14 to June 12; cause, withdrawal of hat label, settled by replacing label.

MINERS' CAPS, UNIFORM CAPS AND MILITARY GOODS, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		5
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$47,600
Market value of production,		$114,897
Average days in operation,		291
Average number employed as managers and office help,		12
Total salaries paid,		$15,056
Average number of wage earners employed,		66
Males,	30	
Females,	34	
Minors,	2	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$27,820
Males,	$17,609	
Females,	9,820	
Minors,	391	
Average yearly earnings,		$451 51
Males,	$586 97	
Females,	288 82	
Minors,	195 50	
Average daily wage,		$1 55
Males,	$2 02	
Females,	0 99	
Minors,	0 65	
Average value of production for each employe,		$1,737 83
Total production given in dozens,		25,440
Working hours per week, 45 to 59—average working hours per week,		52
Days idle in this industry,		170
Nationality of employes as reported,		61
Americans,	49	
Foreigners,	12	

One firm reports trade conditions good; one reports fair; one reports poor.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		56
Capital invested (realty, business, machinery, etc.),		$6,486,909
Market value of production,		$15,787,870
Average days in operation,		292
Managers and office help employed,		399
Total salaries paid,		$407,865
Average number of working people employed,		8,203
Males,	4,828	
Females,	2,868	
Minors,	507	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$3,334,081
Males,	$2,359,860	
Females,	886,917	
Minors,	87,304	
Average yearly earnings,		$406 45
Males,	$488 79	
Females,	309 24	
Minors,	172 19	
Average daily wage,		$1 39
Males,	$1 67	
Females,	1 06	
Minors,	0 59	
Average value produced by each employe,		$1,924 68
Total production as given in pairs,		10,881,848
Nationality of employes as reported,		7,082
Americans,	6,435	
Foreigners,	647	
Average working hours per week,		56
Accidents in this industry, non-fatal,		9

Eleven firms report trade conditions good; nine report conditions fair; two report conditions poor.

OIL CLOTH MANUFACTURE, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		2
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$1,800,000
Market value of production,		$4,324,915
Average days in operation,		303
Managers and office help employed,		44
Salaries paid office force,		$156,112
Average number of working people employed,		1,120
Males,	1,109	
Females,	5	
Minors,	6	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$613,326
Males,	$610,316	
Females,	1,590	
Minors,	1,420	
Average yearly wage,		$547 61
Males,	$550 33	
Females,	318 00	
Minors,	236 66	
Average daily wage,		$1 81
Males,	$1 81	
Females,	1 05	
Minors,	0 78	
Average value produced by each employe,		$3,761 52
Total production as given in yards,		8,511,233
Nationality of employes as reported,		1,120
Americans,	765	
Foreigners,	355	
Average working hours per week,		60
Accidents in this industry:		
Non-fatal,		34

One firm reports trade conditions satisfactory.

REFINED AND LUBRICATING OILS AND GREASE, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		19
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$21,455,179
Market value of production,		$39,500,038
Average days in operation,		315
Managers and office help employed,		575
Total salaries paid,		$702,703
Average number of working people employed,		3,971
Males,	3,938	
Females,	13	
Minors,	20	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$2,632,583
Males,	$2,623,113	
Females,	4,403	
Minors,	5,067	
Average yearly earnings,		$662 95
Males,	$666 10	
Females,	338 69	
Minors,	253 35	
Average daily wage,		$2 10
Males,	$2 12	
Females,	1 08	
Minors,	0 80	
Average value produced by each employe,		$9,947 12
Total production as given:		
Grease, in pounds,	16,151,161	
Oil, in barrels,	16,015,654	
Nationality of employes as reported,		3,957
Americans,	3,016	
Foreigners,	910	
Negroes,	31	
Average working hours per week,		77
Accidents in this industry,		14
Fatal,	4	
Non-fatal,	10	

Three firms report trade conditions good; four report conditions fair.

PAINTS, OILS AND COAL TAR PRODUCTS, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		11
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$1,281,000
Market value of production,		$2,165,773
Average days in operation,		305
Managers and office help employed,		75
Total salaries paid,		$98,768
Average number of working people employed,		225
Males,	205	
Females,	20	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$130,149
Males,	$123,580	
Females,	6,569	
Average yearly earnings,		$578 44
Males,	$600 28	
Females,	328 45	
Average daily wage,		$1 89
Males,	$1 98	
Females,	1 08	
Average value produced by each employe,		$9,625 66
Total production as given:		
Paint, in pounds,	7,827,593	
Paint, in gallons,	244,024	
Varnish, in gallons,	29,878	
Plaster, in pounds,	2,658,900	
Nationality of employes as reported,		219
Americans,	190	
Foreigners,	22	
Negroes,	7	
Average working hours per week,		54
Days idle in this industry,		150

Two firms report trade conditions poor; three report fair improvement over 1908.

PAPER AND PULP MILLS IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		56
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$19,165,272
Market value of production,		$22,395,721
Average days in operation,		283
Average number employed as managers and office help,		416
Total salaries paid,		$648,697
Average number of wage earners employed,		7,530
Males,	6,623	
Females,	845	
Minors,	62	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$3,527,458
Males,	$3,297,311	
Females,	219,290	
Minors,	10,857	
Average yearly wages,		$468 59
Males,	$497 89	
Females,	259 51	
Minors,	175 11	
Average daily wage,		$1 65
Males,	$1 76	
Females,	0 85	
Minors,	0 62	
Average value produced by each employe,		$2,974 19
Total production as given:		
In tons,	366,328	
Paper, in sacks,	3,826,781	
Paper, in rolls,	5,500,000	
Accidents in this industry,		369
Fatal,	2	
Non-fatal,	367	
Nationality of employes as reported,		6,793
Americans,	4,643	
Foreigners,	2,052	
Negroes,	98	
Average working hours per week,		101
Days idle in this industry,		2,204

Seven firms report trade conditions good; sixteen report fair; three report dull.

BLASTING POWDER, HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND DYNAMITE.

Number of establishments considered,		15
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$3,664,728
Market value of production,		$4,711,520
Average days in operation,		275
Managers and office force employed,		75
Salaries paid office employes,		$118,045
Average number of wage earners employed,		740
Males,	704	
Females,	28	
Minors,	8	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$501,022
Males,	$489,303	
Females,	10,463	
Minors,	1,256	
Average yearly earnings,		$677 06
Males,	$695 03	
Females,	373 68	
Minors,	157 00	
Average daily wage,		$2 46
Males,	$2 52	
Females,	1 25	
Minors,	0 56	
Average value produced by each employe,		$6,366 90
Total production as given:		
Powder, in pounds,		75,260,135
Accidents in this industry,		3
Fatal,	1	
Non-fatal,	2	
Nationality of employes as reported,		644
Americans,	533	
Foreigners,	108	
Negroes,	3	
Working hours per week, 48 to 60—average hours per week,		55
Days idle in this industry,		737

Two firms report trade conditions poor; seven reports fair.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF POWDER PRODUCTION, 1909, WITH YEARS AS FOLLOWS.

Years.	Number of establishments.	Totals.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with preceding year.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1909 as compared with 1906.	
			Amounts.	Per cent.	Amounts.	Per cent
CAPITAL INVESTED.						
1906,	17	$2,989,282	$	.....	$	.....
1907,	16	4,796,047	+1,806,765	+60.4	.....	.....
1908,	15	3,337,613	—1,458,434	—30.4	.....	.....
1909,	15	3,664,728	+327,115	+9.8	+675,446	+22.6
MARKET VALUE OF PRODUCTION.						
1906,	17	$4,020,921	$	.....	$	.....
1907,	16	4,965,079	+944,158	+23.5	.....	.....
1908,	15	4,355,034	—610,045	—12.3	.....	.....
1909,	15	4,711,520	+356,486	+8.2	+690,599	+17.2
WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED.						
1906,	17	815	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907,	16	751	—64	—7.8	.....	.....
1908,	15	717	—34	—4.5	.....	.....
1909,	15	740	+23	+3.2	—75	—9.2
AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID.						
1906,	17	$477,898	$	.....	$	.....
1907,	16	499,551	+21,653	+4.5	.....	.....
1908,	15	471,633	—27,918	—5.6	.....	.....
1909,	15	501,022	+29,389	+6.2	+23,124	+4.8
NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POWDER.						
1906,	17	71,545,631	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907,	16	84,569,274	+13,023,643	+18.2	.....	.....
1908,	15	72,163,950	—12,405,324	—14.7	.....	.....
1909,	15	75,260,135	+3,096,185	+4.3	+3,714,504	+5.2
AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS.						
1906,	17	$586 38	$	.....	$	.....
1907,	16	665 17	+78 79	+13.5	.....	.....
1908,	15	657 78	—7 39	—1.1	.....	.....
1909,	15	677 06	+19 28	+2.9	+90 68	+15.5
AVERAGE DAILY WAGE.						
			Cts.		Cts.	
1906,	17	$2 16	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907,	16	2 28	+.12	+5.6	.....	.....
1908,	15	2 33	+.05	+2.2	.....	.....
1909,	15	2 46	+.13	+5.6	+.30	+13.9

SILK THROWING PRODUCTION, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		51
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$3,916,163
Market value of production,		$4,246,268
Commission throwing,		$4,661,421
Average days in operation,		289
Average number employed as managers and office help,		244
Total salaries paid,		$249,540
Average number of wage earners employed,		9,060
Males,	1,507	
Females,	5,577	
Minors,	1,976	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$1,954,840
Males,	$557,116	
Females,	1,115,821	
Minors,	281,903	
Average yearly earnings,		$215 77
Males,	$366 76	
Females,	200 08	
Minors,	142 66	
Average daily wage,		$0 75
Males,	$1 27	
Females,	0 69	
Minors,	0 49	
Average value produced by each employe,		$982 96
Total production as given,		
In pounds,	4,611,350	
In yards,	3,246,019	
Nationality of employes as reported,		8,575
Americans,	6,303	
Foreigners,	2,272	
Average working hours per week,		57
Days idle in this industry,		1,225

Twelve firms report trade conditions fair; one reports conditions good; nine reports conditions unsatisfactory.

SILK DRESS GOODS AND THROWING, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		71
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$19,054,357
Market value of production,		$35,095,261
Commission throwing,		$411,725
Average days in operation,		301
Average number of employes as managers and office help,		417
Total salaries paid,		$421,591
Average number of wage earners employed,		19,113
Males,	5,231	
Females,	11,651	
Minors,	2,231	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$6,267,855
Males,	$2,480,806	
Females,	3,440,834	
Minors,	346,215	
Average yearly wage,		$327 83
Males,	$474 25	
Females,	290 09	
Minors,	155 18	
Average daily wage,		$1 09
Males,	$1 58	
Females,	0 96	
Minors,	0 52	
Average value produced by each employe,		$1,857 74
Total production as given:		
In yards,	47,415,966	
In pounds,	393,406	
Silk mufflers, in dozens,	13,380	
Nationality of employes as reported,		15,356
Americans,	13,313	
Foreigners,	2,043	
Accidents in this industry,		4
Fatal,	1	
Non-fatal,	3	
Average working hours per week,		57
Days idle in this industry,		784

Seventeen firms report trade conditions fair; fifteen report poor and unsettled.

SILK RIBBONS, DRESS GOODS AND THROWING, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		34
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$5,738,419
Market value of production,		$10,086,527
Commission throwing,		$42,000
Average days in operation,		297
Average of employes as managers and office help,		132
Total salaries paid,		$145,643
Average number of wage earners employed,		5,398
Males,	2,403	
Females,	2,528	
Minors,	467	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$2,244,367
Males,	$1,252,275	
Females,	904,397	
Minors,	87,695	
Average yearly wage,		$415 77
Males,	$521 13	
Females,	357 35	
Minors,	187 79	
Average daily wage,		$1 40
Males,	$1 75	
Females,	1 20	
Minors,	0 62	
Average value produced by each employe,		$1,876 33
Nationality of employes as reported,		5,019
Americans,	3,320	
Foreigners,	1,699	
Average working hours per week,		58
Total production as given:		
Dress goods and ribbons, in yards,	12,712,926	
Thrown silk, in pounds,	445,317	
Silk goods, in cartons,	24,702	
Silk goods, in linges,	20,986,699	
Days idle in this industry,		253

Four firms report trade conditions good; six report conditions poor; nine report conditions fair.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF SILK PRODUCTION IN 1909, WITH YEARS AS FOLLOWS.

Years.	Number of establishments.	Totals.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with preceding year.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) 1909 as compared with 1906.	
			Amounts.	Per cent.	Amounts.	Per cent.
CAPITAL INVESTED.						
1906, ...	141	$26,344,296	$	.....	$	.....
1907, ...	150	30,878,740	+4,534,444	+17.2	.....	.....
1908, ...	131	28,810,807	—2,067,933	—6.7	.....	.....
1909, ...	156	31,708,939	+2,898,132	+10.1	+5,364,643	+20.4
MARKET VALUE OF PRODUCTION.						
1906, ...	141	$44,514,135	$	.....	$	.....
1907, ...	150	52,780,830	+8,266,695	+18.6	.....	.....
1908, ...	131	42,262,634	—10,518,196	—19.9	.....	.....
1909, ...	156	54,543,202	+12,280,568	+29.1	+10,029,067	+22.5
WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED.						
1906, ...	141	26,328	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907, ...	150	28,335	+2,007	+7.6	.....	.....
1908, ...	131	32,282	+3,947	+13.9	.....	.....
1909, ...	156	33,571	+1,289	+4.0	+7,243	+27.5
AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF WAGES PAID.						
1906, ...	141	$7,412,969	$	.....	$	.....
1907, ...	150	8,777,970	+1,365,001	+18.4	.....	.....
1908, ...	131	7,978,970	—799,000	—9.1	.....	.....
1909, ...	156	10,467,062	+2,488,092	+31.2	+3,054,093	+41.2
AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS.						
1906, ...	141	$281 56	$	.....	$	.....
1907, ...	150	309 79	+28 23	+10.0	.....	.....
1908, ...	131	247 16	—62 63	—20.2	.....	.....
1909, ...	156	311 79	+64 63	+26.1	+30 23	+10.7

STATEMENT OF SOAP MANUFACTURE, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		14
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business),		$4,665,284
Market value of production,		$7,076,877
Average days in operation,		301
Average number employed as managers and office force,		86
Total salaries paid,		$93,232
Average number of wage earners employed,		923
Males,	705	
Females,	190	
Minors,	28	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$485,707
Males,	$408,722	
Females,	71,077	
Minors,	5,908	
Average yearly earnings,		$526 15
Males,	$579 73	
Females,	374 09	
Minors,	211 00	
Average daily wage,		$1 75
Males,	$1 93	
Females,	1 24	
Minors,	0 70	
Average value produced by each employe,		$7,667 26
Total production as given in quantities:		
Soap, in boxes,	1,574,206	
Soap, in pounds,	15,032,487	
Nationality of employes reported,		917
Americans,	679	
Foreigners,	215	
Negroes,	23	
Working hours per week, 48 to 60—average working hours per week,		55

One firm reports trade conditions fair; one reports poor.

STEAM SHIPS AND STEAM LAUNCHES, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		2
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$15,549,729
Market value of production,		$5,581,010
Average days in operation,		306
Managers and office help employed,		120
Total salaries paid,		$207,167
Average number of working people,		3,238
Males,	3,181	
Females,	7	
Minors,	50	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$2,191,350
Males,	$2,181,888	
Females,	2,893	
Minors,	6,579	
Average yearly earnings,		$676 76
Males,	$685 91	
Females,	413 29	
Minors,	131 58	
Average daily wage,		$2 18
Males,	$2 24	
Females,	1 35	
Minors,	0 43	
Average value produced by each employe,		$1,720 51
Total production as given in tons,		458
Nationality of employes as reported,		80
Americans,	77	
Foreigners,	2	
Negroes,	1	
Average working hours per week,		55

One firm reports trade conditions good; one reports dull.

SLATE INDUSTRY, 1909.

Number of firms reporting,		66
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$4,843,958
Market value of production,		$3,033,859
Average days in operation,		235
Number employed as managers and office help,		151
Total salaries paid,		$137,488
Average number of wage earners employed,		4,817
Males,	4,752	
Minors,	65	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$1,914,010
Males,	$1,904,210	
Minors,	9,800	
Average yearly earnings,		$397 32
Males,	$400 72	
Minors,	150 77	
Average daily wage,		$1 69
Males,	$1 70	
Minors,	0 63	
Average value produced by each employe,		$628 50
Quantity produced:		
Squares of slate,	537,066	
Slate, given in feet,	812,372	
Black boards, in feet,	845,820	
School slate,	1,475,554	
Accidents in this industry,		23
Fatal,	11	
Non-fatal,	12	
Nationality of employes as reported,		4,749
Americans,	3,531	
Foreigners,	1,204	
Negroes,	14	
Average working hours per week,		54
Days idle in this industry,		4,120

Seven firms report trade conditions good: twenty-one report conditions fair; seven report poor and unsatisfactory.

SHOVELS, SPADES, SCOOPS, ETC., 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		11
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$2,421,531
Market value of production,		$2,715,378
Average days in operation,		263
Managers and office force employed,		61
Salaries paid office employes,		$81,842
Average number of wage earners employed,		1,184
Males,	1,138	
Females,	38	
Minors,	8	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$599,347
Males,	$585.291	
Females,	11,846	
Minors,	2,210	
Average yearly earnings,		$506 21
Males,	$514 31	
Females,	311 73	
Minors,	276 25	
Average daily wage,		$1 91
Males,	$1 96	
Females,	1 19	
Minors,	1 05	
Average value produced by each employe,		$2,208.93
Total production given:		
Tools, in tons,	12,300	
Tools, in dozens,	342,933	
Accidents in this industry:		
Non-fatal,		12
Nationality of employes as reported,		1,181
Americans,	902	
Foreigners,	277	
Negroes,	2	
Working hours per week, 50 to 60—average hours per week,		56
Days idle in this industry,		367

Three firms report trade conditions unsatisfactory.

TELEPHONE, TYPEWRITERS AND ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		8
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$15,417,037
Market value of production,		$6,866,059
Average days in operation,		287
Average number employed as managers and office help,		233
Total salaries paid,		$217,250
Average number of wage earners employed,		2,134
Males,	1,551	
Females,	564	
Minors,	19	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$997,000
Males,	$775,963	
Females,	217,891	
Minors,	3,146	
Average yearly earnings,		$467 19
Males,	$500 30	
Females,	386 33	
Minors,	165 58	
Average daily wage,		$1 63
Males,	$1 74	
Females,	1 35	
Minors,	0 57	
Average value of production for each employe,		$3,217 45
Accidents in this industry:		
Non-fatal,		17
Total production as given:		
Wire, in feet,	31,395,994	
Wire, in pounds,	4,372,844	
Electric machines,	3,471	
Nationality of employes as reported,		1,774
Americans,	1,507	
Foreigners,	264	
Negroes,	3	
Working hours per week, 52 to 58—average hours per week,		55
Days idle in this industry,		101

One firm reports trade conditions good; three reports conditions fair.

TIN CANS AND GALVANIZED WARE, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		9
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$1,645,385
Market value of production,		$2,179,053
Average days in operation,		281
Managers and office help employed,		57
Total salaries paid,		$60,033
Average number of working people employed,		901
Males,	619	
Females,	254	
Minors,	28	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$365,262
Males,	$300,434	
Females,	57,941	
Minors,	6,887	
Average yearly earnings,		$405 39
Males,	$485 35	
Females,	328 11	
Minors,	245 96	
Average daily wage,		$1 44
Males,	$1 72	
Females,	1 17	
Minors,	0 87	
Average value produced by each employe,		$2,418 48
Total production as given:		
Cans, dozens,		900
Nationality of employes as reported,		521
Americans,	306	
Foreigners,	213	
Negroes,	2	
Working hours per week,		55
Accidents in this industry:		
Non-fatal,		91
Days idle in this industry,		130

One firm reports trade conditions bad; one reports not as good as 1908.

TRUNKS, SUIT CASES AND TRAVELING BAGS, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		6
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$567,837
Market value of production,		$1,012,847
Average days in operation,		305
Average number employed as managers and office help,		34
Total salaries paid,		$55,171
Average number of wage earners employed,		372
Males,	328	
Females,	35	
Minors,	9	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$204,980
Males,	$191,092	
Females,	11,600	
Minors,	2,288	
Average yearly earnings,		$551 02
Males,	$580 14	
Females,	331 43	
Minors,	254 22	
Average daily wage,		$1 81
Males,	$1 90	
Females,	1 09	
Minors,	0 83	
Average value produced by each employe,		$2,725 39
Nationality of employes as reported,		145
Americans,	125	
Foreigners,	20	
Working hours per week, 55 to 60—average hours per week,		58
Days idle in this industry,		26

Two firms report trade conditions fair and better than 1908.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS MANUFACTURE, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		9
Capital invested (realty, machinery, business, etc.),		$1,434,872
Market value of production,		$3,722,952
Average days in operation,		285
Managers and office force employed,		53
Salaries paid office force,		$54,540
Average number of wage earners employed,		1,315
Males,	339	
Females,	878	
Minors,	98	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$463,035
Males,	$190,861	
Females,	257,241	
Minors,	14,933	
Average yearly earnings,		$352 12
Males,	$563 01	
Females,	292 98	
Minors,	152 37	
Average daily wage,		$1 24
Males,	$1 98	
Females,	1 03	
Minors,	0 53	
Average value of production for each employe,		$2,831 14
Total production as given:		
Pieces,		2,825,280
Accidents in this industry:		
Fatal,		1
Nationality of employes as reported,		1,315
Americans,	1,315	
Working hours per week, 57 to 60—average hours per week,		57
Days idle in this industry,		138

Four firms report trade conditions fair.

WIRE AND WIRE GOODS MANUFACTURED, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		15
Capital invested (realty, machinery and working capital),		$2,197,413
Market value of production,		$2,673,947
Average number of days in operation,		298
Managers and office force employed,		83
Salaries paid office force,		$124,051
Average number of wage earners employed,		717
Males,	678	
Females,	34	
Minors,	5	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$414,223
Males,	$403,853	
Females,	9,299	
Minors,	1,071	
Average yearly earnings,		$577 71
Males,	$595 65	
Females,	273 50	
Minors,	214 20	
Average daily wage,		$1 94
Males,	$1 99	
Females,	0 92	
Minors,	0 72	
Average value produced by each employe,		$3,729 35
Total production as given:		
Wire, in pounds,	25,387,800	
Wire goods, in kegs,	188,997	
Accidents in this industry:		
Non-fatal,		23
Nationality of employes as reported,		696
Americans,	597	
Foreigners,	99	
Working hours per week, 54 to 60—average hours per week,		56
Days idle in this industry,		287

Six firms report trade conditions good; two report fair.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS, BLANKETS AND FLANNELS MANUFACTURED IN THE STATE OUTSIDE OF PHILADELPHIA, 1909.

Number of establishments considered,		65
Capital invested (realty, machinery and working capital),		$11,873,323
Market value of production,		$20,565,791
Average number of days in operation,		282
Managers and office force employed,		216
Salaries paid office force,		$276,059
Average number of wage earners employed,		8,281
Males,	3,806	
Females,	3,683	
Minors,	792	
Aggregate amount of wages paid,		$2,992,126
Males,	$1,766,548	
Females,	1,071,760	
Minors,	153,818	
Average yearly earnings,		$361 32
Males,	$464 15	
Females,	291 00	
Minors,	194 22	
Average daily wage,		$1 28
Males,	$1 64	
Females,	1 03	
Minors,	0 69	
Average value produced by each employe,		$2,483 49
Total production as given:		
Flannels, in yards,	177,725	
Blankets, in pairs,	340,197	
Blankets, in pounds,	2,410,447	
Yarns, in pounds,	10,560,685	
Cashmeres, in yards,	12,697,129	
Pants, in pairs,	184,716	
Vests and shirts, dozens,	5,841	
Accidents in this industry:		
Non-fatal,		50

Nationality of employes as reported,		7,954
Americans,	4,947	
Foreigners,	3,007	
Average working hours per week,		59
Days idle in this industry,		729

Ten firms report trade conditions good; six report fair; three report dull.

RECAPITULATION OF ALL INDUSTRIES REPORTING 1909.

Character of Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Capital invested in plants and working capital.	Market value of production.	Average number days in operation.	Number of wage earners.	Aggregate wages paid to wage earners.	Average yearly earnings.	Average daily wage.	Average value of production for each employe.
Anthracite coal mined,	106	.....	$148,760,632	213	169,836	$84,358,705	$498 17	$2 34	$878 49
Anthracite coal washed,	57	.....	3,158,399	....	1,818	798,980	439 48	.....	1,737,29
Anthracite dredged from rivers,	11	$57,850	60,159	102	153	29,770	194 57	1 90	393 00
Bituminous,	1,162	.....	152,837,578	261	173,003	90,680,216	524 15	2 00	767 83
Iron and steel rolled into finished form,	150	381,153,428	432,854,859	291	115,460	74,441,696	644 74	2 22	3,748 96
Iron and steel—ingots and castings,	29	22,513,665	18,328,342	290	9,108	5,665,979	622 09	2 14	2,012 33
Pig iron,	64	203,355,638	186,963,842	300	14,921	8,762,304	627 20	2 09	12,530 25
Tin plate,	18	10,603,434	28,541,842	246	9,268	6,494,250	700 72	2 85	3,079 61
Textiles—Philadelphia:									
Cotton goods,	87	7,912,914	12,664,703	294	6,410	2,534,608	395 41	1 35	1,975 77
Cotton and woolen waste,	23	1,321,651	2,712,180	295	378	177,390	461 35	1 56	7,148 62
Cotton and woolen yarns,	70	16,030,799	25,813,885	295	8,882	3,339,749	376 01	1 27	2,906 31
Carpets and rugs,	86	18,942,241	23,317,963	262	11,006	4,926,129	447 58	1 71	2,118 65
Dyers, bleachers and finishers,	63	3,457,876	5,160,826	288	2,925	1,491,908	510 05	1 77	1,764 38
Dyers, bleachers and finishers,	16	907,892	.....	280	470	254,661	541 83	1 94	.....
Hosiery,	82	8,023,829	14,165,350	297	11,131	4,311,260	387 41	1 30	1,272 60
Knit goods—Underwear,	68	4,504,215	8,247,785	294	5,284	2,107,293	398 81	1 36	1,560 89
Lace goods—curtains, etc.,	11	5,334,291	3,873,804	264	1,877	815,231	434 33	1 65	2,063 83
Miscellaneous goods,	5	139,000	242,264	301	116	43,205	372 45	1 24	2,088 48

RECAPITULATION OF ALL INDUSTRIES REPORTING 1909—Continued.

Character of Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Capital invested in plants and working capital.	Market value of production.	Average number days in operation.	Number of wage earners.	Aggregate wages paid to wage earners.	Average yearly earnings.	Average daily wage.	Average value of production for each employe.
Silk goods,	32	3,101,365	6,206,933	299	2,899	1,085,489	374 43	1 25	2,141 06
Upholstery and draperies,	42	3,742,256	7,487,637	255	3,321	1,634,287	493 91	1 93	2,254 63
Woolen and worsted goods,	78	15,927,057	29,550,823	284	10,658	5,088 835	477 46	1 68	2,772 65
General Industries:									
Alcohol, ascetate of lime, etc.,	19	2,808,440	1,309,446	250	558	291,142	521 94	2 09	2,346 68
Agricultural implements,	15	6,854,663	6,135,884	293	2,868	1,500,899	523 15	1 78	2,139 43
Automobiles,	7	3,147,445	4,129,882	303	1,597	1,000,755	626 65	2 06	2,592 29
Barrels and kegs,	4	604,800	385,608	291	161	64,908	403 09	1 38	2,395 08
Brooms,	4	106,715	234,618	254	85	30,767	361 96	1 42	2,760 21
Carpets and rugs,	16	1,839,292	2,747,370	282	1,423	528,975	373 44	1 32	1,930 69
Cars, car wheels and castings,	18	20,259,324	31,416,872	293	10,971	6,410,627	584 42	1 99	2,863 63
Carriages, wagons, axles and springs,	19	2,181,017	3,371,382	301	2,177	1,003,360	465 49	1 54	1,548 68
Cement,	23	44,031,955	15,692,210	305	9,449	4,687,807	496 12	1 63	1,660 72
Cement building blocks,	10	489,058	317,673	251	223	102,860	461 26	1 84	1,427 19
Chains and forgings,	11	2,276,345	1,813,915	272	1,105	450,135	407 36	1 49	1,641 55
Cordage, rope and twine,	11	4,701,221	7,946,259	297	2,828	914,480	323 37	1 09	2,809 85
Corks,	4	4,944,000	4,619,170	305	1,990	710,882	357 18	1 17	2,321 19
Cotton goods,	22	4,915,454	6,734,229	311	3,556	1,388,167	390 37	1 26	1,893 76
Edged tools and iron and steel specialties,	19	4,226,380	3,246,309	281	1,756	944,471	537 85	1 91	1,848 69

Emery and water wheels,	5	1,799,520	1,439,227	301	547	300,824	549 95	1 83	2,631 09
Electric lamps and apparatus,	4	29,389,666	17,214,667	307	7,241	4,190,408	578 76	1 89	2,377 38
Foundries and machine shops,	34	21,722,788	16,233,038	305	7,477	4,470 258	597 87	1 96	2,170 93
Furniture,	132	10,246,420	13,033,481	288	7,973	4,605,091	509 86	1 77	1,634 72
Gas, gasoline and steam engines,	17	7,955,476	5,231,586	303	2,092	1,674,349	800 36	2 61	2,500 76
Glue, curled hair, etc.,	5	3,503,313	4,101,529	311	820	394,187	480 71	1 55	5,001 86
Glass—bottles and tableware,	62	13,391,721	15,615,089	243	14,990	6,609,998	440 94	1 81	1,047,04
Glass—cast and rolled,	2	479,203	487,203	272	207	99,287	479 65	1 76	2,353 63
Glass—plate,	11	15,542,837	8,774,240	293	5,618	3,528,337	628 04	2 14	1,544 01
Glass—window,	15	18,758,128	4,848,587	254	5,191	2,646,757	509 87	2 01	934 04
Hosiery, not including Philadelphia,	153	9,195,012	15,388,382	285	15,565	4,315,546	277 26	97	988 65
Iron and steel bridges,	11	12,063,564	20,133,208	305	7,540	3,505,295	464 89	1 52	2,670 18
Knit goods underwear,	69	4,194,529	8,224,919	283	5,743	1,689,617	294 20	1 04	1,432 16
Lace goods and draperies,	10	3,044,517	4,457,892	302	2,779	1,098,307	395 22	1 31	1,604 14
Leather—sole and harness,	56	49,750,491	37,944,268	307	5,300	2,299,288	433 83	1 41	7,159 29
Leather—enameled and glazed kid,	13	9,940,856	19,949,502	300	4,406	2,194,256	475 32	1 58	4,527 83
Leather belting,	12	759,871	1,713,701	309	355	173,779	489 57	1 58	4,827 32
Leather- miscellaneous,	8	2,776,341	5,651,449	309	868	380,221	438 04	1 42	6,510 88
Locks, safes and vaults,	11	3,535,729	2,913,167	282	2,552	1,043,952	409 08	1 45	1,141 12
Locomotives and stationary engines,	8	24,052,472	14,892,379	306	8,371	5,775 390	689 93	2 25	1,779 04
Mattresses,	14	504,492	1,295,923	298	334	168,844	505 52	1 69	3,880 01
Men's hats and caps,	31	13,655,132	13,452,626	293	7,571	3,806,531	502 78	1 72	1,776 86
Miners' and uniform caps,	5	47,600	114,897	291	66	27,820	451 51	1 55	1,737,83
Men's, women and misses' shoes,	56	6,486,909	15,787,870	292	8,203	3,334,081	406 45	1 39	1,924 68
Oil cloth,	2	1,800,000	4,324,915	303	1,120	613,326	547 61	1 81	3,761 52
Oils—refined and lubricating,	19	21,455,179	39,500,038	315	3,971	2,632,583	662 95	2 10	9,947 12
Oils, paints and coal tar,	11	1,281,000	2,165,773	305	225	130,149	578 44	1 89	9,625 66
Paper and pulp,	56	19,165,272	22,395,721	283	7,530	3,527,458	468 59	1 65	2,974 19
Powder—blasting and high explosives,	15	3,664,728	4,711,520	275	740	501,022	677 06	2 46	6,366 90
Silk—thrown,	51	6,916,163	8,907,689	289	9,060	1,954,840	215 77	0 75	982 96

RECAPITULATION OF ALL INDUSTRIES REPORTING 1909—Continued.

Character of Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Capital invested in plants and working capital.	Market value of production.	Average number days in operation.	Number of wage earners.	Aggregate wages paid to wage earners.	Average yearly earnings.	Average daily wage.	Average value of production for each employe.
Silk—dress goods and thrown,	71	19,054,357	35,506,986	301	19,113	6,267,855	327 83	1 09	1,857 74
Silk—dress goods and ribbons,	34	5,738,419	10,128,527	297	5,398	2,244,367	415 77	1 40	1,876 33
Soap,	14	4,665,284	7,076,877	301	923	485,707	526 15	1 75	7,667 26
Steam ships and launches,	2	15,549,729	5,581,010	306	3,238	2,191,350	676 76	2 18	1,720 51
Slate—roofing, etc.,	66	4,843,958	3,033,859	235	4,817	1,914,010	397 32	1 69	628 50
Shovels, spades and scoops,	11	2,421,531	2,715,378	263	1,184	599,347	506 21	1 91	2,208 93
Typewriters and electric specialties,	8	15,417,037	6,866,059	287	2,134	997,000	467 19	1 63	3,217 45
Tin cans and galvanized ware,	9	1,645,385	2,179,053	281	901	365,262	405 39	1 44	2,418 48
Trunks, suit cases, etc.,	6	567,837	1,012,847	305	372	204,980	551 02	1 81	2,725 39
Umbrellas and parasols,	9	1,434,872	3,722,952	285	1,315	463,035	352 12	1 24	2,831 14
Wire and wire goods,	15	2,197,413	2,673,947	298	717	414,223	577 71	1 94	3,729 35
Woolen and worsted goods, etc.,	65	11,873,323	20,565,791	282	8,281	2,992,126	361 32	1 28	2,483 49
Totals,	3,670	$1,225,173,584	$1,613,018,405	264	792,019	$405,362,743	$511 81	$1 94	$2,036 59

CLASSIFICATION OF MALES, FEMALES, MINORS, AND WAGES PAID IN ALL INDUSTRIES CONSIDERED.

Industries	Office Force.		Wage Earners Employed			Aggregate Wages Paid			Average Yearly Earnings.			Average Daily Wage.		
	Persons.	Earnings.	Males.	Females	Minors	Males.	Females.	Minors	Males.	Females.	Minors	Males.	Females	Minors
Anthracite mined,	3,011	$3,287,358	166,227	.....	3,109	$83,753,215	.....	$605,490	$503 85	.....	$194 75	$2 36	....	$0 91
Anthracite washed,	.....	.....	1,818	.....	.....	798,980	.....	.....	439 48	.....	.....	....	....	....
Anthracite dredged from rivers,	.....	.....	153	.....	.....	29,770	.....	.....	194 57	.....	.....	1 90	....	....
Bituminous,	3,603	3,732,612	171,987	.....	1,016	90,429,407	.....	250,809	525 79	.....	246 86	2 01	....	94
Iron and steel rolled into finished form,	5,434	7,247,778	114,803	.....	657	74,274,086	.....	167,610	646 98	.....	255 11	2 22	....	88
Iron and steel—Ingots and castings,	620	772,721	9,074	.....	34	5,659,743	.....	6,236	623 73	.....	183 41	2 15	....	63
Pig iron,	828	1,115,542	14,904	.....	17	8,756,796	.....	5,508	587 65	.....	324 00	1 96	....	1 08
Tin plate,	328	361,346	8,914	318	36	6,383,409	$98,838	12,003	716 11	$310 81	333 42	2 91	1 26	1 36
Textiles—Philadelphia														
Cotton goods,	234	307,370	2,050	4,054	306	1,125,132	1,351,806	57,070	548 84	333 44	188 46	1 85	1 13	64
Cotton and woolen waste,	52	60,270	319	59	.....	161,095	16,205	.....	505 00	276 18	.....	1 71	94	....
Cotton and woolen yarns,	223	306,864	3,082	4,780	1,020	1,718,563	1,377,286	243,900	557 61	288 13	239 11	1 89	97	81
Carpets and rags,	296	366,539	6,407	4,069	530	3,370,294	1,443,739	112,096	526 03	354 81	211 50	2 01	1 35	81
Dyers, bleachers and finishers,	172	226,434	2,439	366	120	1,308,600	152,266	31,042	536 53	413 29	258 68	1 86	1 43	99

CLASSIFICATION OF MALES, FEMALES, MINORS, AND WAGES PAID IN ALL INDUSTRIES CONSIDERED.

Industries.	Office Force.		Wage Earners Employed.			Aggregate Wages Paid.			Average Yearly Earnings.			Average Daily Wage.		
	Persons.	Earnings.	Males.	Females.	Minors	Males.	Females.	Minors	Males.	Females.	Minors	Males.	Females.	Minors
Dyers, bleachers and finishers,	28	$31,364	436	27	7	$242,955	$9,686	$2,020	$557 23	$358 74	$288 57	$1 99	$1 28	$1 03
Hosiery,	286	318,331	2,416	7,341	1,374	1,566,552	2,460,330	284,378	648 41	335 15	206 97	2 18	1 13	70
Knit goods—underwear,	192	226,135	1,194	3,771	319	752,909	1,294,792	59,592	630 57	343 35	186 81	2 14	1 16	63
Lace goods—curtains, etc.,	83	91,000	831	878	168	520,977	280,751	13,503	626 92	319 76	80 37	2 37	1 21	30
Miscellaneous goods,	9	12,200	70	43	3	28,921	13,684	600	413 15	318 23	200 00	1 36	1 06	66
Silk goods,	138	165,413	912	1,818	169	496,670	550,646	38,173	544 59	302 88	225 87	1 82	1 01	75
Upholstery and draperies,	181	241,128	1,791	1,404	126	1,041,212	568,087	24,988	581 36	404 62	198 32	2 28	1 58	77
Woolen and worsted goods,	348	476,365	5,145	4,809	704	3,009,822	1,916,547	162,466	584 00	398 53	230 77	2 05	1 40	81
General Industries														
Alcohol, acetate of lime, etc.,	55	76,224	558	.....	.....	291,142	.....	.....	521 94	.....	.....	2 09	....	....
Agricultural implements,	255	302,110	2,862	2	4	1,498,488	1,000	911	523 58	500 00	227 75	1 78	1 71	78
Automobiles,	158	148,081	1,594	3	.....	999,891	864	.....	627 28	288 00	.....	2 07	95	....
Barrels and kegs,	14	19,725	148	.....	13	62,188	.....	2,720	420 19	.....	209 23	1 44	....	72
Brooms,	9	6,770	72	9	4	27,767	2,250	750	385 65	250 00	187 50	1 52	98	78
Carpets and rags,	59	63,600	987	381	55	399,421	118,788	10,766	404 68	311 78	195 74	1 43	1 11	69

Cars, car wheels and castings,	599	786,866	10,899	18	54	6,395,367	5,400	9,860	585 86	300 00	182 59	1 99	1 02	62
Carriages, wagons, axles and springs,	94	93,102	2,081	43	53	980,082	10,656	12,622	470 97	247 81	238 15	1 56	82	79
Cement,	516	601,949	9,420	4	25	4,681,461	1,673	4,673	498 03	418 30	186 92	1 63	1 37	61
Cement, building blocks,	19	20,447	220	1	2	102,510	240	110	465 96	240 00	55 00	1 86	96	22
Chains and forgings,	45	48,245	1,006	2	97	431,674	636	17,825	429 00	318 00	183 76	1 57	1 16	67
Cordage, rope and twine,	76	140,051	1,255	1,238	335	553,090	302,652	58,738	440 71	244 47	175 34	1 48	82	69
Corks,	71	95,984	1,067	774	149	486,667	194,160	30,055	456 11	252 02	201 71	1 53	83	66
Cotton goods,	96	125,257	1,470	1,870	276	763,652	570,881	53,634	540 88	305 23	194 32	1 74	99	63
Edged tools—iron and steel,	115	117,247	1,666	66	24	923,342	17,329	3,800	554 23	262 56	158 33	1 97	93	56
Emery and water wheels,	39	64,028	547	.....	.....	300,824	.....	.....	549 95	.....	.....	1 83	....	....
Electric lamps and apparatus,	2,056	2,301,521	6,247	988	6	3,913,264	276,120	1,024	626 42	279 47	170 67	2 04	98	56
Foundries and machine shops,	634	738,991	7,361	76	40	4,138,383	21,576	10,299	602 96	203 89	257 47	1 98	67	84
Furniture,	479	612,392	7,596	179	198	3,970,233	56,348	38,510	522 67	314 79	193 99	1 82	1 09	67
Gas, gasoiene and steam engines,	246	381,394	2,092	.....	.....	1,674,349	.....	.....	800 36	.....	.....	2 61	....	....
Glue, curled hair, etc.,	48	63,949	772	33	15	381,716	9,996	2,475	494 45	302 91	165 00	1 58	98	55
Glass bottles and tableware,	572	747,282	11,419	1,877	1,694	5,857,738	434,749	317,511	512 98	231 59	187 38	2 11	95	78
Glass cast and rolled,	14	15,640	207	.....	.....	99,287	.....	.....	479 65	.....	.....	1 76	....	...
Glass plate,	110	137,557	5,486	46	86	3,489,111	12,969	26,224	636 61	281 92	304 93	2 17	96	1 01
Glass window,	165	192,204	5,191	.....	.....	2,646,757	.....	.....	509 87	.....	.....	2 01	....	....
Hosiery, not including Philadelphia,	351	353,811	2,696	11,032	1,837	1,216,268	2,767,795	331,483	451 14	250 89	180 44	1 55	88	63
Iron and steel bridges, etc.,	739	102,311	7,527	4	9	3,500,217	2,904	2,174	466 48	726 00	241 55	1 53	2 38	79

CLASSIFICATION OF MALES, FEMALES, MINORS, AND WAGES PAID IN ALL INDUSTRIES CONSIDERED.

Industries.	Office Force.		Wage Earners Employed.			Aggregate Wages Paid.			Average Yearly Earnings.			Average Daily Wage.		
	Persons.	Earnings.	Males.	Females.	Minors	Males.	Females.	Minors	Males.	Females.	Minors	Males.	Females.	Minors
Knit goods—underwear, ..	150	$150,281	1,127	4,239	377	$551,318	$1,076,706	$61,593	$489 19	$254 00	$163 38	$1 73	$0 90	$0 58
Lace goods and draperies,	87	128,844	1,104	1,397	278	694,835	360,156	43,316	629 38	257 73	155 81	2 08	85	52
Leather—sole and harness,	225	336,052	5,284	.....	16	2,296,566	.....	2,722	434 63	.....	170 12	1 42	....	50
Leather—enameled and glazed kid, ...	113	204,037	4,035	249	122	2,091,155	75,881	27,220	518 25	304 73	223 11	1 73	1 02	74
Leather—belting, ...	48	59,933	354	.....	1	173,545	.....	234	490 21	.....	234 00	1 60	....	76
Leather—miscellaneous, ..	32	46,292	815	29	24	366,221	8,300	5,700	449 35	286 21	237 55	1 45	93	74
Locks, safes and vaults, ..	220	178,080	2,244	168	140	973,894	47,768	22,290	434 00	284 33	159 21	1 54	1 01	57
Locomotives and stationary engines, ...	758	851,471	8,360	.....	11	5,773,680	.....	1,710	690 63	.....	155 45	2 26	....	51
Mattresses, ...	66	80,210	268	61	5	147,879	20,019	946	551 75	328 18	189 20	1 85	1 10	63
Men's hats and caps, ...	212	253,874	5,302	1,921	348	3,089,808	654,275	62,448	582 76	340 59	179 45	1 99	1 16	61
Miners' and uniform caps etc., ...	12	15,056	30	34	2	17,609	9,820	391	586 97	288 82	195 50	2 02	99	65
Men's, women and misses' shoes, ...	399	407,865	4,828	2,868	507	2,359,860	886,917	87,304	488 79	309 24	172 19	1 67	1 06	59
Oil cloth, ...	44	156,112	1,109	5	6	610,316	1,590	1,420	550 33	318 00	236 66	1 81	1 05	78
Oils—refined and lubricating, ...	575	702,703	3,938	13	20	2,623,113	4,403	5,067	666 10	338 69	253 35	2 12	1 08	80

Oils, paints and coal tar,	75	98,768	205	20	.....	123,580	6,569	.....	600 28	328 45	.....	1 98	1 08	....
Paper and pulp, ...	416	648,697	6,623	845	62	3,297,311	219,290	10,857	497 89	259 51	175 11	1 76	85	62
Powder—blasting and high explosives, ...	75	118,045	704	28	8	489,303	10,463	1,256	695 03	373 68	157 00	2 52	1 25	56
Silk—thrown, ...	244	249,540	1,507	5,577	1,976	557,116	115,821	281,903	366 76	200 08	142 66	1 27	69	49
Silk—dress goods and thrown, ...	417	421,591	5,231	11,651	2,231	2,480,806	3,440,834	346,215	474 25	290 09	155 18	1 58	96	52
Silk—dress goods and ribbons, ...	132	145,643	2,403	2,528	467	1,252,275	904,397	87,695	521 13	357 35	187 79	1 75	1 20	62
Soap, ...	86	93,232	705	190	28	408,722	71,077	5,908	579 73	374 09	211 00	1 93	1 24	70
Steam ships and launches,	120	207,167	3,181	7	50	2,181,883	2,893	6,579	685 91	413 29	131 58	2 24	1 35	43
Slate—roofing, etc., ...	151	137,488	4,752	.....	65	1,904,210	.....	9,800	400 72	.....	150 77	1 70	....	63
Shovels, spades and scoops,	61	81,842	1,138	38	8	585,291	11,846	2,210	514 31	311 73	276 25	1 96	1 19	1 05
Typewriters and electrical specialties, ...	233	217,250	1,551	564	19	775,963	217,891	3,146	500 30	386 33	165 58	1 74	1 35	57
Tin cans and galvanized ware, ...	57	60,033	619	254	28	300,434	57,941	6,887	485 35	328 11	245 96	1 72	1 17	87
Trunks, suit cases, etc., ..	34	55,171	328	35	9	191,092	11,600	2,288	580 14	331 43	254 22	1 90	1 09	83
Umbrellas and parasols, ..	53	54,540	339	878	98	190,861	257,241	14,933	563 01	292 98	152 37	1 98	1 03	53
Wire and wire goods, ...	83	124,051	678	34	5	403,853	9,299	1,071	595 65	273 50	214 20	1 99	92	72
Woolen and worsted goods, etc., ...	216	276,059	3,806	3,683	792	1,766,548	1,071,760	153,818	464 15	291 00	194 22	1 64	1 03	69
Totals, ...	29,094	$34,296,435	679,926	89,699	22,394	$374,193,077	$26,898,496	$4,271,175	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....

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